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NOVEMBER - DECEMBER, 1966
WHOLE NUMBER 97

The CANADIAN PHILATELIST



Journal of the
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA

The New York City Stamp Co.

November 1, 1966

Dear Friends:—

The other night I was talking to a stamp collecting buddy and I was telling him the story about the New York City Stamp Co. stock. He said "I have never heard that before, why don't you write about it in your Royal Philatelic Society of Canada letter" so here goes and I hope you enjoy the story as much as he did.

It was eight years ago, around the middle of September that I was asked to go to New York to value and make an offer on the stock of the New York City Stamp Co. This firm was one of the oldest in New York and had a very fine retail stock. There were a number of safes all jammed with stock books, hundreds of drawers of sets, collections, covers and sheets. The stock books were of the large thick type and filled with single tamps of all countries in alphabetical order. As the books had been assembled and added to over many years, there was a large percentage in the way of hard to get items, often in quantities of fifty or more. There were 73 of these books, more than enough to fill a car. It took me a full five days to valuate and come up with a price.

There are a few other things that come to mind, and one was the large album with plain pages in which the original owner had mounted all his rare stamps during his many years of active business. These were all items priced at $5.00 or more, including blocks, strips, cancellation and so on. The total retail value of this one book was over $40,000.00 and I am sure today it would be worth 3 times that figure. Then there were rolls of Farley sheets that were in calendar type tubes, with the Byrd and Parks imperf. sheets in which the Company had made a substantial investment and held on to them. Another section that they specialized in was First Flight Covers, and there were thousands of these including a strong representation of Zepplin covers of the world.

My offer apparently was the highest and the purchase was completed and full payment was made on the spot. Then came the chore of packaging this vast stock and get it back to Empire. The temperature was in high 90's and an hours work was enough to make one tired for a full day. However, when the need arises, people can do fantastic things and everyone worked their utmost and co-operated fully, and it was after two days of this frenzied activity that everything was sealed in boxes ready for shipment. Around 5 o'clock on the Friday afternoon, my car and a truck pulled in front of the premise for loading purposes. A policeman, of course, advised us that there could be no stopping or parking at that time, but the persuasive power of the almighty American dollar did the trick. Of course, it would happen just at that time the elevators in the building had broken down and were under repair. The stamp were on the second floor and had to be carried down a long flight of stairs to be loaded. It was just physically impossible for the staff of the New York Stamp Co. and myself to do this heavy work, and fortunately again, the American dollar influenced the elevator repair men to give us a hand.

The next morning, the last day in September, the heat wave in New York terminated with a tremendous rain storm. It poured and poured, and it was quite an accomplishment to get my car out of the parking spot, over to the hotel, load up my persnal luggage into the front seat and proceed along the streets, which were by this time almost like rivers. My destination? Litchfield Connecticut where the Pot O' Gold Stamp Company was up for sale, and I thought I might just as well drive by there on the way back to Canada and have a look at it.

I will tell you about that experience in my next letter. In the meantime, if you are thinking of selling or buying stamps, remember your friend, Harry Martin.

Philatelically yours,

Harry Martin

Empire Stamp Corporation Limited

1150 YONGE STREET • TORONTO, CANADA

(Telephone WA. 1-8967)

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President:

DR. G. M. GELDERT, F.R.P.S.C.
F.R.P.S.L.
516, Kenwood Avenue
Ottawa 13, Canada

Secretary:

WALTER ANDERSON
Box 3144, Station "C"
Ottawa, Canada

Treasurer:

A. G. McKANNA, F.R.P.S.C.
54 Silverthorne Bush
Etobicoke, Canada

Director of Sales:

HENRI GAUTHIER
89 Genest Street
Ottawa 7, Canada

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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 . . . .

WE SEE that, in the fututre, Stamp Collecting is going to "vet" its advertisers' material in so far as the offering to its readers of "carriage labels" is concerned. These carriage labels have no postal validity whatsoever and have been issued by private individuals for out-of-the-way or inaccessible islands off the English coast with little or no population Stanley Gibbons has also taken up cudgels against these labels and Zumstein has given notice that it will not handle them. Douglas Patrick in a late issue of the Saturday Globe has complained about a somewhat similar condition in the Trucial states issues. We whole-heartedly support these various actions and feel very strongly that these labels have no valid place in this grand old hobby of ours.

☆ ☆ ☆

There is a considerable amount of controversy in regard to the showing of a topical exhibit in a stamp exhibition. There is, on the one hand, the requirement that topical exhibits be subject to very loose rules and, on the other hand, those who would apply the same rules which obtain for the rest of the exhibition. The proper regulation of topical exhibits probably lies somewhere between these two extremes. There are, however, certain fundamentals which the would-be-successful exhibitor should follow if his exhibit is going to show any philatelic promise.

Since the exhibit is philatelic it must be borne in mind that "the stamp's the thing". This means that the stamp, or stamps, shown on the page should be the focal point of interest. Over a number of years and many exhibitions we have noticed that the majority of topical exhibitors become so engrossed in the topic itself that they forget this prime requirement. They become over-enthusiastic and add vast quantities of supporting material to their pages and then make this supporting material the main point of interest. Seemingly, as an afterthought, they place a stamp on the page in a rather inconspicuous place where, instead of being the main point of interest, it is completely lost and doesn't seem to be even a necessary part of the page. As an example, Cardinal Spellman's collection, at least those pages of it which the writer has seen displayed at exhibitions, is a wonderful presentation of the illuminating of the pages. The philatelic interest of these pages is practically zero. These pages of Cardinal Spellman's collection are of course not exhibited for competition and accordingly we can admire them to the full without judging them philatelically.

At some exhibitions we have seen the judges give a silver or bronze award to a topical exihibit, of say, 200 pages. This, we feel, was done because there was so much work put into the exhibit that the judges felt they had to give it an award. Judging should be a cold-blooded affair and there is no place in it for sympathetic "heart-bleeding" as far as the awards are concerned. It is true that the exhibitor put a lot of misplaced work into the exhibit but philatelically the exhibit is perilously near zero, the stamps shown being of tertiary, or even less, importance. Not only does the giving of awards on the above basis create undeserving recipients but it also creates a false impression among the would-be topical exhibitors who are present.

Another rule concerns the crowding of pages. This also is bad in any exhibit be it topical or otherwise. Fancy borders on a page tend to overcrowd it immediately and tend to draw attention away from the stamps on the page. Too much, and too large, supporting material has also the same bad effect as fancy borders. Philatelically-made material, either made to sell to collectors, or, in many cases, material sent through the

post by the collector himself for the purpose of the topic in hand, these tend to down-grade any exhibit, frequently very seriously. It is a great temptation to do this sort of thing but it is really the easy way out, and is so regarded by the judges. An exhibit of this type has no real value.

If an exhibitor keeps the above suggestions in mind and attempts to follow them, he will greatly enhance the chance of his exihibit receiving an award and, on the other hand, he will find that there is still plenty of room for originality in setting-up his exhibt.

☆ ☆ ☆

R.P.S.C. PRESIDENT Honoured By British North America Philatelic Society

A rather unique honour was bestowed on Dr. G. M. Geldert at the annual dinner of B.N.A.P.S. in Calgary, September 17th when Clarence A. Westhaver, president of the British North America Philatelic Society presented Dr. Geldert with a Silver Rose Bowl in recognition of his contribution to Canadian Philately, while Mrs. Westhaver presented Mrs. Geldert with a corsage of Orchids.

Robert J. Woolley of Toronto was elected president of the British North American Philatelic Society at its 18th annual convention and exhibition in Calgary. Mr. Woolley, who served two years as vice-president, succeeds Clarence A. Westhaver of Milton, Mass., and is followed to the vice-presidency by Dr. R. V. C. Carr, Youngstown, Ohio. A mail ballot brought two other new faces to the executive when Dr. R. A. Chaplin, Toronto, and S. S. Kenyon, Edmonton, were elected to the board of governors.

Quality was exceptionally high in the 1,000 album page competitive show staged in the Calgary Inn as the jury awarded two gold, nine silver medals and 5 bronze. The Court of Honor was highlighted by a display of Riel Rebellion, Voyageur, and prisoner of war covers by **Colonel L. W. Sharpe** of Hamilton, and Canada post office frames.

A Western Canada postal history exhibit, including a Louis Riel stamp of 1869, won the Grand Award for **Charles deVolpi** of Montreal. The golds were placed on Canada's registered letter stamps of 1875 by **Dr. Chaplin** of Toronto and the Canada pence issues exhibited by **Sam Nickle** of Cagary.

Winners of silvers: Nova Scotia stamps, **Dr. Carr** of Ohio; Canada's 1859 one-cent issue, **S S. Kenyon** of Edmonton; small queens, **Harry Lussey** of New Jersey; Quebec Tercentenaries, Rosemary Nickle of Calgary; squared circle collection, **Ben Jacobson** of California; early flag cancels, **Ray Peters** of Phoenix; federal and provincial revenues, Wilmer Rockett of Pennsylvannia; Boer War covers, **Ed Richardson** of Texas; Victorian era postal history of Northwest, Ed Harris, Flin Flon.

Bronze medals: Pioneer Western Canada airmails, **N. A. Pelletier,** Toronto; early Canadian machine cancellations, **Ted Kilish,** Detroit; early town cancels of Manitoba, Harold Wilding, Winnipeg; British Columbia law stamps, **Leo LaFrance** of Ossining N.Y.; Ed. VII precancels, **David Crane,** Kelowna.

Novice award went to **R. T. Fraser,** Rossland, B.C., for an exhibit of railway mail hand cancels on B.C. covers.

Members of the RPSC who won awards are in bold type.

BOOK REVIEW

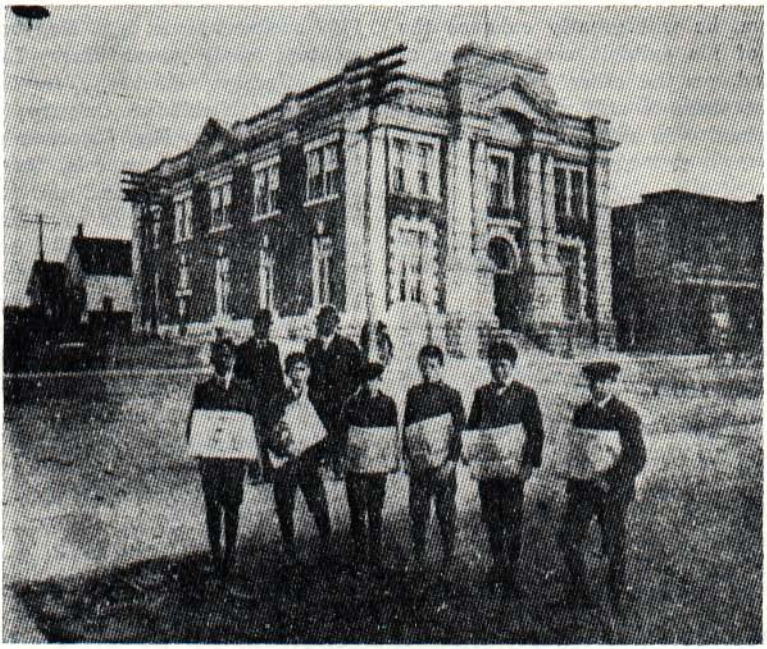
LYMAN'S B.N.A. RETAIL CATALOGUE — 1967 EDITION

The 1967 edition of the above work is obtainable from Robert W. Lyman (Canada) Co., Box 23, Station "D", Toronto 9, Canada, for 60 cents. It is published by J. K. MacRory.

We note a substantial number of price changes, particularly in connection with some of the earlier B.N.A. material. There are comments on the condition of stamps which are useful to the general collector as well as the B.N.A. collector. This 48 page catalogue is widely used in the trade although it is by no means very specialized.

NORTH FROM NORTH BAY
THE FIRST POST OFFICE

By MAX ROSENTHAL, RPSC 8584



PICTURE OF NORTH BAY POST OFFICE ABOUT 1909

The first post office north of North Bay was Montreal River, opened in 1885 on Lake Temiscamingue, at the mouth of the river of the same name, 75 miles north of Mattawa, the nearest railway point. At this lumbering centre P. Thomas Lawler was postmaster, and the mail was weekly.

The same year Charles Cobbald Farr, employed at the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Temiskaming on the Quebec side, purchased Humphrey's Depot, and two years later installed Lawler there. In 1889 Farr moved there himself and renamed it Haileybury, in honour of his English public school, opening a post office there, 100 miles north of Mattawa, a weekly steamboat carried the mails from that rail point. In 1893 his cousin P. A. Cobbald arrived from England. In partnership with him he opened a general store, and, with the post office in it, it served as the crossroads of the district.

In 1891 two townships around Haileybury were surveyed and opened for settlement. However, even with the completion of a railway spur from Mattawa to the foot of the lake in 1894 few settlers came.

The year before, John Armstrong was sent north by the government to establish a town site at what would later be New Liskard, and to act as crown lands agent for the settlers whom it was hoped

to persuade to settle in that thickly wooded area. By offering to survey both the north and south sides of Wabi Creek, where it flowed into Lake Temiscamingue, he succeeded in obtaining the land to the south of the stream, where he began to sell building lots. In 1896 fresh impetus was given to the village when a sawmill was built at the mouth of the Wabi. It turned into lumber the logs floated down by the farmers, who cut down the trees to plant their crops.

At first the small settlement was known as Liskeard, named by G. Paget, in whose name the first town survey was made, after his home town in Cornwall, England. The first post office was kept from 1896 on by George West in his small house. The mail was brought to Haileybury by boat, and it was his job to get it the rest of the way, mostly on foot. A trail of sorts led from one town to the other, deep in mud in wet weather, twisting around the rocks and stumps.

Every autumn there was a period of time when neither mail nor supplies could be brought in until the lake froze, and again in the spring there were several weeks when it was impossible to travel on the ice, and one had to wait for breakup, and the arrival of the first boat.

The mail to Liskeard was always being missent to Leskard, in Durham County. Someone dubbed it Thornloe, in honor of an Anglican bishop, and the post office was so renamed in 1898. After a good deal of discussion it was decided officially to call the place New Liskeard, and in 1901 the post office took this name. In 1904, at the next future railway station north of New Liskeard, a new post office called Thornloe was opened.

In 1901 a survey was begun by the Ontario government for a "Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway", to open up the north for colonization. Construction began next year. At first it was only intended to build as far as New Liskeard, to induce more settlers to move to the Southern Clay Belt. North

Martin Apfelbaum:



The face of downtown Philadelphia has changed. Many of our friends who have returned after years of absence are quite surprised at the difference. Where the "Chinese Wall" once stood there is now a complex of modern office buildings, hotels and apartments. This area, known as Market Street West, eventually will run from City Hall to 30th St., a distance of 16 blocks. The area around Dock Street, where the produce dealers had their headquarters, has been transformed into Society Hill with its handsome town houses and apartment complexes. Both North (in the Temple University area) and West (around the University of Pennsylvania and Drexel Institute) we now find University Cities built out of what were slums a few short years ago.

Our hats are off to the city leaders who in the early 1950's envisioned an idea that today is becoming a reality and is making Philadelphia a historical and modern metropolis rolled into one.

If you have not visited Philadelphia recently, plan to do so at your earliest convenience. You will find it rewarding.

Martin L. Apfelbaum

Executive Vice-President.

Earl P. L. Apfelbaum, Inc.,

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lay a rocky wilderness for 200 miles, until one came to the still more extensive Northern Clay Belt, around the future Cochrane, and the Canadian Northern Railroad was being pushed westwards from Quebec City to Winnipeg to develop that vast area.

In 1903, while construction was under way on the T. and N.O. Railway near mile 104 north of North Bay at Long Lake, soon to be known as Cobalt, two lumbermen uncovered silver at the south end of the lake. This was followed by th famous "rush" into the new silver camp, the Cobalt Boom. A post office was established in the town named after tne metal of which it became the world's leading producer. J. F. Presley, of Pipe and Presley, general store, became postmaster.

14 miles north of North Bay on the T. and N.O. in 1902 a post office had come into being called Latchford, after Frank Latchford, Minister of Public Works. In 1904 this name was transferred to a new post office at a new railway station several miles south of the boom town of Cobalt. The old Latchford was renamed after the township it was located in, Widdifield. In 1906 for a few months Widdifield was called Lamont, then it became Widdifield Station. At the newer Latchford the Montreal River flows southeast to pour itself in raging rapids into Lake Temiskaming.

At Lake Temagami, 72 miles north of North Bay, was a small Indian village and reservation. To serve the summer resorts springing up in that scenic region with the coming of the T. & N.O., Temagami post office was established in 1903, with D. O'Connor running it in his general store. He also owned a steamboat and hotel company. In 1906 was opened Temagami Park post office, on Temagami Island. The next year appeared Lady Evelyn, a post office open only during the summers, on the shores of the lake of the same name west of Latchford.

It was in 1909 that the spelling of Temagami was changed to Timagami, and Temagami Park became Timagami Park, also.

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Until 1905 New Liskeard and its surrounding farmlands had depended on the little steamers for supplies. The first train came in that year. The T. & N.O. Commission decided to go on north to meet the Transcontinental line being built west from Quebec City. North from New Liskeard there were already post offices at Hanbury and Uno Park, which had opened in 1901 as New Park.

A post office had even been established at Charlton, off the main line, to which a spur line was to be built west from Englehart.

By 1906 the train service was established another 28 miles to Englehart, named after the Commission chairman, and it got a post office. Four miles south of Englehart, at another station, Heaslip post office was opened.

Around Cobalt the boom continued. To the southeast was Giroux Lake, named after Fred Giroux, an 1895 pioneer. It got a post office. So did nearby Gillies Depot.

By the end of 1906 the T. & N.O. had very nearly reached to McDougall's Chute, 204 miles north of North Bay. It took its name from Indian descendants of a Scottish Hudson's Bay Company factor. There a main camp was established at the beginning of 1907, as the Commission prepared to tackle the last 40 miles to a junction with the Transcontinental Railway and a post office was opened by Silas Gibson in the general store of Gibson and Stirling. It was later renamed Matheson.

Fred Dane was appointed to a seat on the Commission, his name to be perpetuated in the townsite of Dane, north of Englehart. It got a post office in 1908.

In 1908 the most used route to the Montreal River district began from Latchford. From that village a line of small steamers made daily trips up the river for 56 miles to Elk Lake. This up-river terminus was then a rapidly growing village. In the spring of 1907 it had consisted of a single shack and a cluster of prospectors' tents. That year it got a post office, run by Thomas Cahill, Jr. By the end of 1908 it had over 200 people, as a result of mining activities around there.

A sleigh road was opened in 1909 from Charlton, the end of a railway spur, to Elk Lake, and thence about 32 miles southwestward to the east side of Gowganda Lake. Early the same year a sleigh road about 65 miles long was completed between Gowganda and Sellwood, the then terminus of the northern extension from Sudbury of the Canadian Northern Railway. A regular stage route was established between Sellwood and Gowganda, and the latter got a post office.

Writing in a "Preliminary Report On Gowganda Mining Division" in 1909, W. H. Collins noted: "However, neither the road to Elk Lake or that to Sellwood are yet suitable for summer, so that with the coming of spring, canoe travel must again be resorted to. It is also reported that preliminary surveys for the extension of the railway to Gowganda are in progress. Meanwhile a business centre is springing up on the eastside of Gowganda Lake. A town plot has been laid out at the foot of the lake. Postal connections have been established via Sellwood."

By the summer of 1906 a discovery of gold had been made at Larder Lake, east of Dane, the railway had just reached Dane. Some prospectors came from New Liskeard by steam launch up the Blanche River as far as Tomstown, which had just gotten a post office, and thence by canoe to Larder Lake. A road was built from Dane to Larder Lake. Larder Lake post office opened in 1907.

1907 saw Portage Bay post office opened to the west of Cobalt, on a bay off the Montreal River. North Cobalt was established the next year.

Reports from the Indians suggested that there was gold at Porcupine, and a gold rush there began in 1909. Prospectors came to the end of steel at McDougall Chute, and then walked westwards. They blazed a road of sorts to the new camp. Early in 1910 the T. &

Canadian Perforated Officials

Our stock of these issues is perhaps one of the best and we would welcome the opportunity of servicing your Want-list or your request for approvals. Many of the Scarce Positions are available. Complete pricelist available on request.

NORLAND

Box 2406, Fort St. John **British Columbia, Canada**

N.O. reached Kelso, which then became the main gateway to Porcupine. Kelso Mines post office was opened that year.

Soon communities were necessary to accomodate the crowds coming into the camp, so the pioneers began to build towns. The first in the Porcupine area was Porcupine City, and Porcupine post office was opened there in 1910.

In the winter of 1906 the locating engineer of the T. & N.O. had surveyed the line from McDougall's Chute to the proposed Transcontinental line, about 74 miles west of the Abitibi River. This was the designated point of junction, and there a townsite was reserved. In 1907 the name Cochrane was chosen for it by the Commission in honor of Frank Cochrane, Minister of Lands, Mines and Forests. That year down the Abitibi River came the men of the Fauquier Construction Company, who had the contract for clearing the right of way of the Transcontinental west of the Cochrane townsite, and laying steel.

In the early fall of 1908 came W. J. Bauldry, townsite inspector, to prepare the recently named junction for its christening. When a public auction of lots of the new townsite of Cochrane was held in November in the new T. & N.O. station, the railway did not quite reach it yet, not until the next month.

At the beginning of 1909 arrived Benjamin Rothschild, who had bought a lot at the auction. He built a store, with a restaurant on one side and a new post office along the other, where he was postmaster. The mail had previously been delivered at Fauquier's Camp, miles westward. For a time an open box had been nailed to the station wall there. Mail other than that for the camp was thrown in it, and everybody helped themselves.

An official post office called Fauquier was opened in 1910. That year the Transcontinental Railway reached Cochrane, joining up with the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway which had done so much to open the New Ontario north of North Bay.

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08	20c.	9.00	1.35	.22
09	50c.	235.00	40.00	40.00
010	$1.00	67.50	10.00	10.00
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013	2c.	2.40	.17	.14
014	3c.	2.35	.16	.08
015	4c.	3.00	.14	.05
015A	5c.	5.00	.25	.18
016	1c.	.90	.04	.03
017	2c.	3.75	.13	.09
018	3c.	1.40	.13	.04
019	4c.	1.50	.21	.04
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024	50c.	13.00	1.60	1.30
025	$1.00	80.00	17.00	17.00
026	10c.	2.75	.32	.06
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028	2c.	1.00	.07	.03
029	4c.	1.15	.13	.03
030	20c.	3.00	.50	.04
031	7c.	2.75	.50	.20
032	$1.00	6.25	1.40	.75
034	2c.	.37	.08	.04
035	3c.	.38	.07	.03
036	4c.	.50	.12	.03
037	5c.	.55	.12	.05
038	50c.	5.50	1.00	.20
039	10c.	1.30	.16	.04
040	1c.	.65	.03	.02
041	2c.	.55	.07	.02
043	4c.	.80	.12	.02
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POSTAL HISTORY

By LEX.

Postal History is the story of what happens to a letter from the time it is posted until it reaches its destination.

Before going into our subject, might I suggest that right from your earliest days in stamp collecting and no matter what you collect, you should also get yourself interested in a sideline, such as markings or cancellations on whatever envelopes may pass through your hands. If you do this you will, in the long run, get more out of Stamp Collecting than you ever dreamed of.

First of all take a quick look at some of the ramifications of Postal History in the world from its earliest days, and as we go along we will grasp just how big a subject it has become.

Postal History was first made when man found out he could communicate. As far back as B.C. it was actually done on stone tablets.

Recorded Postal History goes back to about the 12th century when paper manufacturing began to develop. As civilization grew and spread throughout the world, communication began and increased. The earliest known letters came from such places as Athens, Rome, and Venice.

Letters impressed on clay tablets, and in some cases enclosed in clay covers have actually come to our Museums from Babylon. Rome had a postal system but for official messages only. The monasteries of the middle ages were among the first to make use of letter writing as a means of communication.

As Trade and Commerce began to increase, the range of letter carrying grew from local, to national, and International Fields.

In England King John (1200) maintained a corps of Royal Messengers. In the reign of King Henry 8th, relay stations were established for Royal service. It was in the reign of Charles 1st (1635) that the Posts were thrown fully open to the public, and the first Post Office Act was passed by Oliver Cromwell about 1650.

In 1680, William Dockwra set up a penny post which covered the whole of London. Dockwra's post was of special interest because he actually used postmarks showing the date, time, and place of posting, very much along the lines of today.

All these early efforts were packed full of adventure. Think of the early couriers struggling across Europe for weeks and even months always exposed to attack by robbers, wild animals, and storms. Or look at the mail coach rumbling over terrible roads, often finding a resting place in a ditch; or read of the early express services of the United States, at a later date, carrying correspondence through areas infested with dangerous white men or hostile Indians.

Now turn to our own way, and think of the men serving in the Great Postal Systems of the World. Postal History is the story of billions of letters and parcels, and how they are handled. It is a history of the methods and machinery that have been developed down the years, to ever increase the efficiency and speed of handling mail.

The collector's imagination must surely be fired by the romantic story of the mails.

From 1835 onwards the subject of Postal Reform became a vital issue in England. Rowland Hill issued his famous pamphlet containing suggestions for uniform penny postage, also that an adhesive stamp be stuck directly on the addressed letter. In spite of general opposition at first, the advocates of penny postage won their battle, and from Jan. 10th, 1840 anyone could send a half

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ounce letter anywhere in the United Kingdom for a penny. The collection of postal fees on delivery became unnecessary.

Prizes were offered for the best submission of an adhesive stamp. The work of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. was accepted and the one penny black was issued in May 1940. The design for the wrappers and envelopes was made by the artist William Mulready. These Mulready covers were killed after a very short life by public ridicule of their design, while the stamps, the penny black, and the twopenny blue at once found favour with the public. And so the adhesive postage stamp was born.

It was not long before some other countries followed suit. A short list of these are: — In 1843, Switzerland (Cantons of Zurich and Geneva), and also Brazil. In 1845, Switzerland (Canton of Basle), 1847 the U.S.A.; Mauritius; and Trinidad. In 1849 France; Belgium; and Bavaria : and in 1851 our Canadian 3d. Beaver; 6d. Prince Consort; and 12d. Black.

Now we will explore a bit of the growth of Postal History, and deal with the question of markings on the covers, and cancellations on the stamps. The official designation of a postmark was "Any mark struck on letters passing through the post." The special Postmark employed for defacing the adhesive was termed "an oblitering mark", or as we now call it—"the cancellation".

A "Stampless" cover is literally a cover without an adhesive stamp. These of course include all covers before the adhesive stamp came on the scene, but they also occur later too, due to several reasons, such as free franking by Government departments, such as the military and some others.

Postal markings were in use before the adhesive stamp was ever thought of, giving such information as the place of origin and the destination. They may also indicate the route or method by which the missive was carried. They may have reference to weight, or amount chargeable, or a fine for underpayment. But most important of all—the date the letter was dispatched.

Balloons carried mail during the siege of Paris in 1870 - 1871 during the Franco - German war. The Parisians released altogether about 56 Balloons with approximately 2,500,000 letters and collectable covers.

Forwarding Agents of the 18th and 19th century came into existence to help safeguard the interests of merchants who sold their goods to distant countries. Markings on these covers remain to tell the story, and these are a popular sideline for many Philatelists of today.

We will now try to outline some of the other Postal History side lines that could be taken up in addition to your regular collection. There are many ways of doing this, and many facets to choose from. For instance you could open a loose leaf album and call it "Bits and Pieces". That would give you an unlimited field, or you can pick out a special Phase of Postal History and concentrate on it. Indeed you might get your first inspiration by going through your own duplicates.

How about postmarks of the British West Indies as your stamping ground for town cancels, or the very interesting Barbados numerals from the eleven districts of that Island? France and other European countries offer unlimited opportunities as does a country like Hong Kong. What about the postmarks or town numerals of Great Britain. This alone could be a life time job, leaving out the very expensive ones. You could go a long way on some of the U.S.A. issues.

Coming now to Canada, how many of us realize that the first three Canadian Post Offices, Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers were opened away back in 1763, during the time that Benjamin Franklin was Postmaster General of "British Colonial America", which was then the Canada and most of the U.S.A. of today.

Canada has a tremendous field in Postal History and Cancellations. Some of the earlier markings, "Paid to the Lines", "Way Letter", early Steamboat

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and Railway cancels, and some others are both scarce and valuable. There are however plenty of interesting later ones, where even a beginner can assemble a really interesting collection.

He can limit his effort to given periods of time such as 18th, 19th, or 20th century. The 1st and 2nd wars yield numerous special markings. The squared circles have had a terrific run. He can limit his collecting to town cancels of a country, or a province. Besides all these he has a choice of any of the following:—Senate, House of Commons, Legislative assemblies, also O.H.M.S. and G. Other special markings include Hotel covers, Flags, R.P.O.S. Patriotics, Slogans, Moons, and so on. It is possible to assemble a lovely collection of corner cards. Postal Stationery is still another of the facets wide open to a collector.

Please forgive me if I depart from a strict chronological order. Postal History is such a vast subject it is difficult in this short article to know just what to include and what to leave out. The many angles of Philately of which stampless cover collecting is just one; reminds me of what Fred Jarrett used to say "The bigger fleas have little fleas upon their backs to bite them, and little fleas have lesser fleas, and so on ad infinitum." The stampless cover bug may lead you into many by-paths, all of rewarding interest, education, and philatelic value.

The romance of Wells Fargo and the Pony Express is a great story. The first Pony Express set out from Sacramento on April 3rd, 1860, and reached Placerville 67 miles to the east in 2 hours and 49 minutes Get the Wells Fargo story in the Public Library. A Wells Fargo cover is a very nice thing to have in your "Bits and Pieces" collection.

The "Posthorns of Norway" makes a splendid side line, when they were first issued in 1872 Norway was still under the Swedish King, Oscar II. It was a dual monarchy. In 1905 when Norway broke away no change took place in the postage stamp designs, and they con-

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Canadian Postal History

The deve'opment of Canadian Postal History since the days of Benjamin Franklin is full of interest, and a short resumé will not be out of place here.

In the pre- confederation days the Postal services of Canada came under control of the Governor of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

In 1849 by Act of the British Parliament the Province of Canada was granted control of its own Postal affairs. On August 10, 1850 Canada passed the Post Office Act organising her own Postal services. The final transfer of Postal authority to Canada took place on April 6th, 1851, with James Morris being appointed the first Postmaster General.

Sandford Fleming designed the first Canadian Postage Stamp—The 3d. Beaver which was first issued on April 23rd, 1851. The 6d. Prince Consort and the 12d. Black followed about a month after. Later in the same year transfer of Postal Authority to cover the other Provinces of N.S. — P.E.I. — and New Bruswick took place.

The next big step in Canadian Postal History was Confederation whereby the Provinces of Canada became one Dominion.

A new Post Office Act was assented to at the first Parliament of the Dominion on April 21st, 1867, and became operative on April 1st, 1868, with the issue of a new set of stamps commonly called "The Large Queens" or "The Large Cents". The Large Queens are the first issue of the Dominion of Canada.

Under the terms of the Act, rates for Inland postage was reduced to 3 cents per half ounce prepaid, or 5 cents if the letter was posted unpaid. If stamps were needed, naturally enough, because paid. Many varieties of hand stamps were needed, naturally enough, because of this change-over.

Something about Philatelic Literature must be included in this rather sketchy effort on Postal History. It is probably true that there have been more journals devoted to Philately than to any other hobby, and a whole book could be written about them. The first known magazine was a paper called the "The Monthly Advertiser" published in Liverpool in 1862. The first printed catalogue of Postage Stamps appeared in 1861 published by Messrs. Lacroix and Laplante of Paris, and compiled by Alfred Potiguet. It consisted of 44 pages. The first English catalogue appeared in 1862 entitled "Aids to Stamp Collectors", with 32 pages. Philatelic journalism established itself on a firm footing with the publication of "The Stamp Collectors Magazine", in 1863. "The Stamp Collectors Record" by S. Allan Taylor was published in Montreal in 1864. Only numbers one and two were published in Canada. He then moved to Albany N.Y. and began a new series on Dec. 15th, 1864, and this gave it the distinction of being the first philatelic journal to be published in the United States. Taylor later became notorious as the chief of the "Boston Swindlers". But that's another story. The first French Philatelic Magazine was "Le Collectioneur de Timbre Poste". The first number of "The London Philatelist" began in 1892. It is still the organ of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. From there on grew the flood of Catalogues and Periodicals. As collection pieces these old publications command a very stiff premium. What a flood of Philatelic Literature there is today!

Both for your regular collection, and your sidelines you will require all the information you can get, historical, geographic, and philatelic. Join whatever Society you can, so that you can contact other collectors. Invest in some appropriate Philatelic Literature. See what the public library has of interest for you. Subscribe to one or two good magazines. Visit stamp exhibitions. Never hesitate to approach experienced collectors for information.

It will give you many happy hours, and many friends, and if you are reasonably condition conscious, you may well assemble a very fair investment, especially if you are still young in years.

Looking back over recent years two very vivid impressions of our hobby are the enormous increase in the number of collectors who are seriously interested in Postal History, and the far greater number of the general public who have taken up the hobby. The important fact is that more people are getting more pleasure from collecting.

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SOME NOTES ON PAPER AND GUM

The following notes are taken from a paper read by the late E. W. Wallis before the Leicester Philatelic Society, in England some years ago. After a long introduction dealing with the technical processes involved in the manufacture of the paper used for postage stamps, the author continues:

FOLLY OF "SOAKING"

What shall we say, then, to the advice so frequently given, to "soak" stamps off paper? The total immersion of a stamp will more or less impair the finish of the paper, substituting a roughened and porous surface for a smooth one, besides giving the chemicals left in the paper the opportunity of exercising for a time their baneful influence.

Before passing to the subject of the gum, I will quote from "Philately Under the Lamp", a sensational book that was intended to reveal the methods of the fakers and other philatelic rogues, but in fact itself contained many wild statements. Here is one. "Have you ever tried boiling stamps in water? Many stamps, especially the older issues, will stand even this harsh treatment and all traces of stain, including the oil from the ink of postmarks disappear." It may be true occasionally that boiling does not noticeably affect the printing ink of the design, but it will affect the paper. The same author in another bright passage says on the subject of cleaning stamps: "Just like mother on washing days, they start by heating water, they use a little soap, whatever chemical is necessary, and finish up with ironing." And again: "Many stamps which are heavily postmarked can be made quite presentable with a camel hair brush, some warm water and some good soap. I believe shaving soap of a good brand is that which is usually used." Those who clean stamps for fraudulent purposes may act as here described, and some who merely wish to make a much handled stamp look brighter may follow suit, but whatever their object may be this hydropathic treatment is injurious to the paper, especially when soap and a brush are also employed. It may be argued that the damage done is slight, and very often microscopic, and therefore negligible. But it is wiser to run no risks.

VAGARIES OF GUM

The question of the gum is closely bound up with that of the paper, and may be considered under two sub-headings (1) that of the gum of mint stamps, and (2) that of the gum used on hinges and in other ways to fasten stamps into an album. It will be familiar to all how gum varies. Some gum is dry and brittle and requires prolonged moistening in order to make it stick, while some goes to the other extreme and the slightest atmospheric moisture will make it at least sticky, and often actually wet. There are two principal varieties of gums in use as adhesives. The first, known as gum Arabic, is an exudation from the bark of certain trees, chiefly acacias found in Africa. The term is not very exact, and the gum itself has many varieties. Formerly it was extensively used to gum sheets of stamps, and it can usually be recognised by its being difficult to moisten, thoroughly so as to make it adhere. It becomes very dry, and absorbs atmospheric moisture only slowly, and consequently old gum is often cracked badly, and a thick coating of it is so stiff that it sometimes breaks away in flakes from the surface of the paper on which it has been spread.

"STUCK DOWN" COLLECTIONS

Care should be taken in buying old "stuck down" collections, for more often than not the stamps in them were stuck down with a liberal dressing of this kind of gum, and in removing them from their places it will be found that many will come away in pieces that crumble as they are handled. There is

no remedy. Fortunately a combination of circumstances will occasionally prevent a rash purchase. Many of the old time albums were made of inferior paper, only a trifle better than that of the average scrap album, and such paper becomes much discoloured with age, and wherever ordinary mucilage has been used the discoloration, owing to the acid, is far worse. As a rule such albums should be left severely alone. The presence of acid in gum and also in paper can be proved by using a drop of solution of Congo red, which turns blue in the presence of acid.

The curious phenomenon known as "ivory heads" may be mentioned for a moment here, though I shall refer to it again later. It was for a long time thought to be the action of the gum that gave the blue tint to the paper of so many of Great Britain early penny reds. But the formation of this idea only serves to illustrate the loose way in which some philatelists jump at conclusions. It could have been easily seen that where the rest of the sheet was blued the marginal strips remained white or creamy and that only where there was any printing was there any blue colouring, though even there it was not uniformly present. The conclusion therefore should have been that there was some connection between the bluing and the contact of printing ink and paper with or without the intervention of the gum. I shall enlarge on this presently.

TO DETECT "RE-GUMMING"

Before leaving the subject of gum I will briefly allude to the faker's process of regumming a stamp. This can rarely be done so as to leave no trace. Regummed perforated stamps, on being looked through to the light, generally show a transparent line round the edge of the perforations where the adventitious gum has penetrated the paper while wet. An imperforate stamp will somewhere or other show traces of the new gum actually on the edge, unless the faker has been careful to cut a little shaving off all round.

The next subject to refer to is that of the ink used in printing stamps. The ingredients used in ordinary printing

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ink consists of a varnish containing linseed oil and resin with a small amount of soap. There is also a varying quantity of chemicals to accelerate the drying of the ink—these chemicals include quite a wide range—and of course the pigment that gives the colour. This last is the ingredient that matters. In the early days of stamps the colours used were not in great variety, and most were either black or some other fast colour, the pigment being acted upon chemically only with difficulty. But when a larger range of colours became available upon the introduction of aniline dyes, many of the new tints were found to be easily changed. It would serve no useful purpose to attempt here to classify colours according to their behaviour, as colours may appear to be identical when actually they are chemically different and react differently in similar circumstances.

COLOUR CHANGELINGS

A case in point here is the last Great Britain ½d green of Queen Victoria. Some printings when wetted go blue, but not all the printings do. It would seem that the ink was not uniform in composition. But even Stanley Gibbons' does not admit more than one shade of colour in this stamp. The general caution, viz., to keep the stamps dry, is again necessary. But another very important caution is now due and that is: Keep all stamps away from light, especially sun-light. Light is perhaps more injurious to stamps than damp. Some colours are preculiarly liable to be spoilt by fading, e.g. mauves and purples. The amassing of huge quantities of shade varieties in a collection is a waste of time and labour, for any collector by judiciously exposing his stamps to a strong light for various periods can produce as a rule, as many shades as he wishes to have. Not only may colours lose their intensity, but they change their character. It is a mistake for collections to be exposed continuously to view. They are bound to suffer. Of course, these remarks do not apply without modification to cases where a very large consumption has necessitated

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many separate printings, in which the ink has been differently mixed.

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"IVORY HEADS."

The effect of printing ink and paper being brought into contact is generally apparent very early after printing, if any chemical change results.

But in the case of the "ivory heads." to which I must again refer, the effect developed slowly and not uniformly. These curiosities, which in my own personal opinion rank no higher than faded stamps or colour changelings and in consequence are hardly worth collecting, another result of a chemical action between an oxide of iron and the ferrocyanide of potassium, the one present in the printing ink, and the other in the paper. Authorities are not yet agreed which was in which, as the action between the two substances has by now been long completed. The moisture used during printing probably commenced the action, and the result is the presence of Prussian blue in those parts of the paper where there is printing not far away. The whole subject is dealt with at some length in **Seymour's** monumental article on Great Britain, in **Kohl's Handbuch.**

OXIDISATION

The linseed oil used in the preparation of printing ink oxidises more or less rapidly, and in the course of time the ink becomes more and more difficult to change owing to the resinous and protective nature of the ultimate form of the oil. Care is occasionally needed to avoid exposing stamps to contact with some liquids and their fumes. Amongst these may be mentioned creosote, ether, turpentine and peroxide of hydrogen, generally known briefly as "peroxide." These are not all equally dangerous, but actual contact should be avoided. In a few cases benzine is said to be injurious, so perhaps more caution should be exercised with this than is usual. That even ink of old standing is capable of being affected by the application of chemicals is evident from the behaviour of certain orange or buff inks that have become darker through oxidation. Everyone is probably familiar with the old 40c. stamps of France that have gone almost black. These can be restored to their original colour by immersion in peroxide. The process has received the sancton of most authorities, though it borders on those forms of repair and renovation that are forbidden. There are some drawbacks, however. The paper is not improved by this treatment. The colour may be over-restored, and become lighter than the original, and it is liable to become discoloured again. As there is no alternative to the treatment except scrapping, this has to be risked.



FOLLY OF FINGERING

It remains now to refer to what is, after all, an exceedingly important question, the effect on stamps of handling with the bare fingers.

It is therefore adviseable to explain the dangers of this crude method of manipulation. The most serious risk, and one of which the effects are not immediately apparent, and often not visible for a very long time, is that the paper is rendered liable to become spotted in the same way as old books frequently are, when they are described as **foxed.** This is caused by a fungoid growth which penetrates the substance of the paper, making it spongy and porous and eventually brittle and easily cracked and broken. It is fairly easy to detect the presence of this growth, even before the brown coloration becomes noticeable. If a stamp is suspected, any means are justifiable in an endeavour to diagnose the trouble and if possible to avert it. If the suspected stamp is damped the affected parts will allow the moisture to go through long before the healthy parts will, and they can be detected by their transparency when held up to the light.

The soiling of stamps by dirty fingers is unfortunately only too common. The remedy is obvious, the dirty stamps are best treated probably by immersion in a bath of benzine in which they can be gently brushed with a soft brush, and then when dry they can be gently rubbed with soft india rubber or dry bread crumbs.

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RPSC 3229

RUSTINGTON, SUSSEX, ENGLAND

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
Miss Alice McLearn
2160 Connaught Avenue, Halifax, N.S.

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

MEETS 1st and 3rd TUESDAYS
SOCONY MOBIL OIL BOARDROOM
at 8.00 p.m.
President: John M. Gareau,
1420 Carlyle Road S.W.
Secretary: G. M. Hill,
1612 - 50 Avenue S.W.

• VISITORS WELCOME •

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

First and Third Mondays at the
MACDONALD HOTEL
President: Ian Paterson, 11330 - 67 St.
Secretary: E. J. Christensen Box 399
EDMONTON ALBERTA

LA SOCIETE PHILATELIQUE DE QUEBEC

(CHAPTER No. 40)



Meets in the Centre Audio-Visuel
1158 Bourlamaque
Québec
First & Third
Wednesdays of the month at 8.30 p.m.

KITCHENER WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Chapter 13, of the R.P.S.C.)
Meets at 7.30 p.m. the 2nd. Thursday of month (except during June, July, August & December) in Kitchener Public Library
— Visitors Welcome —
PRESIDENT, Janet Beins,
680 Rockway Drive, Kitchener, Ont.
Tel., 744-2343 or 743-6391

TORONTO STAMP COLLECTORS' CLUB

Established 1892
Meetings:
1st and 3rd Thursdays—8 p.m.
PARK PLAZA HOTEL
• VISITORS WELCOME •
Secretary: A. D. DAY,
17 Lauralynn Cres., Agincourt, Ont.

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Established 1935
ANAVIC HOTEL - 2080 DUFFERIN ST.
MEETINGS:
2nd and 4th TUESDAYS—7.30 p.m.
VISITORS WELCOME

MONTREAL STAMP CLUB

Meetings: Every Thursday at 8 p.m.
Juniors at 7 p.m.
Except during the summer months
N.D.G. COMMUNITY HALL
5311 Côte St-Antoine Rd.
(Corner Décarie Blvd.)

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ISRAEL PHILATELY

meet 8:30 p.m.
Third Monday of each Month
(except July and August)
at
YMHA, 4588 Bathurst St.,
Willowdale
— VISITORS MOST WELCOME —
Information: 633-7230; OX. 1-3813

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

(RPSC Chapter No. 33)
Meets Second Tuesday and Last Friday of each month in
LAKEVIEW HIGH SCHOOL
Visitors Always Welcome
B. A. Foster, Secretary-Treasurer,
358, Marks Street, Port Arthur, Ont.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

MEET 8.00 P.M.
THURSDAYS
CHATEAU LAURIER
Secretary:
Stanley W. MacLeod,
840, Springland Drive, Ottawa 8.
— 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

R A STAMP CLUB OTTAWA

(CHAPTER 41, RPSC)
Weekly Meetings at
THE R. A. CENTRE
2451 Riverside Drive,
Ottawa, Ontario.
(Except June, July and August)
Visitors Welcome—Phone 733-5100

WINDSOR STAMP CLUB

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

VANCOUVER ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meetings on the SECOND THURSDAY
of each month, (except July and
August) at 7.45 p.m.
EMPRESS HOTEL, VICTORIA, B.C.
Visitors always most Welcome.
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CHANGE OF VENUE

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Meetings Now at the Y.M.C.A.
Kingston Road & Beach Ave.
1st & 3rd TUESDAYS
Secretary: Raymond Reakes
188 Woodmount Ave., Toronto 6
Phone: 425-1545
VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME

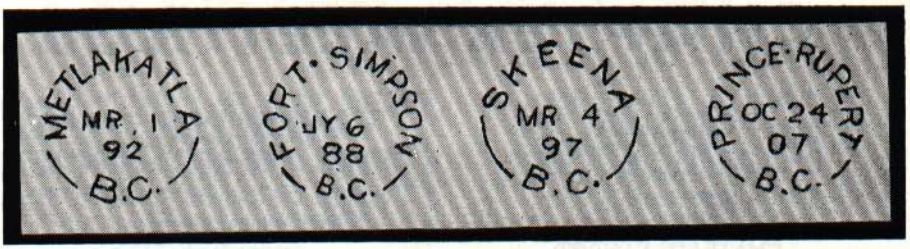
GREATER VICTORIA

PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meets the THIRD THURSDAY
of each month at
941 Pandora Ave., Victoria, B.C.
President: GEORGE GRANT
2141 Neil Street
Secretary: VERN RICHARDS
Apt. 10, 1388 Hillside Avenue
— *Visitors Welcome* —

Sarnia Stamp Club

Life Chapter No. 2
Meets Second and Fourth Wednesday
September to June
at Imperial Oil Credit Union Bldg.,
Corner Vidal and Chippewa
O. Sellon, President.
Phone 542-5402
ALL VISITORS CORDIALLY INVITED

SPECIAL LOW RATES FOR LISTING CHAPTER MEETINGS



EARLY B.C. POSTAL DATA

By FRANK W. CAMPBELL,

R.P.S.C. 7691

Metlakatla B.C. postmark was among over 200 early British Columbia postmark Xerox prints sent to me a year ago—a great find. I was especially interested in that locality, as on that date in the Prince Rupert postmark I mailed that cover to my brother in Seattle. They were neighboring but thinly settled localities, Prince Rupert then having about 100 people. The Transcontinental Railway finished through to Prince Rupert in 1914.

Metlakatla was once thought to be a site taken-in when the Alaska-Canada boundary was adjusted in 1903, but it was not thus. There were two Metlakatlas one in B.C., another in Alaska, many miles apart.

In the mid-1850s a Father Duncan was sent as an Anglican Church missionary to Fort Simpson to start a religious center at the H.B.Co. post there. Later Missionary Duncan with a group of Indians moved south to Metlakatla site where he built up a flourishing settlement, big church edifice, fish cannery, etc.

Before 1900 he moved this Indian group almost enmasse to a new site north of Fort Simpson in Alaska, naming it Metlakatla also. He died in 1918 by my data.

Prince Rupert was once part of an uninhabited Indian Reserve that was part of a 50 square mile idea tied in with Metlakatla. Two acre surveyed as a church site at Metlakatla was the closely inhabited locality then.

Metlakatla post office opened in 1889. Fort Simpson office started in 1885, and changed from Fort to Port about 1900. Skeena River office nearby opened in 1873, soon dropping the River. I have never seen a Skeena River postmark, and it changed to Port Essington in 1890.

Prince Rupert post office opened in 1906.

Queen Charlotte Islands, about 60 miles west of Metlakatla, was once surveyed as a possible missionary field, from Metlakatla, but nothing came of the idea. I visited the sites of the three offices noted here, in 1908, Skidegate post office being over the counter of a small general store, the other two places then not having postal facilities. Skidegate office opened in 1887, Massett and Jedway in 1909.

From another find lately I obtained over 200 Xerox prints of early ASSA (for Assiniboia) postmarks. It included every early ASSA mark to about 1896, and some later.

Now, I have about 3000 postmark tracings in my reference library.

CANADA: THE 1966 CHRISTMAS STAMPS



For the 3rd consecutive year Canada issues a pair of Christmas stamps and these are going to be favorites all over the world featuring as they do Albrecht Durer's famous painting "praying Hands". Again we shall have beautiful specialized collections based on the 2 stamps as complete as possible in all combinations of mint and used: singles, blocks plate blocks and tagged: singles, blocks and plate blocks, also miniature sheets regular and tagged both mint and with first day cancellations, all the used will be first day cancellations in fact. Any used on covers will be on the attractive Cole designed envelopes.

This time there will be well over 300 stamps in such a collection. No quotations as this advertisement is being written about 3 weeks before Oct. 12th, date of issue and there may be slip ups in availability. If interested, write in asking for the 1966 Canada Christmas collection to be sent on approval.

CANADA TAGGED FDC

Here's one offer that is most worthwhile
1962 the famous first ever Western Hemisphere Tagged set complete
1964 the 2 Christmas Tagged
1965 the 2 Christmas Tagged
1966 the 2 Christmas Tagged.

All are on first day covers and the entire lot is $5.00. That 1962 set is worth the price alone, provided one can find the set for sale.

MINT TAGGED

The 1962 singles at $3.00. This is our price now (used to be 25c. in 1962). Don't hesitate as these the first ever Tagged stamps issued in the Western Hemisphere are heading to $10.00 a set.

Actually the only reason we have any for sale is because we stocked up on plate blocks. Now plate sets are broken up to supply singles! (Complete plate sets by the way are $50.00. This gives one 16 single sets plus 4 extra 3c. plates).

The 1963 - 5, singles are available at $3.00. This includes the scarce experimental wide band 4c.

Canadian Tagged stamps require no special equipment to identify. They are regularly issued. Canadian postage stamps specifically recognized by the Canadian Post Office as separate distinct stamp varieties. No collection of Canadian stamps can ever be complete without inclusion of the Tagged stamps.

THE CANADA CENTENARY FLORAL PLATE SET

Our supply at $30.00 is now sold out. We are still mailing out sets as promised to approval customers at the old rate. Sometimes a set comes back for one reason or another. These we will now sell at $40.00. We can complete more sets if someone is willing to sell us Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and P.E.I. floral plates. (State quantity available of each and price wanted).

THE CANADA CENTENARY MEDALS



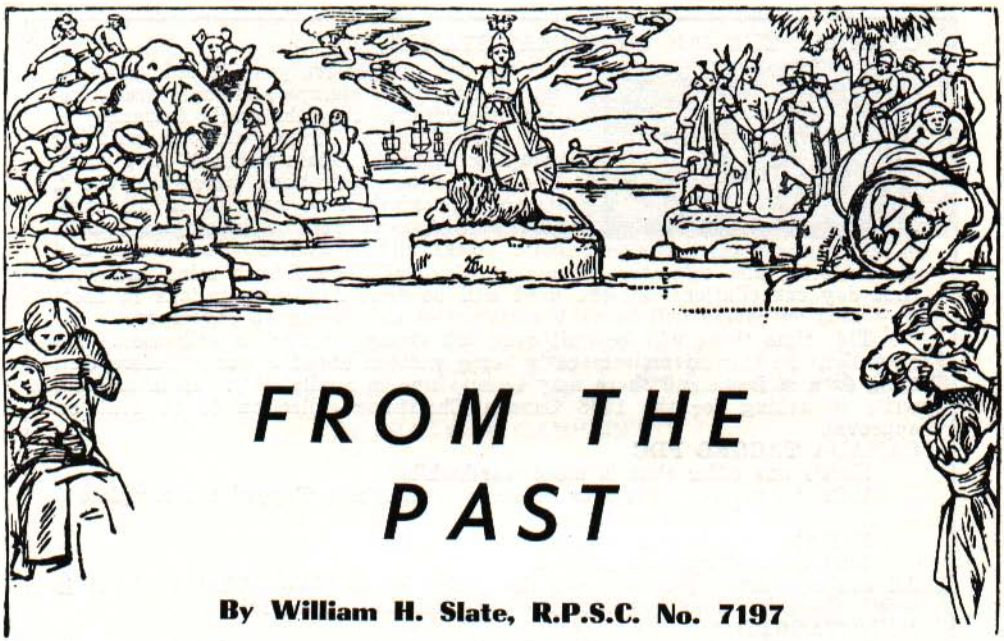
We are the distributors for the brilliant series of Centenary Provincial Floral medals, designed by the well known artist Angus Shortt (the current 15c. Canada Geese stamp is his work). Available over the next 6 months sets of 12 medals in 32mm and 50mm size.



Get these from your favorite dealer or write direct. Wholesale and retail prices on request.

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Station "B" Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada



FROM THE PAST

By William H. Slate, R.P.S.C. No. 7197

REVIEWS OF POSTAL PUBLICATIONS

Catalogue of British, Colonial, and Foreign Postage Stamps. By Mount Brown. Fifth edition, revised, corrected, and augmented, comprising upwards of 2400 varieties. London: F. Passmore.

Little more than two years have elapsed since the author of the above useful and elaborate publication presented to the view of postage-stamp collectors the first English catalogue with anything approaching the stamp of authority. As far as the imperfect knowledge attained, or, we may add, attainable at that period—the infancy of the postal mania in Great Britain—it was a creditable publication, evincing the industry and **savoir faire** of the ingenious author, but no more comparable with the present edition than the first crude labours of the statuary are with the perfected image.

Very few works not of general interest— we mean, not appealing to the sympathies of the multitude, but merely to the really vast but comparatively insignificant number patronising the subjects on which our magazine treats —can boast of having reached a fifth edition in the short space of time that it has taken to swamp all the copies of the four preceding ones. It has, in fact, been clamorously called for for some weeks, nay, months past, and, we have no doubt, will be so quickly absorbed as to afford us the pleasant task of heralding, at no distant period, the advent of an edition making up the number of half a dozen.

The title page notifies the present manual as revised, corrected, and augmented; and were we to fill pages with commendation, the gist of the argument would simply testify to the truth of that assertion. We may, however, slightly glance at each of the three improvements offered.

A notable one under the first head is the substitution of Roman for States of the Church. One used naturally to look for the stamps of Rome among the Rs, and always felt at a loss for a moment where else to look. Another is the removal of what have been hitherto styled the earlier issues of Italy to their proper place under the heading of Sardinia.

What have so long laboured under the misnomers of old Italian stamps, were in effect never intended for, nor current in, any part of Italy but Sardinia proper. Another useful improvement is the distinction drawn between proofs and essays. For instance, in British Guiana we read, 1 cent red, proof black; 4 c. blue, proof black. These proofs were previously but erroneously called essays. Examples of essays proper will be found under Canada and Nova Scotia, which two beautiful and, we believe, unique specimens, formerly graced our own, as they do now the collection of a well-known amateur, who numbers at present, inclusive of essays, proofs, and varieties, about four hundred more individuals than are even catalogued in the present largely augmented edition of the manual.

The corrections are comparatively few, so much care and attention having been bestowed on the previous edition, that little, if anything, remained requisite in this. Some few emendations have been made with regard to the colours ascribed to some stamps hitherto known to the compiler only from faded or soiled specimens. One correction was rather unfortunate. The author had been blamed by ultra-critical commentators for noting expectant stamps, such as the green and lilac Portugal of the present reign. Having inserted these in the two previous editions, he was unluckily over-persuaded to omit them in the present. Of course in accordance with the usual contrariety of human events, the two long-looked-for stamps and Mr. Brown's fifth edition expunging them made their appearance simultaneously! The 60 crazie of Tuscany, for which every vendor has had so many futile applications, and which we have never seen either in a continental or home collection, is also exiled; although the last number of the **Stamp-Collector's Review**, on the authority of a Leghorn correspondent, states positively its existence. We shall believe in it when we see it.

The remaining improvement, in augmentary shape, is proven by the fact asserted in the preface, that whereas in the first edition about twelve hundred stamps were described in sixty-two pages, in the present, twice that number are noticed in ninety-five pages. These additions have, of course, been gradual, extending through all the editions, but the present is considerably in advance of the preceding.

An edition has been published for the use of high-class collectors, bound in morocco and interleaved with blank paper; moreover, provided with a revised money table, and enriched with useful prefatory remarks. There are also to be had a few copies on superfine large paper, for the ultra-exclusive postal amateurs.

The above is taken from The Stamp-Collector's Magazine for June 1, 1864.

New Issue Service

British Commonwealth — Mint — Used
Canada New Issues Mint
Canada First Day Covers
(on Rosecraft envelopes)
Canada Plate Blocks
United States Mint.
United Nations Mint

Want List Service

British Commonwealth Current Issues,
Obsolete Queen Issues—Mint—Used
Geo. VI Issues—Mint—Used
Canada Modern Issues Mint.
Canada Modern Plate Blocks
Philatelic Supplies — Catalogues —
Albums — Stock Books — Hinges — etc
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CANADA

1857 -- 1888

S.G. 22. 7½d. pale yellow-green. A fine used copy. Cat. $900. ..... $750

S.G. 23. ½d. deep rose. A very fine mint copy. O.G. $210

S.G. 29. 1c. pale rose with "EUGENIA" straight line cancel. (unrecorded on this stamp) ..... $ 24

S.G. 29. 1c. pale rose. A fine used copy showing imprint at right ..... $ 24

S.G. 32. 5c. deep red. A mint vertical strip of three showing varieties illustrated. O.G. (one stamp creased) $150

S.G. 42. 17c. deep blue. A fine used pair .... $ 30

S.G. 50. 6c. blackish brown. A superb used copy on thin crisp paper dated "June 26 1869" $120

S.G. 51. 12½c. bright blue. A nice mint copy of this stamp. $150

S.G. 52. 15c. deep reddish purple. A mint copy with part O.G. $255

S.G. 53. ½c. black. A superb mint block of four on thick paper with O.G. ..... $ 27

S.G. 61. 12½c. bright blue. A nice mint copy cat. $36. only ..... $ 24

S.G. 61a. 12½c. bright blue. A mint single with fine colour and showing part of papermakers watermark. Cat. $165 ..... $135

S.G. 63. 15c. deep reddish purple. A used copy with "PAID LIVERPOOL U.S. PACKET" postmark $105

S.G. 75. 1c. orange-yellow. A mint copy slightly off centre ..... $ 45

S.G. 78. 1c. orange-yellow. An unused block of six. Cat. $40. ..... $ 30

S.G. 81. 2c. deep green. A mint block of six.. $ 75

S.G. 87. 5c. olive-grey. A mint marginal block of four with O.G. ..... $ 60



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MINUTES OF THE NORTH-EAST CHEAM AND SUBURBS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

As the President (Mr. Kennedy) was absent from the July meeting, Mr. Bullnoze took the chair. Following a suggestion of Mr. van Winkle's, each member had brought along something to illustrate the theme "S.G. 1066", and it was amazing how many stamps with this catalogue number were displayed. Starting with Norfolk Island, and then Suffolk Island, the displays included Pitcairn Islands, Alderney Islands, Roumania, Russia, Roubelia, Reunion, and Ruanda Irundi. Mrs. Potts showed Ghana, and apologised for displaying S.G. 1066a instead of S.G. 1066: the difference lay in one little extra half-hole along the edge of the stamp, and she thought that some members wouldn't mind. Passing a vote of thanks, Major Krysis said thank God that Mrs. Potts hadn't displayed any more, and he congratulated the speakers on not having shown his bête-noire, Rowland Hill's stamp of 1840. In supporting the motion, Miss Midwife pointed out that Rowland Hill could not have been born in 1066 because he was also a blue baby. There was a slight delay while Major Krysis looked for his umbrella. As Mr. Longstop was also absent, the meeting was able to close before the Chairman left to catch his bus home.

The August meeting was devoted to a display of Postal History given by members of the Maltese Cross Society. Covers ranging from 1920 to 1922 were shown by Lady Hellpuss, and varieties of impressions from Krag machines by her husband, Lord Hellpuss. Messrs. Radius and Ulnar showed fifty pages of Skeleton postmarks (mainly varieties), and Mr. P. I. Thagorass, the triangles used in the modern twopenny post (for bulk posting). The display concluded with some mail carried by rocket pigeons from Cape Canaveral. These amazing pieces of Postal History had orbited the globe no less than six times, and on each occasion as they passed through Cranmere Pool, they had received the appropriate cachet. Miss Midwife proposed the vote of thanks, and said that she was glad she hadn't to carry any mail: she had seen enough of it in her daily work. A pregnant silence followed this remark, until the seconder of the motion (Mr. U. Topia) explained that there was no fear of the non-delivery of mails, and that statistics showed that postmen were still born every day. "Indeed", he went on, "the carriage of mails has been a duty of the State for a number of years". The meeting closed at 10.30 after Major Krysis had found the umbrella he thought someone had stolen.

The September meeting was held in the room above where the meetings are usually held, i.e., on the next floor up. The President (Mr. Kennedy) opened the meeting at one minute past eight and called upon Mrs. Potts to give her display of Cancellations. Mrs. Potts divided her talk into two parts, the cancellations, and the obliterations used in connection with First Day Covers. She was particularly proud of a letter bearing no less than fifteen sets of Europa stamps sent to herself, by herself, and bearing a really fine strike in the corner of each stamp. At this, Major Krysis was observed changing from carmine-rose to lake (shades).

On being asked to pass the vote of thanks, Major Krysis damned Mr. Potts to hell. He said he thought there were enough Communists in this country without her coming to this meeting and persuading people to have good strikes. Why should Mrs. Potts boast about having all her strikes being in one corner? It was typical of this age that all strikes were in a corner, and it would not be long before collectors all over

the world suffered from these strikes. He foresaw the day when Great Britain would sell its stamps through Postal Agencies, and then where would Mrs. Potts be? He knew where she ought to be, though. He had heard her say she had "found a cover this evening": he did not need to enquire where his umbrella had gone. He concluded by saying that he hoped Mrs. Potts would not mind, but he had not enjoyed her display. The meeting was broken up about 10.30 p.m.; the police left at 11.1 p.m.

The October meeting was held in the room above where the September meeting had been held, the wall not yet having been re-plastered since the last meeting. Before the President had time to complete an apology for the absence of Mrs. Potts, Major Krysis had already seconded the motion. The visiting speaker was Mr. S. A. Taylor of the Boston P.S. His subject was the Stamps of the Canal Zones. He commenced with Suez, went on to show those of Panama, and concluded with the overprints of the Alimentary Canal Zone. The last named were mainly used in Pylorus of Colon, but he was also able to show a rare Spoon-cancellation of Hernia in use for one day only. Mr. Longstop, in proposing the vote of thanks, said that he had recently come out of hospital, and congratulated the speaker on having a hernia that lasted one day only. It reminded him of the occasion when he had been operated upon for the removal of a perforation in his plate . . . and when he woke up he found himself clasping a new-born infant. He pointed out that this could only happen in India where he had been for a number of years. When Miss Midwife got up to second the motion (and defend the nursing profession) the meeting had already dissolved.

The November meeting was marred by the absence of the President, the Vice-President and the Chairman. As the Secretary was still in hospital (as a result of the October meeting) it was proposed that Miss Midwife should take the chair. She took the chair at 8.51.

The visiting speaker explained at this point that he would now have only twenty minutes in which to give his talk and display which consisted of two albums of Maldive Islands. The sheets were passed round so rapidly that the speaker was able to catch his train (assuming that he found his way to the station). After the departure of the speaker, Mr. P. Witt rose to pass a vote of thanks. He also congratulated Madam Charwoman on the way she had conducted the meeting. Lord Hellpuss was about to second the motion when Mr. Pott-Hunter, M.F.H., jumped to his feet and said he thought it was about time the Society had another competition. The Chairman ruled him out of order, whereupon Dr. Somerville started to sing "The Red Flag". Major Krysis countered by singing the National Anthem an octave higher This restored the tenor of the meeting, which later broke up.

C-S D-A

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The December meeting was devoted to the theme "What Christmas means to me" and most of the members were in restive mood on this occasion. Lady Hellpuss started off by showing some slogans which she had received during her summer holidays: they all read POST EARLY FOR CHRISTMAS. She was followed by Mrs. Potts (now happily discharged from the mortuary) who showed varieties of the KEEP DEATH OFF THE ROAD postmark. Mr. A. Dealer appropriately showed the BUY STAMPS IN BOOKS mark with all its variations. Lord Hellpuss exhibited some of the HAVE YOU PAID YOUR RADIO LICENCE? slogans and explained that as he had not paid, he was very incensed at the postal authorities for asking him questions in such a blatant manner.

During the evening some strange sounds had been emerging from the closet next door, and just before the meeting concluded Major Krysis went out and the noise of barking became louder. He then returned and explained that his contribution to "What Christmas means to me" was a collection of Chrsitmas Seals. The seals then entered.

Not for the first time did the meeting break up in disorder. The six seals were towed away by breakdown van the next day.

R.P.S.C.
A.P.S.
A.T.A.
N.P.S.

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COMING EVENTS

NOVEMBER 11/12—ANNUAL HAMILTON-BUFFALO STAMP REUNION (including stamp auction) at the Hindoo Koosh Building, 121 Hughson Street North (south of Cannon Street) in downtown Hamilton, Ontario.

NOVEMBER 18/20—SOCIETE PHILATELIQUE DE QUEBEC — Annual Exhibition at Centre Audio-Visuel, 1158 Bourlamaque, Quebec City.

APRIL 15/17, 1967 — GRANDPEX (Grand River Valley Ass. Exhibition) More details later. Chairman, Mrs. Gillrie, 630 Rockway Drive, Kitchener, Ontario.

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Mail your stamps with confidence for our top offer. Your stamps held intact pending your acceptance.
Prompt Payment.

Lindner Annual Review 1966

We regret very much the delay of the 1965 Supplements this year due to an enormous demand of our albums and therefore the increase of annual Supplements.

It was not possible to produce the Quantity required from our Customers around the world in the first 5 months as in previous years.

THEREFORE IN THE FUTURE, SUPPLEMENTS WILL DEFINITELY BE ISSUED DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER FOR THE STAMPS ISSUED IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

A total of 68 pages for advanced years of existing albums and 271 pages regular annual Supplements was issued.

This brings our presentation now to 150 different albums, consisting of 99 Country albums and 18 Topic albums with a total of 4,440 different pages.

In addition, a big variety of neutral type pages with build-in windows for all kinds of variations such as singles, pairs, various Blocks, strips etc., plus 6 different pages, specially designed for CANADIAN PLATE BLOCKS to fit all sizes, arranged in matching position with always 4 spaces on a page.

Also other Philatelic items such as assortments of blank pages in white, black, chamois & grey, plain and quadrilled are available.

Furthermore we manufacture:

1) Clear heavy acetate folio for full sheets, divided in half with 2 horizontal pockets and with 3 horizontal pockets with black backing sheet, suitable for F.D.C. & Blocks.
2) FDC albums in Spring-back type Binder for European size FDC (capacity 40) & Flip File Cover albums for American size covers (capacity 100)
3) Index cards 3x5" & 4x6" with strips across & 3x5" for Blocks.
4) Stamp Tongs wide & narrow spade & 45 degree angle in Nickel, Chrome & Gold plated
5) LINDNER Stock Books, Vinyl padded in assorted colors of 7½x9½" — 16 pages of 7 Strips and 9½x12" — 24 pages of 9 strips. (Acetate strips NOT GLUED IN)
6) Loose leaf stock pages in our original size 9½x11½", suitable for Spring-back type & 4-ring Binders with double protector sheet in black & white, with and without center strip on heavy cardboard (Acetate strips laid in and NOT GLUED).
7) 3 types of Spring back Binders in Vinyl padded, artificial Leather not padded and in first class full Calf Leather in 5 colours.
8) 3 types of 4-ring Binders in Vinyl padded, highfrequency sealed, a new one covered with padded & foamed VP of 5/32 thickness, named "YORN" and in full Leather.
9) 3-ring Binder in Vinyl padded and on special request, we can furnish same also in full Leather.

The basic colors are: red, green, blue, maroon and brown. YORN also available in black & white, while all Vinyl padded Binders in addition to the basic colors also in beige pig-skin.

The capacity of all Binders is approx. 80 HINGELESS pages.

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Canada Registered Stamps On Cover

By E. A. SMYTHIES

How much more interesting old stamps are on the original covers! This is especially true of registered letters with the special Canadian registration stamps, the use of which was compulsory from 1875 to 1893 for payment of the registration fees. In addition to special registration cancellations, and cancellations showing date of posting, P.O. of origin, and final destination, these registered covers frequently show intermediate transit and R.O.P. cancellations, by which the route followed can be traced, and also a series of registration numbers, as each P.O. clerk handling the cover added his own number to those inscribed earlier.

These curious shaped elongated stamps are, of course, well known to all Canadian collectors. What is perhaps not so well known is that the use of the different values, shades, and varieties was often limited in time as a combined study of official notifications and original covers often makes clear. I will explain this in more detail.

A notification dated 15 Nov. 1875 made the use of these stamps compulsory for payment of the registration fees only, i.e. they could not be used for payment of postage rates. By a neat arrangement, the final destination of the letter was immediately obvious from the stamp, i.e. orange (2c.) to Canada, green (5c.) to U.S.A., blue(8c.) to G.B. and Europe. But this neat arrangement did not last long, as in 1878 (the exact date is uncertain) the 8c. rate was abolished, the production of 8c. stamps stopped, and the 5c. green stamp made compulsory for all destinations outside Canada.

However the 8c. stamp was not demonitised (no Canadian stamp ever has been!) and they continued to be used sporadically. An enquiry to obtain details of all known covers with R.L.S. 8c., covering two years and two continents, was completed recently and showed **sixteen** covers dated between April 1876 and October 1878, of which thirteen were to G.B., two to Germany, and one to U.S.A. The latest of these, dated October 1878, is illustrated below. It is from Liverpool N.S. to Basingstoke, England and shows the 5c. postage rate, the 8c. registration rate, and G.B. 1d red (plate 192) re-addressed rate, and various transit cancels.

Twelve more of these 8c. covers were recorded between April 1880 and July 1893 (when special R.L.S. were finally given up) with mixed destinations, 1 to G.B., 4 to France, 1 each to Germany, Portugal, Turkey, 2 to U.S.A. and 2 to Canada. Finally, there were **two** more late dated (1894 and 1897) to France, **four** obviously philatelic covers and **two** which were very doubtful and could be fakes, making a total of **36.** It may be noted that this interesting and useful information was available only because these original covers had survived, incidentally an astonishing high survival rate of about one per thousand issued stamps.

Turning to the 2c value. This rate was abolished in May 1889 when the 5c. rate was made universal. Boggs gives the total of registered 2c. stamps issued as 30 million, it is doubtful if the survival rate on covers equals one in ten thousand!

There are two interesting points to be noted with the 2c. value. There were three distinct shades, orange, rose-carmine, and orange-red*. Throughout

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* Footnote. The standard catalogues give a fourth shade, i.e. vermilion, but despite frequent requests, I have never seen one.



the Montreal printings (1875 to 1887) orange was the standard shade. The rose-carmine was printed in Ottawa in Sept. 1888 (deep) and Nov. Dec. 1888 (pale), while the orange-red shade was printed in early 1889, these dates being established by original covers. As the production of 2c. stamps was stopped in May 1889, these later Ottawa shades were in use a comparatively short time, which explains their higher value and greater rarity.

The other interesting point is that from May 1889 **for the first time** it was possible to use pairs of 2c. on covers, e.g. a pair of 2c. plus a SQ 1c. was authorized to pay the 5c. registration fee. For this reason, used pairs of the (Montreal) orange shade are practically unknown but covers with pairs of 2c. rose-carmine or orange red dated late 1889 and 1890 are occasionally found. A typical example is illustrated below, dated Barrie Sept. '87, with a pair of 2c. orange red plus S.Q. 1c. paying the registration and S.Q. 3c. paying the postage.

The covers with 5c. stamps are the most interesting of all. This was the only value which was used continuously throughout the whole 18 year period (1875-1893), but its use varied at different times of the period as has been indicated above. To Sept. 1878 the use of 5c. stamps was limited to letters to U.S.A. From Sept. '78 to April '89 they were used on registered mail to all countries except Canada, and thereafter the 5c. rate was universal.

According to Jarrett, the numbers of 5c. stamps used in these three periods were, 1875-78 = 500,000; 1879-1888 = 2,700,000; after 1888 = 8,200,000. (Total 11,400,000). This agrees well with the present distribution, 5c. covers to U.S.A. to 1878 are extremely rare, to 1888 are scarce, and after 1888 are more abundant. But no 5c. cover can be described as common, as the survival rate of covers must have been extremely low. i.e. less than one in ten thousand.

There are four distinct shades of the 5c. value. Two of these, deep green and yellow green, were printed from plate I during the Montreal printings (1875-1887), the yellow green shade being at least **ten** times as rare as the deep green shade, although some catalogues mistakenly price it cheaper.

In 1886, with the production still at Montreal a new plate II was laid down, but for reasons that are now well known (and will be summarised later), was never used for printing stamps until Sept. 1892. In 1888, coinciding with the Ottawa printings, the old plate I was re-entered ,and a new plate III laid down, recognisable by the characteristic Ottawa imprint. The dominant shade

for these Ottawa printings was blue green.

The eary Montreal printing in deep green included one of the major Canadian rarities of the period, which is illustrated on the cover below (Vincent Greene collection). It is the 5c. perf. exactly 12 x 11.5, a stamp which is much rarer than, for example, the more highly priced S.Q. 3c. perf. 12½. Of the latter I have seen a score or more examples, of the former after 3 years active search just one! (But I have been shown a dozen on more alleged copies, which on careful check turned out to be the comparatively common 5c. perf. 12 x 11.7.)

For the benefit of my readers who do not know why plate II was not used for 6 years, I will briefly summarize the reasons. It was primarily due to a disastrous and inexplicable mistake. All other plates of registered stamps consisted of comparatively small panes 5 x 10, the stamp impressions being approx. 3½ x 3½ m.m. apart. But the 5c plate II was made one large pane 10 x 10, and, what was worse, the spacing of the stamp impressions was changed to 2 x 5 m.m., i.e. the horizontal gutters between stamp news were 2 m.m. wide, and the vertical gutters 5 m.m. wide. This resulted in a plate measuring 185 x 480 m.m., **which did not fit the perforating machines!** In particular, it was impossible to perforate stamps only 18.5 m.m.wide, the minimum being 20 m.m. So in disgust in 1886 this new plate II was rejected and put into store without being used or properly finished off.

By 1892, however, the demand for registered 5c. stamps had soared from 300,000 to 2,000,000 per annum, stocks had been used up, and (most unwillingly no doubt) the plate II of 1886 was brought into use, still in its unfinished state, to cope with the supply crisis, even though it required double operations to perforate it.

This unfinished plate had no imprints or marginal inscriptions, but had a mass of blemishes, guide lines and guide dots, re-entries and flaws which would nor-





mally have been burnished off in the finishing process. Some of these blemishes are illustrated below.

(a) Guide lines and dots between stamps No. 4 and 14.

(b) Guide dot in N of CANADA. On many stamps.

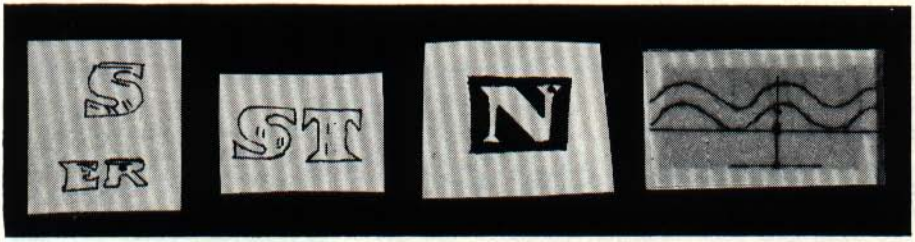
(c) Re-entries, on stamp No. 57 and not located.

One or other of these flaws are found on more than 50% of the impressions on the plate, and these, combined with the characteristic shade, described in Gibbons catalogue as **"dull sea-green"**, which is found only on stamps printed from this plate, simplifies the recognition of these stamps. The earliest known date of use (on a cover) is Sept. 1892.

Having, I hope, established that these registered stamps are much more interesting on cover than off, can we put a value to it? A well known Canadian catalogue quotes prices for single stamps and on covers, the latter from 2 to 4 times the value of the former, but on request often fails to supply covers at this rate. Personally, I regard this as much too low, and am happy if I can get nice covers at 5 to 10 times the price of single stamps—for example the 8c. cover illustrated above at $300, (the catalogue quotation being $100).

I end this article with an appeal. If any reader has any 5c. cover, in particular dated before 1889, I should be very grateful for full details. Also for details of any unused pairs, strips or blocks of 5c. plate II which might help to complete the reconstruction of this intriguing plate.

(Address: Castlemorris,
Tralee, Ireland)



Postmarked Ottawa

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

With a new season just starting many clubs wil be wondering how to provide a good and interesting program to keep the membership up. Each club has its own peculiar environment to deal with but regardless of what type of collectors and collecting habit they may have, there must be some sort of organized activity. A club without some activity will soon loose its members and what will remain are the dealers and part time dealers. The RA Stamp Club has been fairly successsful in keeping its membership high. Some novel ideas have been introduced which have helped the situation. A few of them are mentioned here as possible guides for other clubs. A clothesline exhibit or a clothesline auction attract attention. For the auction lots which are hung up on a line, bid sheets are available for a certain period of time during the evening. More realistic prices have been the result from such auctions because the bidder does not know how high the competitor will bid. A one day philatelic course has been planned. One evening is devoted to philatelic literature, an important subject often neglected in clubs. Another evening is used to experiment with ultraviolet lamps and the tagged stamps. Every collector has a box of junk at home. Dump some of this on a table and suggest to form a small collection from this material within a given time period. You will be surprised how many new constructive and original ideas will come out of this one.

On some of the recent Canadian commemorative stamps flaws can be found which repeat on each of the six different panes. This means that the same flaw may exist in the same position on the upper left and right panes, the lower left and right panes, and the top and bottom centre panes. In the offset printing process a plastic master is used which contains 50 stamps. This master is duplicated six times and the six prints are fused together to form the full sheet of six panes. This type of process is less costly than laying down a complete plate by a transfer roll as is the case for intaglio printing. During the period of the Canadian Admiral stamps an attempt was made to lay down more than one stamp at one time from a transfer roll, but this was not a successful venture. One must assume that the Post Office has been looking into possibilities of laying down intaglio printed stamps from one master similar to that mentioned here. The use of a plastic master for such a purpose appears attractive but further developments will have to be awaited.

The difficulties in accounting for stamps sold has long been recognized by many countries. Switzerland is dispensing stamps now from vending machines and every fifth stamp shows a printed serial number on the back. It appears probable that Canada will adopt one day some other method of marking their stamps for accounting purposes.

A useful addition has been made to the Scott Catalogue. The commemorative stamps of France are listed in a separate listing for ease of identification. Such listings would be valuable for many other countries which have large amounts of commemorative issues including USA and Great Britain with their flood of new stamps.

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The HOLLOW TREE

By ED. RICHARDSON, F.R.P.S.C.

303 Pin Oak Dr., La Marque, Texas, U.S.A., 77568

#843—SOME INTERESTING MONTREAL PRECANCEL VARIETIES

Shown here are a couple of interesting precancelled blocks, showing some rather unusual varieties of Montreal precancel #8-151, the 1c. green of 1930 with the early type Money Order Office Number (MOON) precancel.

At left the block has the normal precancel on the bottom two stamps, while the top two stamps bear the **doubled** precancel. They are **vertical pairs** of #8-151 and #8-151a **se-tenant.**

At right the two left stamps are normal, while the two right stamps are doubled, thus giving **horizontal** pairs of the same, **se-tenant.**

It is not surprising that these errors exist. This particular Montreal precancel comes in just about every possible variety. They come normal, invert, double, double invert, and double one inverted, and many are known on both die I and die II of the basic issue.

They are not particularly valuable, and probably not too rare,—but they do make interesting "dress up" pieces to any Canadian Precancel collection.

* * * *

#844—SOME NOTES ON McCREADY'S FLAG CANCELLATION TYPE 8

The type #8 Flag Cancel is the one similar to type #3 but with the two heavy horizontal bars added.

a.) McCready listed a Hamilton "C" with question. It does not exist. See next note.

b.) The rare Hamilton "G" is not listed, but this does exist. Very rare, perhaps three copies exist. Poor early reporting probably



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confused this as a "C". This is at least a $35 item on full cover.

c.) The Montreal "B" has never been confirmed, and therefore we drop it from listing.

d.) McCready does not list the Toronto "G", but it may exist. The one copy I have seen is doubtful.

e.) Toronto "F". Contrary to some earlier theories that this cancel was used only thru 1898-1900, copies are quite plentiful for 1901 and 1902.

f.) McCready does not list a Toronto "H", yet two or three copies do exist. Another $35.00 item on cover.

* * * *

#845—NEW VARIETY OF SUPREME COURT LAWS IS DISCOVERED

Last summer Jim Sissons reported making a small find of the scarce $30 on $1 Supreme Court Law,—his #R73. However about half of these turned out to be a new variety of overprint. Instead of the three horizontal bars at top, and again at bottom, small squares blocked out the figure "$1". This will probably become #R73A, and will probably catalogue at $100.00.

Collectors will be happy that Jim made the find of additional supplies of #R73, as this has been a toughie, lacking in most collections. But most of them won't be happy to know they now need two varieties!

* * * *

#846—UPPER COLUMBIAN 5c. B.C. LOCAL

Back in November 1954, just twelve years ago, the late George Sloane, who in his time supplied me with a nice number of goodies, wrote me to offer a full mint sheet of these type-set Upper Columbian Co. 5c. locals of British Columbia. November 1954 was when we were in the midst of moving to Texas, and somehow his letter was overlooked. About three or four weeks later I wrote to say I'd take them,—only to find that I was too late.

Not many have shown up since. However Jim Sissons had one used on cover last winter went for $280.00. Then in the next sale he had a used single, and it went at $62.50.

All this makes me feel none too good! Fred Jarrett loves to tell of the "ones that got away". Well move over Fred, and make room for me,—as the price that George was asking for that full sheet of **twenty copies**, including the five tête-bêche pairs,—only $100.00. Today they are worth at least $50 a copy!

* * * *

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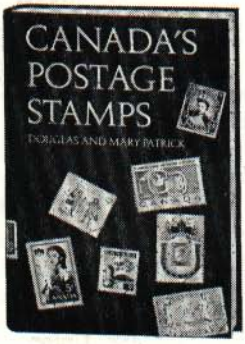
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#847—3c. CARTIER WIDE GUTTER BLOCK USED

Back in packet #818 I mentioned this interesting 20th century variety, and in passing said "I have never seen a wide gutter piece used, — no strips or blocks".

Well Dr. George R. Mills, with whom I have corresponded for years, comes along and reports "Quite some time ago I obtained from Les Davenport a used Gutter block of 8. The block is cancelled "GASPE - PQ - AM - AU 25 - 34".

* * * *

#848—CANADIAN SOUVENIR CARD FOR 1966 — SERIES #8

The Souvenir Card for 1966 was a welcome departure from previous issues. Continuing the practice started with the 1964 series #6 card, they bear the year date on the folder front. This year however the outer envelope while of the same design as recent years, was printed in a new color - blue.

The envelope and card are of the larger size, same as first used in 1965.

This year the ten stamps are all commoratives, and are mounted on a completely black background, setting them off to great advantage.

The stamps included in this 1966 card are:—

New Canadian Flag
Churchill
Peace
1965 Christmas
Ottawa Centennial
Nova Scotia Floral
New Brunswick Floral
Manitoba Floral
British Columbia Floral
Inter-Parliamentary Union

All are of the 5c. denomination.

These Souvenir Cards are an interesting sideline, and a complete set, with both used and mint envelopes could make an interesting collection. This is the type of material which is likely to appeal to the non-collector, and introduce him to, and interest him in, the hobby.

#849—THE KING EDWARD VENDING MACHINE COILS

It has been a long time since I recall seeing the three types of King Edward vending machine coils being offerred at auction. All three were included in a lot in Jim Sissons' auction of last spring. All were pairs, and all were "end pieces" showing sheet margin.

My own pairs were secured from the Reford sales held something better than fifteen years ago, and since then only an occasional pair has turned up. Sisoons' sale illustrated all three varieties, —the U.S. Auto-Vending roulettes, both vertical and horizontal, and the Heiman and Zorke perforated 8½ type. The lot brought a surprising $250. But then, if you'd waited fifteen years to get the set, perhaps you'd try hard too!

* * * *

#850—PRISONER OF WAR PARCEL POST FRANKS

We have mentioned these stamps before, and since there seems to be a great deal of interest in them we thought it appropriate to mention that for the first time we have seen them listed and priced by a dealer.

Jim Webb in his May 1966 price list prices four of the six issues, in mint singles. We repeat here:—

Secretary State	
—1st Issue	$25.00
—2nd Issue	——
Dept. Nat. Defence	
—1st Issue	20.00
—2nd Issue	12.50
—3rd Issue	——
—4th Issue	5.00

Except for the last issue, we have never had many of these as duplicates, and it is therefore no surprise to find the earlier issues either unavailable, or priced substantially above what they could have been obtained for ten years ago. We think the prices are realistic. Fortunately for us we have one to three used copies of each and either mint singles or mint sheets of five of them all in our own collection.

We would also point out that the two

issues which Jim does not list should bear a $25 price.

* * * *

#851—6d PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND REPRINT FROM ORIGINAL DIE

It will soon be the season for Christmas cards, and many of them, if the past is any guage, will be philatelic. This reminds me that last spring I was offered as a Die Proof, a copy of the SIX PENCE Prince Edward Island Issue, in Blue, and stiff white card, approximately 3¾" x 2½".

Well there is no doubt they are Die Proofs, but they were taken from the original die some 100 years after the stamp appeared. They were made from the original die.

I collect them, but I object to their not being represented truly. These came from a well known and reputable New York Auction house, as part of their Christmas Greeting of 1961. I understand that other colours exist other than blue.

* * * *

THE COVER PICTURE

Our cover illustration for this issue strikes both a seasonal and appropriate note — on the eve of Canada's 100th year—being a Canadian Christmas card of 1878.

The first true Christmas card was published in London in 1843 but it was not until the advent of cheap chromolithography in the early 1850's that the custom became widespread. Most 19th Century Christmas cards used in Canada were produced by either European or U.S. manufacturers, there being very few Canadian firms in the business. The card illustrated is one of the earliest recorded and was produced by G. W. Clarke of Montreal. It is part of a set depicting typical Canadian scenes. Other 19th Century publishers were Rolph, Smith & Co. of Toronto and J. T. Henderson of Montreal whose cards were printed by the Canadian Bank Note Co.!

(From the Antique Christmas card collection of Kenneth Rowe.)

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TRADE NOTES

H. R. Harmer, Inc. has announced two special auctions.

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The group, comprising only some 50 lots, will be sold in a special evening auction on **Wednesday, November 16** commencing at 830 p.m., and is expected to realize about $75,000.

The week of December 5th to 9th will cover the sale of important sections of Mr. Lichtenstein's outstanding European collection.

Wonderful single stamps, mint and used, rare multiples and ever-popular covers, which have lain dormant for 25 years or more, will become available to philatelists in all parts of the world.

Countries which are predominant are Spain, Finland, France and Colonies, Russia and Poland, Denmark, Austria, Portugal and Colonies, Sweden, Luxembourg and Romania.

De-luxe catalogues of both auctions are in course of preparation and are scheduled to be available approximately one month prior to the sales. Free copies may be reserved by writing to H. R. Harmer, Inc. of 6 West 48th Street, New York, N.Y., 10036. The supply is limited and early application is recommended.



This is a typical photgrophic plate from one of our catalogues (there are nine plates, 60 pages and approximately 1,500 lots in every issue). It illustrates the type of material which appears in our Postal History Auctions. Sales are held monthly — the next take place on 9th Dec. 1966 and 6th January 1967. A specimen copy of the catalogue is yours for the asking, free and post free (50 cents by airmail to abroad.)

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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

8601 Drew, Leslie Anne, 243 Third Avenue, West, Prince Rupert, B.C.
8602 McColl, Hugh T. Box 457, Shilo, Manitoba
8603 Mills, William C., 297 Capri Avenue, N.W., Calgary, Alberta
8604 Sullivan, Dr. W. E., 31 Riverside Cresc., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
8605 Bonhomme, J. V., 664 Churchill Street, Timmins, Ontario
8606 Pooler, E. R., 41 Strathgowan Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont.
8607 Tooms, David B., Box 339, Ocean Falls, B. C.
8608 Knoblauch, W. K., Box 130, Hanna, Alberta
8609 Morris, W. M., 173 Rose Park Drive, Toronto, Ontario
8610 Young, C. W., 46 Highland Avenue, Belleville, Ont.
8611 Eisenberg, Marc, 5555 - W. 65th St., Chicago, Ill., 60638, U.S.A.
8612 Hedden, James C,, 250 Patricia St., Apt. 6, Kitchener, Ont.
8613 Kricfalusi, Michael, 2496 Clementine, Ottawa, Ont.
8614 Connolly, Patrick G., 480 Wellington St., East, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
8615 Hale, G. Donald, 12 Elizabeth Ave., Kentville, N.S.
8616 MacDougall, Miss Lorna J., 3349 W. 21st Ave., Vancouver 8, B.C.
8617 Troup, Colin, Jordan Station, Ont.

Changes of Address

Bayley, Colin H., 425 Hinton Ave., Ottawa 3, Ont.
Beckett, P. N., 85 East Essex Avenue, Lansdowne, Pa. 19050, USA
Blasius, R. E., 1964 Neepawa, Ottawa 13, Ontario
Buck, L. G., 5375 King Edward Avenue, Montreal 29, P.Q.
Fosbery, Col. H. T., 53 Sunnypoint Cresc., Scarborough, Ont.
Fyvie, Dave, Suite 705, Executive House, 777 Douglas Street, Victoria, B.C.
Galbraith, R. J., 2336 Kildonan Avenue, Ottawa 14. Ont.
Gilchrist, Thomas, 235 Berkley Street, Toronto, Ont.
Gorrie, F. R., 107 Forest Heights Blvd., Willowdale, Ont.
Gross, Philip N., 1155 Regent St., Apt. 12, Fredericton, N.B.
Haines, Mrs. H. Y., C/o Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture, 257A St. James Court, Buckingham Gate, London SW1, Eng.
Kazman, Seymour, 2 Skelmor Cresc., Don Mills, Ont.
Kearns, P. E., Apt. 501, 3615 Ridgewood Ave., Montreal, P.Q.
Kraemer, J. E., 17 Commanche Drive, Ottawa 5, Ont.
LeMesurier, George, 60 Crown Crescent, Ottawa 3, Ont.
Littlefield, L. N., 434 Lebanon St., Melrose, Mass. 02176, USA
Malott, S/L R. K., 16 Harwick Cresc., Ottawa 6, Ont.
Maughan, A. E. L., 4290 Mavis Rd., R.R. 1, Cooksville, Ont.
Mayo, George F.. M, 1372 Crestdale Road, Port Credit, Ont.
Mills, F. W., 26 Maple Street, Kingston, N.S.
Moore, James H., 75A Byron Avenue, London, Ontario
Morel, P. L., 3 Monterey Drive, Ottawa 6, Ont.
Mackenzie, F/O George, 45 George Street, Trenton, Ontario
McKibbin, Brigadier K. H., 535 Picadilly Ave., Ottawa 3, Ont.
Nowlan, Michael O., 514 Gardiner Street, Oromocto, N.B.
Oliver, Miss M. E., Apt. 306, 1527 Cedar Hill Cross Road, Victoria, B.C.
Preitz, Clarence H., 9747 - 67 Avenue, Edmonton, Alta.
Reid, Sgt. D. A. (SB159281), C/o HQ Newfoundland District, Fort Pepperrell, St. Johns' Nfld.
Robertson, W. A., 1184 Esquimalt Road, Victoria, B.C.
Samson, Roger, Ecole Normale, St. Damien, County Bellechasse, P.Q.
Schlyter, Carl, 125 Woodside St., Port Arthur, Ont.
Sissons, J. N., C/o J. N. Sissons, Ltd., 59 Wellington St. W., Toronto 1, Ont.
Storhaug, Arthur N., Box 532, Hallock, Minnesota, U.S.A.
Vanderlinde, W., 749 Selkirk Ave., Victoria, B.C.
Waldron, Sgt. J. R., 2 QOR of C, Currie Bks., Calgary, Alberta
Weldon, Mrs. F. E., 536 Spinnaker Lane, Sarasota Florida, 33577, U.S.A.

Deceased

Lee, George, L., Bernardsville, N.J. (Life Member)

Chapter Changes

No. 58 — Kawartha Philatelic Society, Peterborough, Ont.
Chapter Representative—
Robert Dyer,
532 Weller Street.
Peterborough, Ont.

☆ ☆ ☆

Editorial Comment

We also note that the U.S. Post Office is to issue a commemorative stamp in 1967 to celebrate Canada's Centennial. No mention, however, is made of any U.S. issue to commorate the Fenian Raids!

The Honour Roll

On which is inscribed the names of those members who have contributed to the progress of the Society in securing the addition of new members and chapters for 1966.

Aitken, William, Burlington, Ont. (2)
Anderson, Walter, Ottawa (23)
Atkinson, F. B., Hamilton (2)
Balassa, Frank, Rochester, N.Y.
Baldwin, Fred A., Hamilton
Bardwell, H. F., Sarnia
Bartlett, D. S., Toronto
Bayley, Colin H., Ottawa
Bellefeuille, Mlle. T., Shawinigan, P.Q.
Bileski, K., Winnipeg (5)
Bray, William E., St. Catharines (3)
Butcher, Charles T., Peterborough
Carr, Gerald C., Detroit
Chapman, Dr. C. C., Lethbridge (2)
Christensen, E. J., Edmonton (4)
Cole, G. D. D., Toronto (2)
Crouse, W. V., Amherstburg, Ont.
Curtis, Wayne R., St Lambert (3)
Eatock, Alan J., Hamilton
Enchin, Zolman, Sudbury (3)
Fawcus, E. R., Lachine (7)
Feero, Frank W., Lancaster, N.B.
Fortin, Mlle. Marguerite, Quebec
Foster, B. A., Port Arthur (2)
Gareau, John M., Calgary (2)
Geldert, Dr. G. M., Ottawa (7)
Geldert, Mrs. Phyllis, Ottawa (2)
Govoni, Dr. A. F., Sault Ste. Marie
Grace, John P., Peterborough
Grenville, W. A., Hamilton
Hadley, Fred R., Prince Albert
Harris, Edmund A., Flin Flon (3)
Harrison, John B., Trail, B.C.
Heaps, J. M., Ocean Falls, B.C.
Hedley, R. P., Brideport, N.Y.
Holmes, Capt. W. L. H., Nelson, B.C.
Jones, Don I., Willowdale, Ont.
Juneau, Mlle. Yvonne, Montreal
Lakehead Stamp Club #33 (2)
Lant, R. H., Toronto
Law, James, London, Ont.
Lipinski, Dr. J. J. Edmonton
Lumsden, A. B., Fredericton, N.B.
Lundy, Charles D., Belleville
Millar, Michael, Barrie, Ont. (2)
Morel, P. L., Ottawa, Ont.
Morley, Douglas R., Dartmouth, N.S.
McColl, G. M., Ocean Falls, B.C.
McLeod, R. L., Grenwood, N.S.
McMillan, Alex, Sudbury, Ont.
McNeil, C. Russell, Burlington (7)
McVey, J. W., Oshawa, Ont.
MacLeod, S. W., Ottawa
Newroth, Peter, Fredericton, N.B. (2)
North York Public Library (Bathurst)
Olesen, Ronald, Belleville, Ont.
Ovens, B. A., Chippewa, Ont.
Pfeifer, Otto W., Seattle, Wash.
Preyers, Dr. H. H., St. Lambert
Reiche, Hans, Ottawa
Robinson, J. J., Calgary
Ryan, Neil, Chateauguay, P.Q.
Saskatoon Stamp Club, Saskatoon
Saunders, H. T., Ottawa (2)
Saunders, T. D., North Bay, Ont.
Scovell, F. A. Toronto
Short, C. J., Waterloo, Ont.
Smith, Stanley McC., Halifax
Stanbridge, M. H., Chelsea, P.Q.
Stevens, A. B., St. Catharines
Sutherland, Harry, Toronto
Teare, W. A., Victoria, B.C.
Tompson, Ed., Red Deer, Alberta
Townsend, Dr. Clary, Dartmouth, N.S.
Trudeau, Roger, St. Lambert
Walther, Manfred, Downsview, Ont.
Webster, L. W., Riverside, Ont.
White, Jay N., Coaticook, P.Q.
Whittington, H. M., Willowdale, Ont.
Williams, R. M., Edmonton, Alta.

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ANNOUNCEMENT FOR CHAPTERS

Chapters requesting the use of slides should now get in touch with Mr. J. E. Kraemer, Apartment 209, Grenadier Apartments, 1129 Meadowlands, Ottawa,

MAIL BAG

Sir:—I am not often moved to correspond with magazines or journals, but the article entitled "Overpriced Unsolicited Approvals" in the July - Aug. 1966 issue C.P. by Ralph D. Mitchener certainly merits support. I wish to offer him all encouragement and assure him his approach is not petty. Unsolicited material should be similarly approached by all of us. What do the stamp dealer's associations think about the situation? Have they adopted any general policies or a code of ethics? When we see C.S.D.A. referred to in a C.P. advertisement, does that signify special reliability, or what?

While I have pen in hand, I sincerely congratulate the Editor and his colleague for a very fine journal. I read every issue from cover to cover including all the advertisements. I was particularly tickeld with Mr. Apfelbaum's effort on page 192 with his picture, where it is stated: "Martin Apfelbaum: Never Hinged" — I would ask, has he ever been oiled or stoned?

R. A. SLUTE, PRSC 6066

☆ ☆ ☆

Dear Sir:

It was with great sadness that I learned of the sudden death of Louis Lamouroux. Although I knew Louis for only about five years, he encouraged me in my hobby of the postal history of Papua, New Guinea by pubishing two of my articles in the Canadian Philatelist.

On the day of his death last July, I was far from Canada, as I was aboard the Chinese Civil Aircraft flying from Canton to Peiking. Not until my return to Canada in late August did I learn of his demise.

Louis despite his mature years, was young in spirit and ever encouraged the younger collectors in their pursuits. He will be missed in the philatelic meetings in the coming years.

With sincere thanks,
CHARLES T. MICKLE
R.P.S.C. 7924

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BOOK REVIEW

SCOTT'S VOL. I

By now most of our readers will have had a look at the new Scott's (both Vols. I and II). There have been many price changes and many of considerable amount. While there seems to be an upsurge in collecting it must be remembered that part of the increases shown is due to inflation. This has been the case with each new yearly issue of Scott's catalogues for many years in the immediate past. For the 1967 Scott the number of new-issue listings is 1,934 as compared to 1,689 for the 1966 catalogue. The increase in the number of pages is 28 over the 1966 cat., a total for 1967 of 828 pages. Besides these new-issue listings there have been insertions in the older listings of 83 new major-number stamps and of 242 new minors. Last year these were respectively 37 new major and 214 new minor listings.

These additions to the older listings are very welcome and, unfortunately, should be many more. It is quite a problem to insert these numbers in the older listings and at the same time not upset the contents of a page as it was in the previous year.

What is particularly alarming is the escalation of new issue listings in both major and minor numbers. We can expect this increase to continue for the coming years and also the escalation of the increase. One cannot but wonder how much of this new-issue material is for the enchancement of the coffers of indivdual countries at the expense of the collector. Another bad feature is that within the foreseeable future there will have to be some further division of the catalogue into more volumes, a very regrettable situation.

SCOTT'S VOL. II

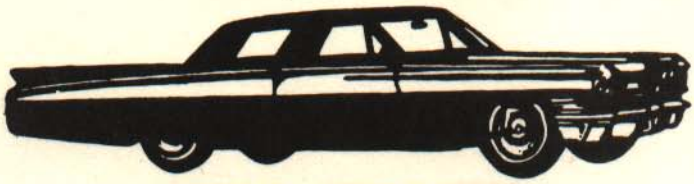
This volume aso will be by now in the hands of a great many of our readers. All the problems mentioned above in regard to Vol. I are present in this second volume, and in an increased amount. 3,032 new issue listings and 214 new minor varieties have been added. These items plus a new index of French commemoratives, very useful indeed, have added some 60 pages to the volume.

However, in both Vols. I and II, the great bulk of the listings are still worth but a small percentage of catalogue value. On the other hand, there are many items which are selling in Europe for full catalogue and even more.

QUESTION AND ANSWER COLUMN

R. G. Chaney (R.P.S.C. 8047) of Delhi, Ontario, requests information regarding the stamps of the "Republik of Maluku Selatan" including the location of this country and date of issue of the stamps.

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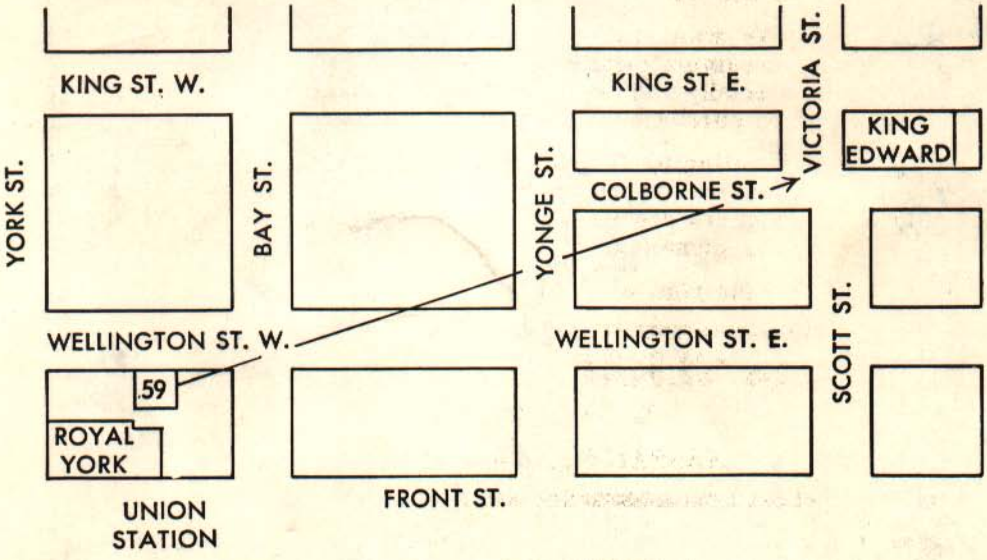
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