VOLUME XVIII NUMBER 1
JANUARY - FEBRUARY, 1967
WHOLE NUMBER 98

The CANADIAN PHILATELIST



Journal of the
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA

Pot O' Gold

January 1, 1967

Dear Friends:—

The name Pot O' Gold Stamp Company sounds like it comes from the tales of the Arabian Nights. In truth it was a stamp business owned by Mr. Lester and located in Litchfield Connecticut. Mr. Lester lived on a very wide treed boulevard in a beautiful and large old New England type of home. Nestled in the spacious gardens at the rear of the property was the Coach House. In the early days the Coach House must have housed a fine carriage and horses and other equipment befitting one of the leading families in town. When I arrived it was a two car garage with a spacious stamp room at the rear and an apartment above with all modern facilities. The white house and garage, the beautiful grounds and the typical New England town in the sort of place I dream of retiring to.

Why? Well there are many reasons, but that stamp room at the back of the garage must not be overlooked. Let me describe it to you. Large high ceilings, windows all around which were above three tiered wooden shelves that completely surrounded the room. In the centre were desks, working tables, sorting bins, office equipment, etc. Everywhere were stamps. The shelves were loaded, desks piled high and under the desks were all sizes and shapes of boxes filled with stamps, and in the apartment above were hundreds and hundreds of thousands more stamps.

If you will remember from my last letter, I had just valued and bought the New York City Stamp Company and was on my way home with a car full of stamps. Now here was this Gold Mine of stamps that had to be appraised. For four days from early morn till late at night I valued stamps, never being able to quite wait until the next box or album to see what was there. It was like a treasure hunt and although I was very tired, I enjoyed every minute. When I was finished the valuating, added up all the figures and made my offer, I was forced to wait, practically holding my breath, for a full thirty minutes while Mr. Lester discussed a U.S. political problem with me. When he finally referred back to the stamps and my offer, his only remark was, "Well how do we pack it up?"
The next hours were like a bad dream as I had to

—Hire two men to help with the packing.
—Order 100 large cartons, balls of string and rope, gum tape and labels.
—Pack boxes, tie stock books, albums and mint sheets.
—Go to Waterbury Connecticut to rent a 5 ton truck.
—Phone border Customs at Niagara Falls to get instructions re truck and necessary papers.
—Hire truck driver ($100.00 for 1½ days.)
—Load truck — springs down to bottom.

Now Midnight.

—Have to get truck weighed before going on highway.
—Wake up coal yard weighing inspector.
—Take him down to weigh scales and get certificate 9900 lbs. I'm out a few more dollars.
—Lost sight of truck on highway but find it safety at Customs at Niagara Falls.
—Clear Customs, but truck not allowed through.
—Phone truck rental at St. Catharines.
—Transfer load.
—Phone Toronto to have a crew on hand to unload at Empire Stamp Company.
—Unload.
—Job completed — No just begun.

Philatelically yours,

Harry Martin

Empire Stamp Corporation Limited

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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST

INDEX TO VOLUME XVII. – 1966

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CANADA

Aerograms, P.O.W., Free 223
Air Letter, Armed Forces, Christmas 1944 71
Alcan Highway Covers 70
Beavers, 5c., on advertizing covers 11
B.C. Postal Data, Early 276
Bilingual Slogan Cancels 13
Canadian Cancels 136
Canadian Forces Mail 49
Canadian Random Postal History 88
Cancels, Early Post Cards 104
Cancels, Numerals, Letters and Combination 24
Cartier Wide Gutter, 3c. 106, 294
Christmas Stamps 39
Connell Stamp, The 111
Cover 'Mystery' 99
Flag Cancel, Hamilton "G" 106
Flag Cancel, WW II period 107
Flag Cancellation, Jubilee, Early Strike 76
Flag Cancellation, McCready's, Type 8 291
Flag Stamp on Maximum Card, New 9
Flying G, Type C, Officials 30
Envelope, 10c., 1860 221
'Halo' Effect, The 132
King Edward Coils 294
King Edward, Precancels 162
Large Queen, 5c., Perf. 12 x 12 134
London Conference, 1866, New Issue 144
M.O.O.N. Precancels 189
Nile Expedition Cover 221
North Bay, North From 256
Parcel Post Franks, P.O.W. 294
P.E.I., 6d. Reprint 295
Plate Blocks, Early Imperforate 222
Plate Blocks, Edwards 222
Postmaster's Provisional 145
Precancel Varieties, Some Montreal 291
Quebec "12 Octbr 1764" on Cover 226
Quebec Libre "R.I.N." on Cover 11
Registered Date Stamp, Oval 122
Registered Stamps on Cover 285
Seaway Block 137
Seaway Invert, Two Covers Known 134
Souvenir Card, 1966, Series No. 8 294

FOREIGN

1066 and all That 156
Australia Takes to $ and c. 21
Balbo Triptyque of Italy 182
Bavaria's No. One 22
Danish Stamp, New 176
Ethiopia, Postage Stamps of 207
French Semi-Postal, Two New 30
"Ile-de-France" Airmail 35
Latvia, Paper Varieties in (1918-21) 56
Les Semeuses — The Sowers 240
Malta Trade Fairs, The, 1952-62 110
Muscat, Something Musty in 145
Papua — New Guinea Towns, Postal History of 84
Paris Stars, The 124, 251
Queen's Stamps, The 78
Scotland's National Poet 66
World of Learning, The 14

REVENUE

Alberta Antelope Licence, 1964-65 ... 223
Alberta Wildlife Licence, New Issue ... 71, 162
B.C. Local, 5c., Upper Columbian ... 293
"IN PRIZE" Variety ... 223
Manitoba "Blue" Handstamps ... 222
Manitoba 1877 "CF" Law 50c. ... 11
Manitoba Laws Double Overprints ... 221
Manitoba $1 Law "JF" o/p ... 13
Manitoba Roulette Variety ... 221
Manitoba Search Fee ... 10
Maritime Provinces, Most Wanted Revenues of ... 104
Newfoundland Transportation Tax ... 10
Saskatchewan offers challenge ... 161
Supreme Court Laws is discovered, New Variety ... 293
War Savings Stamp Christmas Greeting ... 105

EXHIBITIONS

East Toronto ... 34
Lakeshore S.C. ... 150, 196
Oxford S.C. ... 196
Red Deer S.C. ... 196
RPSC, Hamilton ... 5, 63, 103, 164, 174
Saskatoon S.C. ... 64
Vicpex '66 ... 250

MISCELLANEOUS

Approvals, Overprinted Unsolicited ... 183
BNA Express Stamps ... 106
Canadian Airways, Imperf. between ... 161
Canadian Airways Variety ... 223
Canadian Exposition, 1900 ... 9
Chemical Products, Those ... 140
Closed Album: Father Hector Lafrance ... 179
Louis M. Lamouroux ... 204
T. D. Spieler ... 42
Daughters of the Queen ... 9
Election Envelope, Some Recent ... 222
First Day Cover Collecting ... 11
Maddened Mounter, Sad Saga of a ... 92
Malta Study Circle ... 116
N/E Cheam and Suburbs P.S., Minutes of the ... 236, 281
Off the Beaten Path Collecting ... 37
Paper and Gum, Some Notes on ... 269
Postal History ... 261
Postmarked London ... 91, 119, 230
Postmarked Ottawa ... 28, 81, 127, 289
Post-Office, Curious ... 80
SOAMS Bulletin ... 70,161
Stamp Collecting, Why and Wherefore of ... 180
Space Topicals ... 120
Stamping out the Scots ... 169
STR. VADSO Marking ... 162
Western Canada Airways Confederation Part-Perf. ... 159
Yukon Airways Counterfeits ... 106, 159

CATALOGUES — HANDBOOKS — LITERATURE

British Colonial and Foreign Postage Stamps ... 278
Canada Basic, 3rd Ed ... 76
Forwarding Agents, The ... 193
Gibbons' Elisabethan, 2nd Ed ... 32
John Lister, Q.E. 11 ... 34
Lyman's BNA ... 34, 255
Monteaux' France Specialized, 5th Ed ... 32
Plate Block, 1965-67 ... 71
Postal Stationery of the World ... 148
Sanabria Airmail, 1966 ... 70
Scott's, 1967, Vols. 1 and 11 ... 300

RPSC

Echo from the Past, An ... 167
F.R.P.S.L., Five New ... 57
Lamouroux, Louis M., F.R.P.S.C. ... 205

The CANADIAN PHILATELIST

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CONTENTS

Page

Articles

Display By — by V. I. Person 7
The Beginning of the Adhesive Postage Stamp by James Law 31
The Pembroke Area and North— The First Post Offices by Max Rosenthal 35
Duplex Cancelling Devices of Hamilton by Dr. F. G. Stulberg 49

Regular Features

The Editor Speaks Out 2
The Hollow Tree 11
The Dealer Speaks 17
From The Past 21
Coming Events 23
The Mail Bag 26
Minutes of N. E. Cheam and Suburbs P.S. 27
The Secretary's Page 40
The Honour Roll 41
Postmarked London 43
Postmarked Ottawa 47

Miscellaneous

Book Reviews 4
The Cover Picture 23
Sipex Financial Report 29
Quebec Philatelic Society 29
Your Sales Department 32
Chapter Information 33
New Issues of Canadian Interest 45
Question and Answer Column 48

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 . . . .

THE ANNUAL Meeting and Convention of the R.P.S.C. for 1967 will be held in Ottawa at the end of next September. This date will not conflict with B.N.A.P.S. whose meeting is to be held the first part of next October. Accordingly, those interested in both these societies will experience no conflict in these dates. Details of the R.P.S.C. meeting will appear in a later issue of the Canadian Philatelist.

☆ ☆ ☆

Members of the R.P.S.C. read in the last issue of the Canadian Philatelist the obituary notice of George L. Lee of Bernardsville, N.J. George Lee was a life member of the R.P.S.C. and for some time had been engaged in a serious philatelic study of the postal history of Egypt. Our deepest sympathy is extended to his family.

☆ ☆ ☆

Frequently we hear remarks about dealers and these remarks are usually of a derogatory nature. Having given this situation considerable thought for some time we have come to the conclusion that something should be said in defense of these same dealers, not as "advocatus diaboli" but rather in a positive way.

Dealers may be dichotomized into merchandisers on the one hand, and, on the other, those dealers who are well informed on one or more philatelic subjects or countries. As a rule, this latter group are, or have been, serious collectors. In any event both groups are of utmost importance to the collector.

In general, dealers are the collector's main source of stamps. If the dealer didn't exist the hobby would be in a very sorry condition. With the present source of supply, the dealer, no longer in existence, the effect would be to reduce over night the number of collectors to a mere handful, who would be hard pressed to add to their collections in anywhere near the manner or the amount they do at present.

For the general collector the merchandiser is a good supplier as is also the well-informed dealer. For the serious collector, or specialist, the latter dealer is more likely to be useful. That is not to say that this type of collector cannot find many stamps when dealing with the merchandiser. He can, but the merchandiser does not know about special items and is not nearly as likely to have them.

Many complaints about dealers come from collectors who are themselves to blame. They have not learned what the standard descriptions of stamps mean, or where to apply them. As an example, "very fine" applied to an indivdual stamp means just exactly that, but the same description applied to a set or group of stamps means something somewhat different. It means the "average condition . .", and the set or group of stamps may contain stamps that are only "fine" and also stamps that are "superb", with the average of this range being "very fine".

If a collector has bought stamps from a dealer over a period of time and then tries to sell them back to the dealer, he is often disappointed at the price the dealer offers. If the stamps in question are common ones, he has paid the dealer mainly for his services (supplying and handling) plus overhead and profit. The stamps themselves are actually of little value. If the stamps are of a better grade then a large percentage of the cost of the stamps is in the value and a smaller percentage is in the dealer's services.

Remember, the actual value of most common stamps is one-tenth, or less, of the catalogue value and many of the more common ones are of no value at all to a dealer.

Before a collector yells about the treatment he has received at the hands of a dealer, he should review the facts

of the transaction very carefully. If he does this he will find very frequently that the real reason is that he, the purchaser, did not consider everything carefully before purchasing. However, if, after careful review, he is still convinced that the transaction is not in order, he should go to the dealer and discuss it. A merchandiser, whose only interest is in buying and selling, will not be as sympathetic to the collector's argument as will a well-informed dealer.

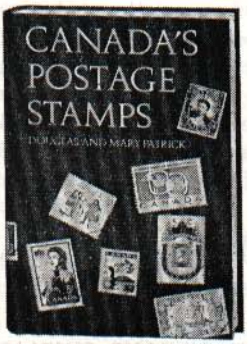
☆ ☆ ☆

Once again we express our thanks to Mr. Charron for compiling the enclosed index to CP for 1966.

☆ ☆ ☆

We introduce in this issue a new column which we hope will be a regular feature. It is called "The Dealer Speaks . . . " and is written for us by a prominent member of the profession. We hope you enjoy it.

☆ ☆ ☆



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BOOK REVIEWS

STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUES—PARTS I, II and III — 1967

Gibbons' Catalogues are undoubtedly the very best general catalogues published in English. These excellent catalogues include the latest issues not found in the previous editions and some countries have been completely rewritten. Parts I, II and III are a "must" for any serious collector who is not yet at the point of a specialized catalogue for his particular interest.

We note that the distributor of these catalogues published retail prices in the Globe & Mail. These prices were as follows: Part I, $7.00; Part II, $12.75; and Part III, $10.75.

Stanley Gibbons prices, as given in each catalogue, in U.S. funds are respectively $5.00, $9.00 and $7.00.

If we add 8% to each of these U.S. prices, for exchange purposes and then add to each result 11% for sales tax which our Government charges, the respective price in Canadian funds is $6.00, $10.80 and $8.40.

Thus, by ordering direct from Stanley Gibbon, the savings on Parts I, II and III are $1.00, $1.95 and $2.35 respectively.

This is a shocking state of affairs and the distributor is to be severely criticized in publishing such inflated prices for the catalogues. This is even worse when we consider the fact that the writer has in front of him a price list from a Quebec concern offering these same catalogues as follows: Part I, $5.00; Part II, $9.00; and Part III, $7.00.

These prices from Quebec are postpaid and presumably in Canadian funds since there is no mention of U.S. funds in their offer.

STANLEY GIBBONS "ELIZABETHAN" POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE, 1967

The third edition of this semi-specialised listing of the Commonwealth stamps of the reign of Queen Elizabeth is greatly enlarged, having had 53 pages added to the previous edition. This enables 1,000 new basic stamps to be added along with 316 new varieties. Incidentally readers are invited to submit new varieties for consideration and the publishers give in the introduction a clear indication of their definition of a true variety.

For your reviewer who is mainly interested in the 19th century issues, this catalogue was fascinating to read—and in the process to learn a great deal about modern issues. The book is printed on excellent white coated paper, the pages are clear and uncluttered and in addition the prices are given in both sterling and dollars, a different type face being employed for quick reference.

Although appearing only some three months after the Gibbons Part One the rapidly changing market in British stamps can be seen from the considerable changes in prices. Canadian collectors will appreciate the details of quantities printed for the commemorative issues and also the listing of booklets.

Among its many features are complete details of perforation, colour, watermarks, varieties and errors. Miniature sheets are also listed with a separate "M S" number and all in all it is difficult to suggest anything more that could be done to assist collectors of these issues than the publishers have offered in this volume. The catalogue has the additional attraction of being very reasonably priced ($3.25) and is a must for the collector of modern Commonwealth issues.

STANLEY GIBBONS SIMPLIFIED—1967 (32nd ed.)

It is our pleasure to be able to review the 1967 edition of a catalogue based on simplified lines for the whole world. The listings are alphabetical from Abu Dhabi to Zululand. Differences in design are given in detail as are stamps which were issued both perforate and imperforate but apart from this no

mention is made of varieties of perforation, type of paper, etc. Nevertheless a total of 128,900 stamps are listed. With the ever-increasing flood of new issues (the publishers state that 5,946 stamps have been added in the current edition as opposed to 5,358 stamps in the last) the general collector may well be driven to using a simplified listing—indeed the specialist in a particular country usually regards the standard catalogue listings as simplified. Keeping in mind the market which the catalogue is intended to serve, we can recommend it to our readers.

Obtainable from Stanley Gibbons Limited,
391 Strand, London, W.C.2.
42/6 including postage to Canada.

THIAUDE CATALOGUE — FRANCE, 1967 EDITION

This catalogue, now in its 52nd edition, has long been an essential book in the philatelic library of collectors of France & Colonies. Although written in French, no collector should have any difficulty in using it fully as it is well illustrated and has a convenient form of layout. The listings separate the definitive issues from other groups such as Famous Men, Pictorials, Commemoratives, Airmails etc., each having its own alphabetical index. The advanced collector will find much valuable information in the catalogue, especially in connection with the 19th Century issues.

Apart from the valuable information it contains, this catalogue is recommended as being a good guide to Paris prices as it is, in effect, the price list of the publishers, long established dealers in Paris. It is stated that most prices have increased 10 to 15% over the previous edition.

Published at 4.50 Francs (approximately $1) its modest cost makes this catalogue a most desirable reference book for all collectors in this field.

CANADIAN SECRET MARK STAMPS—SATFIELD

Since 1935 the Canadian Government has incorporated in its postal issues "Secret Dates" to indicate the year date that the printing plates were engraved — but not necessarily indicating the date of issuance of the actual stamp. These secret dates are usually very small and elusive, but with this new 20 page booklet, which has over 85 illustrations as well as descriptive text, all can be located with ease.

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'DISPLAY BY...'

(Some thoughts on Displaymanship) **By V. I. PERSON**

I don't know whether you ever trouble to read those two short, but informative portions on one of our better-known philatelic papers, which appear under the titles of 'Coming Events' and 'Society Nights'; if you do however, you may have noticed a certain inevitable sameness about many of the entries.

Apart from the annual round of Cup and Trophy competitions, there are visits by one Society to another, and the occasional 'Member's' evening; the greater bulk of events though seem to consist of a display given by a visiting speaker, hereafter known as the 'V.I.P.'

This, in itself, is not a bad thing, as those members of a Society who have taken the trouble to turn out in the average English winter must be entertained somehow, and the next best thing to looking at one's own stamps is surely to look at someone else's.

It is perhaps worthwhile to delve a little more deeply into the mechanism of the average display; this can be done from two distinct viewpoints, those of the Displayer, and those of the underpaid and overworked Hon. Secretary of the Society concerned (as Party of the Second Part).

There is a third viewpoint, but as this is that of the rest of the Society, it can be, and in many cases is, very properly ignored.

From the Displayer's angle, the trouble really starts when he gets a polite note from the Secretary of (say) the Muddlecomb Philatelic Society—so called to distinguish it from those lesser breeds without the law who only refer to themselves as 'Stamp Clubs', which as any F.R.P.S.L. will tell you, is most unscientific.

This polite note states, with more or less obvious sincerity, that the Society would be pleased if he (the V.I.P.) would give them a display during the coming season on his known speciality (if he has one; though he is hardly likely to be a candidate for a V.I.P. if he hasn't). Most Secretaries actually give the V.I.P. a couple of dates from which he can make his choice. These dates can be of great significance as it is from them that the V.I.P. can learn precisely what his position in the Philatelic world is. If he is asked to start the season off it is usually a bad sign, as the Holiday season is not yet over, and many members will still be on their annual leave. If it is in the middle of the winter be very sure that half the members will be dubious about venturing out of doors.

It is perhaps also significant that those dates offered in the middle of the winter seem to involve the V.I.P. in the greatest possible distance to be covered to arrive at his destination.

If the dates are in the late autumn, or early spring (or both), the V.I.P. can consider himself greatly honoured, as it is at these times that the Club (sorry!) —Society members have either not started their hibernation, or have awakened somewhat early.

Let us suppose, whilst we are in a suposing mood, that the V.I.P. has consented to do his stuff. He is then faced with the acute problem of what to display. He is usually a noted specialist in one country or group of countries, and, as such, can be reasonably expected to possess an inordinate number of albums of his choice.

The average time allocated to the display may or may not be, indicated in the preliminary correspondence, but is very relevant to the matter in hand, as on it hang not only the law and the prophets, but the amount of sheets it will be necessary for the V.I.P. to display from

his collection. I mean it is obviously not on to take 150 or so sheets to a Society only to find on arrival that you have only an hour or less in which to give your talk and allow sufficient time for the members to have a good look at your stamps.

In this connection it is of vital significance which method of display obtains at the visited Society. If it is the old and cumbersome method of placing each sheet in a frame, usually of some cardboard or other limp material, and passing them around the assembly, one will obviously be restricted as to the number of sheets shown, and, as happened to the writer recently, out of a total of 120 sheets taken (at the request of the Secretary), less than half could be shown by this method — which was not made known beforehand!

On the other hand, a modern Society which studies the comfort of the V.I.P. (and its own members), will usually have a series of display frames or large boards on which the sheets can be displayed for the members to wander round and enjoy. This leads to the maximum of sheets being shown in one evening — with one notable exception (see later.)

Faced with the task of selecting suitable material to instruct and amuse the Society, the V.I.P. can react in several ways; he can take out what he considers the members will (or should) like, he can take out a simplified and straightforward selection which will appeal to those discerning members who appreciate the Catalogue and little more; he can illustrate one facet from the many contained in the country concerned; he can deal with Postal History or Adhesives, or both; he can select all those items which bear Expert Committee's Certificates, thus showing that he has the best items and could afford to buy them. On the other hand, he can, and frequently does, choose those pages which give him (the V.I.P.) the most pleasure and only hope that they will give equal pleasure to the Society to which they are shown.

Martin Apfelbaum:



Sometime late this month I expect to cover the major cities from Richmond to Miami on an extensive buying trip. Already on my route are Charlotte, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Tampa and Sarasota. I have not yet completed my travel plans, and it is still possible to include visits to other areas.

If you have a stamp collection, stock or accumulation, worth in excess of $1000.00, that you are seriously considering disposing of, or if you are concerned about what should be done with your holdings when they become part of your estate, please contact me for an appointment. I'll be only too happy to discuss the best possible method for disposal of your stamps. Should it be by Public Auction, Private Treaty or outright sale I'll be frank to tell you, and prompt arrangements can be made for the disposition of your property. Write at once for a visit during this trip, or better still, call me at 215-LO7-6288.

In late February I plan to make a similar trip through the Southwest. For those of you in that area, now is the time to make arrangements for that trip. I'll see you soon.

Martin L. Apfelbaum

Executive Vice-President.

Earl P. L. Apfelbaum, Inc.,

1503-05 Walnut Street, Phila., Pa., 19102, LOcust 7-6288, Area Code 215.

In his choice, the wise V.I.P. will always strive to remember that one man's stamps are another's pain in the neck, and that the number of members who will be at all interested in a specialized collection varies in direct ratio to the popularity of the country concerned. In other words, a display of Great Britain is likely to attract much more interest, and possibly enthusiasm, than a display of say, Outer Mongolia (even if the V.I.P. has the best-known collection in the world of the latter country).

Now, suppose the choice has been made, it only remains for the V.I.P. to make his pilgrimage to the town concerned and give his show; I say pilgrimage advisedly, for on occasions I (as a sometime displayer), have had to make my way across country by guess and by compass, find the meeting-place more by accident than judgement, and wait the best part of fifteen minutes for the Secretary or any other member to arrive.

If one arrives by train, the possibilities are even more fraught. This obtains in towns where there is more than one railway station. There have been recorded cases where the local Secretary, assuming that you will know which one to arrive at, has not even bothered to meet you, but has sent you directions which would be adequate if you had lived in the town all your life. As you have never visited it before it becomes a major operation in logistics.

To be fair, all the foregoing applies to a minority of Societies and most of them go out of their way to smooth the path of the travelling V.I.P. who, in many cases is dined and wined (or at least fed and watered), before the actual meeting. In extreme circumstances according to the distance travelled, he is put-up for the night either in a member's house, or a convenient hotel.

The actual display he gives must, I think, be judged by the effect it has on the members present. Nodding heads may mean that their interest in your stamps does not outweigh the warmth of the hall, actual snores probably means that you have been less than wise in the selection of your material. So much depends on what you show, and how you show it, even the most pedestrian display can be enlivened by the manner of the displayer.

Some points which the V.I.P. would do well to consider however: always try and make the audience feel that anybody with the necessary enthusiasm could have gotten together just as good a show, and skate lightly over any rare pieces you may be lucky enough to have. Never talk down to the audience. Never lecture—remember that for many of them their schooldays were NOT the happiest days of their life.

Send them away, if not content with their own collection, at least convinced that they can put on an equally interesting show themselves. (This is bound up with an involved theoretical proposition known as the 'Jones-Level', and is too abstruse to be discussed here).

So far, all has been dealt with from the point of the Displayer; now for a few pungent paragraphs from the viewpoint of the aforementioned Hon. Secretary.

His troubles start usually with the meeting of the Committee at which the programme for the current, or forthcoming season is mooted.

Here the wise Secretary will say nothing, but let the tide of discussion roll harmlessly over his devoted head. Some will want displays of Great Britain, some of the former Colonial Empire, some happy few, will plump for Foreign. Some even, for it is no longer a reproach and a hissing, will suggest a Thematic display.

During all this time, the Secretary will have almost completed his current doodle. When the other members have exhausted themselves he will propound the names he had up his sleeve all along, this is known as democracy.

A wise Society will endeavour to maintain a reasonable balance regarding its displays. Very few should be of a highly specialized nature, some should have a general interest as possible,

some thematic, these being likely to interest more members than any other on the principle that anything the thematic displayer can do, Jones can do better. Some visits should be arranged to and from other Societies and of course the inevitable Cup Competition.

The Secretary then contacts the various V.I.Ps, and does his stuff, mentioning the method of display used and the maximum time available, also a recommended number of sheets to be brought. As I mentioned earlier, there was once a notable exception to what should have been a memorable evening at a Society, famed for its Memorable evenings; the Displayer, a truly learned Philatelist(he has been known to admit it after a few), duly put out his sheets on the sfands provided, marched to the platform, and proceeded to give a learned talk lasting, by my watch, for a solid fifty minutes, during which many members were seen to be consulting their own watches and doing a bit of agonizing reappraisal on their chances of catching the last train home. The result was that members had all of fifteen minutes to look at what would have been a very fine display, and most of the members left before the vote of thanks. There is a moral here for Secretaries, always very tactfully mention to the V.I.P. that he is expected to give a very short talk, say up to 15 - 20 minutes at the outside, on the principle that an ounce of illustration is worth a ton of talk.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that the most successful evenings are those in which the greater majority of members feel they have had value for their subscriptions (if they are fully paid-up, that is). In this connection it may be as well to point out for the benefit of aspirants to Secretaryship, that some very good evenings can be had from Society visits, where three or four visiting members give a short display each. Here the chances are that more members will find something to interest them than with a one-man show.

The same applies to Members' Evenings — here three members give short displays for the edification of their fellows; a procedure that not only gives members a chance to see how the other fellow collects, but in many cases gives them that slight feeling of superiority which only comes from knowing inwardly that you could have done so much better.

(Reprinted from Philately — October 1966 — by permission)

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CANADIAN TELEGRAMS, Message Forms, Envelopes, and Associated Material of Telegraphic Interest wanted. Ken Rowe, 100 Roehampton Ave., Apt. 510, Toronto 12, Canada.

CANADIAN SLOGANS—1965 list available — Free to Bank Members — G. H. POTTS, Halfmoon Bay, B.C., Canada.

WANTED — CANADIAN Pre-CANCEL Collection or accumulation for cash, Plate Blocks or exchange. Fred R. Hadley, Box 54, Prince Albert, Sask.

CANADA, — BREAKING fine collection, mint and used, all branches 1912 to 1950, plus much other material at 20% to 30% off regular retail. List on request. Wesley Staton, 431, 17th Ave. East, Regina, Sask. R.P.S.C. No. 3289.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE used Swedish Stamps excellent copies for Canada same quality, Arne Mo hander, Seglargatan 8, Sandviken, Sweden.

WANT TO TRADE STAMPS with other members of the Royal or correspond on various phases of philately? Use the classified Ad section of the Philatelist to obtain results.



The HOLLOW TREE

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

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

#852—ROSSEAU CROWN CANCELLATION



Illustrated herewith is a recent strike taken from the Rosseau, Ont. brass seal, which was intended for sealing packets. Many postoffices had these in the 1870 period. Some were called in for use as cancellation devices on occasion.

Some of these old seals and old cancellation devices still turn up in Canadian postoffices. The one shown is an example. We understand that many of these, like the one shown, have been turned over to the Post Office Department in Ottawa, and go into the archives. We don't worry about them, but we do worry about those that are found and which do not get taken out of circulation.

* * * *

#853—CENTENNIAL STAGE COACH COVERS FROM CLINTON, B.C.

As a part of the British Columbia 1866 - 1966 Centennial Celebrations, mail was authorized to be carried via Stage Coach to Victoria, B.C. The one we have bears a blue cachet, showing "coach and four" and the three line legend "This mail carried by Centennial / Stage Coach / 1866 - 1966'.

Apparently all covers were cancelled at Victoria. My cover has a typewritten notation that it was mailed at Clinton, B.C. but there are no postmarks so indicating. We do not know the various routes, but assume that there was but one,—the Frazer River Canyon route. However mail was picked up at various towns along the route.

The notation on my cover indicates that it was picked up at Clinton on July 25, 1966 and was cancelled at Victoria on Sept. 3, 1966.

* * * *

#854—CANADIAN REVENUE STUDY GROUP ISSUES 1967 DIRECTORY

The Canadian Revenue Study Group, a unit of the British North America Philatelic Society, and successor to the old Canadian Revenue Society, has just issued their 1967 Directory. It contains the listing of 112 members, with their Revenue interests. It is a four part directory. Part I being the largest is a complete alphabetical listing with a brief summary of each member's revenue interests. Part II is a numerical (membership number) listing. Part III is a Geographical listing of members by Provinces and States. Part IV is a listing by some 19 revenue categories.

* * * *

#855—HECHLER BOGUS "SERVICE" AND "OFFICIAL" OVERPRINTED POSTAL STATIONERY

Six years ago we made our first report on the number of known varieties

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Classics

for sale by auction on

FEBRUARY 7







CANADA, NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND and NOVA SCOTIA

including these gems:

CANADA 1851 12d. black used

CANADA 1852-57 medium hard wove 6d. greenish-grey unused.

CANADA 1857 7½d., three mint and four used as well as one used on cover.

NEWFOUNDLAND 1857 2d. unused and used.

NEWFOUNDLAND 1857 1/-scarlet-vermillion unused and used.

NEWFOUNDLAND 1860 1/-orange-vermilion used.

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HANDBOOK CATALOGUE, with many colour illustrations, $3 including second class airmail postage.

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Please say that you saw this advertisement in "The Canadian Philatelist".

of these bogus Hechler items. Three years ago we made a second report, listing some thirty one varieties, up some **nine** varieties from three years earlier. We now can make a still further report showing some 40 varieties as follows:—

"OFFICIAL"
—Postal Bands 3
—Envelopes 2
"SERVICE"
—Postal Bands 3
—Envelopes ..... 20 (note 1)
—Post Cards ..... 12 (note 2)

Note 1:— Includes 4 varieties of double overprints.

Note 2:— Includes 4 varieties of double overprints.

All the increase has come from the "SERVICE" group, which is made up of three Types. Should anyone go back to packet #685 for Jan. - Feb. 1964 they will note there was an error in that listing, — the figures for the two "OFFICIAL" items are reversed. The figures are correctly listed here.

* * * *

#856—CANADA MILITIA, NIAGARA CAMP FIELD POST OFFICE SOUVENIR

While attending BNAPEX in Calgary last fall we secured something which now serves nicely as a frontispiece to our little collection of Canada MILITIA CAMP Cancellations.

FIELD POST OFFICE NO. 1 was NIAGARA CAMP, Ont. It was officially opened on June 16, 1909. The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., M.P., Postmaster-General, accompanied by Mr. Geo. Ross, Chief Post Office Superintendent, visited Niagara Camp, Ont. and formally inaugurated the first Field Post Office in Canada.

The Official Souvenir is in the form of a large card, approx. 7" x 4½", printed in dark blue. The left side of card contains a list of those present at the ceremonies, and a transcript of the P.M.'s remarks. The right side of card, among other inscriptions, etc. bears an "Impression of the official dating stamp the first of its kind used in Canada."

It is interesting to note that the P.M.'s remarks contained the following:—

> "——it is altogether likely that the opening of a complete post office service in connection with the camp at Niagara will be followed by the establishment of a similar service at all of the military camps throughout the Dominion."

In addition to Niagara Camp, we also have examples of cancels from:—

GODERICH CAMP '11
PETAWAWA CAMP '11, '13, '16
SUSSEX CAMP '11
ALDERSHOT CAMP '11, '17
SEWELL CAMP '11, '15
LONDON CAMP '16, '17
CAMP HUGHES (Formerly SEWELL CAMP) '16
CAMP BORDEN '16, '18 (some are not standard types)
CALGARY CAMP '16

* * * *

#857—NILE EXPEDITION COVERS

For some time we have had two Nile Expedition covers in our Canadian Military Cover collection. These were both addressed to Surgeon Major Neilson, and contain letters from Mrs. Neilson. Covers from this Expedition of 1885 for the Relief of Gordon are scarce, and almost all are from the Neilson correspondence.

Recently I purchased a one volume military cover collection ending with World War I, and lucky me! — There were two more Nile Expedition covers in this, both addressed to Neilson.

Those I now have are dated as follows:—

1). OC 4 84, Quebec Duplex, no backstamps. Addressed to "Nile Expedition, Canadian Voyageurs, Cairo, Egypt."

2). Mailed at Neilsonville (Manuscript Nov. 27, 84), backstamped Quebec same day, London DE 8, 84, Cairo 16 DE 84. Forwarded from Wady Halfa to Tangour Hospital, where it was received January 6, 1885.

3). NO 27 84, Kingston Duplex. Backstamped Cairo 16 DE 84, forwarded from Wady Halfa to Tangour Hospital where it was received Jan. 6, 1885.

4.) DE 11 84, Kingston Duplex, backstamped Cairo 31 DE 84.

It is interesting to note that Surgeon Major J. L. H. Neilson was originally attached to "B" Battery, Canadian Artillery. At the time of the Nile Expedition he was 39 years of age. In 1898 —just 13 years later, he became the first Director-General of all Canadian Militia Medical services.

* * * *

#858—"JUAN DE FUCA DESPATCH"

In packet #785 for Nov. - Dec. 1965 we commented on this postal strike service between Victoria, B.C. and Port Angeles, Wash. At that time the only label I had seen was the one I had on a cover from Victoria, bearing the label on the reverse. This label was well tied, and was printed in red on yellow paper. I have since secured a mint copy.

Some time ago I heard of a second variety, — this one printed in blue, on yellow paper. Same design. In September, while at Calgary I secured a mint copy of this. Supposedly these were not for first class mail, but for parcel post. Does anyone have further details? Can anyone produce the blue one, used and tied to large piece, from a parcel?

* * * *

#859—BELL TELEPHONE CO. RECENT FRANKS

In the Sissons' 1964 Catalogue of Canadian Revenue stamps and Telegraph and Telephone Franks, the listing of Bell Telephone Co. Franks stops with those of 1950. Recently I had a chance to look over the franks in the Late Dr. Morgan's collection, and noted the following additional ones which will be listed in the next edition of Sissons:—

T247	1951	5c.	yellow
T248		25c.	blue
T249	1952	5c.	yellow
T250		25c.	blue
T251	1953	5c.	yellow
T252		25c.	blue
T253	1954	5c.	yellow
T254		25c.	blue
T255	1955	5c.	yellow
T256		25c.	blue
T257	1956	5c.	yellow
T258		25c.	blue
T259	1957	5c.	yellow
T260		25c.	blue
T261	1958	5c.	yellow
T262		25c.	blue

* * * *

#860—ONTARIO REVENUE #R116 Listing Error

Sissons' Ontario Revenue #R116 is the 30c. Gasoline Tax overprint on the 6c. Blue Luxury Tax stamp. This is listed in the catalogue as a "orange" overprint. This should be corrected to read "purple".

We had long needed this stamp to complete our set of these Gasoline Tax overprinted issues, and finally obtained the one from the Morgan Collection This one is not known in mint condition, unlike all other values.

* * * *

#861—NEWFOUNDLAND TRANSPORTATION TAX STAMPS Change Hands

We reported in full the ownership of these rare stamps in packet #794 for Jan. - Feb. '66. In that listing the $2 and $3 values, used, were listed in the Late Dr. Morgan collection. Since then the collection was sold at auction.

The $2 value USED, was sold to Wallace Mitchell, who now joins the ranks

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The 1967 issue: 25c.
(Can. stamps accepted)

(25c. for newcomers, free to our customers)

ALEX S JULIARD

(Established by Louis Juliard in 1889)

of owning one of the three known copies of this value.

The $3.00 was purchased by this writer, who now has both the $2 and $5 USED. The only mint copies, a complete set of all three values, are in the Makepeace collection.

* * * *

#862—"THE POST OFFICES OF ALBERTA"

Under this title, a small handbook has been put together by C. T. Walker, and published by Kings Hobbies of Edmonton. This first edition merely lists all the post offices, ever to have been known to exist in Alberta.

We understand that the author and publisher hope to come out with another edition at some future time, which will indicate the period during which the p.o. was open.

We also think there should be a distinction made between the present province of Alberta, and the old Territory of Alberta.

A very welcome help to postal history students.

RECENT and NEW ISSUES:

Antigua, New Def. set (16)	$ 8.25
Same Short set of 10	1.20
Cyprus, New definive set	7.95
Bhutan, Snowman, Triangles, (13)	3.10
Ghana, World Soccer Cup(5)	2.10
Ireland, Abbey (2)	0.35
Umm Al Qiwain, I.T.U.(9)	4.50
Same, S/sheets, perf. & imperf.	3.10

SPECIAL:

Europa 1966, 37 stamps	8.50
Gabon, Dr. Scheitzer (Gold)	15.00
Great Brit., Battle of Hastings, plain & phosphor, (16)	1.80
Ghana, Kennedy Imperf.	5.50
Ghana, #188a, S/sheet of 12	90.00
Same, but imperf.,	110.00
Brit. Colonies W.H.O. Building	8.25

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107 Church Str., Toronto 1, Ontario - Canada.

CANADA OFFICIALS

No.	Val.	Pl. Blk.	Unused	Used
01	1c.	4.75	.20	.20
02	2c.	67.50	1.30	1.20
03	3c.	4.00	.16	.13
04	4c.	4.50	.18	.09
06	10c.	3.20	.40	.08
07	14c.	3.00	.[illegible]	.26
08	20c.	9.00	1.35	.22
09	50c.	235.00	45.00	45.00
010	$1.00	67.50	11.50	11.50
011	50c.	26.50	4.25	4.25
012	1c.	1.50	.09	.06
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
020	5c.	12.00	.25	.11
021	10c.	2.25	.35	.09
022	14c.	4.75	1.35	.40
023	20c.	9.00	1.85	.20
024	50c.	13.00	1.85	1.60
025	$1.00	80.00	18.00	18.00
026	10c.	2.75	.32	.06
027	$1.00	160.00	17.00	17.00
028	2c.	1.00	.07	.03
029	4c.	1.15	.13	.03
030	20c.	3.00	.50	.04
031	7c.	2.75	.60	.25
032	$1.00	6.25	1.40	.75
033	1c.	.28	.10	.04
034	2c.	.37	.14	.04
035	3c.	.38	.10	.04
036	4c.	.50	.12	.03
037	5c.	.55	.12	.05
038	50c.	5.50	1.10	.25
039	10c.	1.30	.16	.04
040	1c.	.65	.04	.02
041	2c.	.55	.07	.02
043	4c.	.80	.12	.02
044	5c.	.15	.09	.02
045	20c.	4.00	.40	.05
046-9	Set	N.I.	.80	—
C01	7c.	5.25	1.25	1.25
C02	7c.	9.75	1.65	1.65
E01	10c.	11.50	2.35	2.35
E02	10c.	21.00	3.75	3.75

THE OFFICIAL GROUP ARE FAST RISING IN VALUE — SUGGEST EARLY ORDERING TO AVOID PRICE CHANGES.

L. A. Davenport

230 LONSMOUNT DR., TORONTO 10, ONTARIO

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.

   Dustcases for all Binders in matching colors can be furnished also.

Our expansion program continued rapidly and we had to open 2 additional Manufacturing Plants, 1 in Austria and a second one in Germany West.

All Lindner deluxe Hingeless pages may be purchased individually. There is NO other album on the World market, which sell single pages of a specific Country as the **LINDNER HINGELESS ALBUM.**

Ask your Dealer about the famous LINDNER HINGELESS ALBUM or write to us for free sample page & pricelist.

THE LINDNER COMPANY OF CANADA

P.O. BOX 14 **RPSC #7295** **ST. LAMBERT, P.Q.**

The Dealer Speaks

Almost everyone takes great care in the selection of their doctor, lawyer, dentist, tailor and their grocer, yet it continues to amaze me time and time again in what haphazard manner most collectors select "their" dealer. Behind every successful collector there is a reliable dealer and all the great collections that have been formed in the past and that are being formed at the present, there was or is **one** dealer who acts in an advisory capacity. Professional men such as your doctor and lawyer are required by law to go through a period of training before they can practice and it can be expected of them that they do have at least the fundamental requirements to practice their professions. Unfortunately in dealing in stamps there is no law that states that a person who sells stamps has to know anything about them at all. The experienced collector of course will have no difficulty distinguishing between a dealer who knows his stamps and knows what he sells, and an other dealer who does not. The difficulty arises when an inexperienced collector, one just starting out in the hobby seriously, tries to select the dealer through whom he wishes to acquire the stamps he needs for his collection. Dealing in stamps is a matter of trust and confidence exactly as your relationship between you and your lawyer or doctor. The inexperienced collector does not not know which dealer to choose, because his knowledge is either insufficient to distinguish between the reliable and knowledgeable dealer, and the dealer who pretends to have knowledge and be reliable. The collector, especially the inexperienced one, expects that everyone who is a dealer has the knowledge of the items he handles, and the new dealer usually — even without knowing it himself — pretends to have the knowledge to attract the particular collector as his client. Unfortunately there is no chart to tell the beginner which dealer is a good dealer to deal with and this is mostly a question of trial and error. There are however many collectors who have learned the hard way over the years, and if they are not prejudiced will gladly advise a fellow collector.

An inexperienced collector placing his trust in an inexperienced dealer often has disastrous end results. The inexperienced dealer will sell — in all innocence — forgeries, fakes, repaired stamps and other questionable material, simply because he does not know any better, and as this type of material is more readily available on the market and usually at a much lower price than good stamps. On the other hand there are — unfortunately — a few dealers that sell this type of bad material knowingly, this is of course the mark of the dishonest dealer. The question arises immediately how can the collector protect himself from falling into the hands of such a culprit in the first place. Only by "asking around". Every reliable dealer values his reputation, and will not jeopardize it; his greatest asset is the trust and confidence of his clients, and he will do everything to maintain it. The test of the reliable dealer of course is the fact that he will be pleased to purchase back stamps which he sold to his client in the first place. If the market permits it he will be pleased to pay a higher price than he originally sold them for, and at all times he will be able to pay a substantial "salvage value". This of course is not the case with the other type of dealer. Firstly he may not even have the money to purchase the stamps back, as he barely made a living in the business, or he may only offer his client such a low price that the collector starts screaming. All of a sudden the stamps which the dealer "touted" so highly when he sold them have only a small fraction of the value when he buys. The collector then takes his stamps to an experienced and reliable

dealer, who then points out all the bad ones to him — which he does not want to buy for he does not sell them to his clients. This inexperienced collector then usually blames the entire hobby as "Crooked" and all dealers as bad, and a potentially good collector is lost to the hobby for ever. The same person though if he is dissatisfied with his latest suit from his tailor only changes tailors and does not blame the entire clothing industry.

Dealers can be classified generally into two categories, Philatelists and Merchandisers. The Philatelist dealer usually started out as a collector many years before he turned to dealing, and then had an apprenticeship with another reliable dealer. He basically deals in stamps because he loves stamps, and likes working with them. He is usually a very happy man, after all he has succeeded in making his hobby his livelihood. The stamp will be his main interest at all times. He may not know the "latest price" on some modern speculative issue, and he could not care less. His main ambition is to sell good stamps to his clients in the hope that when they sell their stamps they sell to him or through him. He has the secure knowledge that he sold good stamps and he is pleased to handle them again and again. He of course is in the position to advise his clients correctly as well as guide them. He may not necessarily be a success financially, for this end of the business basically does not interest him to that extent. His clientele has come to him slowly over the years mostly through recommendation. He is also not easily found by the inexperienced collector, for he seldom advertises, and if he does his ads will be subdued, and not the flamboyant ad of the merchandiser. He will also have a good stock of stamps, especially older issues, that he does not advertise and which are not available for sale to the first customer in the store or office, but are mentally reserved for a good client that would really appreciate the item in question. He also has the respect of his dealer colleagues, and can obtain material from them, that is usually not available on the market. He thereby can more easily satisfy the wants of his clients. He will also readily admit the limits of his own knowledge, and if a certain item does not "feel" right suggest the opinion of an other expert, before a purchase is finalized. What I have described here is basically the old time dealer, a breed that is unfortunately rapidly decreasing. I could mention a long line of names both over here and in Europe of distinguished dealers and experts, but I do not want to bring personalities into these lines, but look at the situation academically.

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The Merchandiser is the other type of general dealer. He has applied his merchandising techinques to stamps, he could be selling cars or real estate or any other commodity with equal success. He is easily recognized and found, for he has large ads in most of the leading magazines. His stock though will be mostly composed of modern material that is easily obtainable in quantities. The merchandiser very seldom has any knowledge about older stamps, and even is not interested in them. He buys cheap and sells dear. He will have a stock of all the "hot" countries, buys and sells them in quantities, and knows the very last price he is able to obtain for his merchandise. If Vatican is hot he will have them, if it turns cold he will have sold his stocks just before and be buying Great Britain commemoratives, or Pacific Islands, or what ever country he thinks will be "run". He will rarely buy the stamps back at the prices he sold them, unless he sold them too cheap in the first place, and the boom is still on with these particular stamps. He may have advertised himself as the Vatican Specialist, but if the prices are no longer soaring he will have turned to greener pastures and will not be interested in buying the stamps he sold you at even a fraction. He will suddenly be a Specialist in an other run of countries, which he feels are on the increase, and if they are not returning him an immediate good profit, he will be wishing to buy what he thinks will be good in the future. The inexperienced collectors are and always will be his best customers.

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FOR THE

R.P.S.C.

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A Reference Catalogue — 132 pages, hard cover **$2.50**

CANADA REVENUES AND FRANKS **$2.00**
1964 — a priced catalogue. J. N. Sissons

NOBLE PRECANCEL CATALOGUE **$2.00**
H. G. Walburn - editor

CANADIAN POST OFFICE GUIDE — 1863 REPRINT **$1.50**
Historic review — rules, regulations and rates

The above books are obtainable, postpaid, at the prices noted from

R. J. Woolley, Apt. 206, 1520 Bathurst St., Toronto 10, Ont.

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



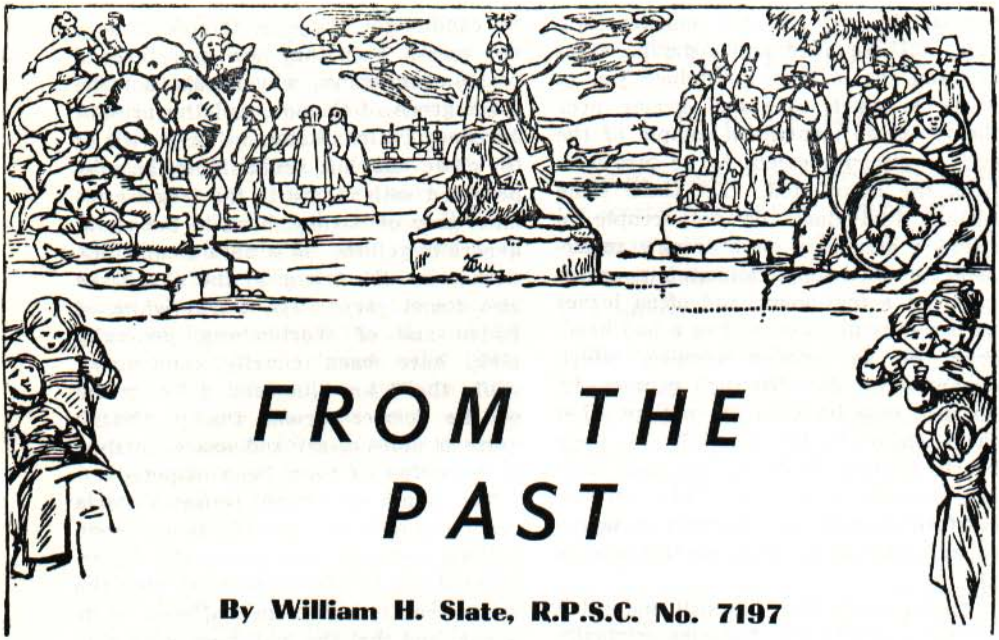
We are the distributors for the brilliant series of Centenary Provincial Floral medals, designed by the well known artist Angus Shortt (the current 15c. Canada Geese stamp is his work). Available over the next 6 months sets of 12 medals in 32mm and 50mm size.



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

PHILATELY, AS IT IS

By HERBERT CAMOENS.

"Till old age and experience hand
in hand,
Lead him to death, and make
him understand,
After a search so painful and
so long,
That all his life he has been in
the wrong."

—Anon.

About twenty years ago, an advertisement appeared in the **Times,** offering a guinea reward to any one who could tell who was the author of this precious piece of sour sentiment, which Göethe quotes in his Autobiography. Whether the guinea was earned is not recorded. Applicable as this quotation may be to some pursuits, it is to be hoped that neither philately nor its followers will ever succumb to such a melancholy discovery. On that contrary, there is every reason to anticipate that age and experience will but demonstrate more convincingly, that notwithstanding occasional errors in judgment, this pursuit, which a leading journal once stigmatized as "the most puerile of all manias," is not only sound at the core, but is cultivated by its true followers on sound principles, and for a legitimate and praiseworthy end, namely, the encouragement of intellectual amusement. Of course there are many who collect merely for the sake of occupation, or because it is the fashion; but this, far from being an objection, is an encouragement rather than a hindrance to the "right sort."

How does philately stand at the present time?

Having already glanced at its antecedents, a few words on its present position, its difficulties and deficiencies, with, perhaps, a rough guess at its prospects, may not be out of place.

It has served, as it were, a seven years' apprenticeship to that most capricious of all masters—public opinion, and is now out of its time; dependent still, it is true, to a certain degree, on its former influential protector, but, nevertheless, having a status and independence of its own, which it had not, and could not have in the days of its minority.

Among its difficulties, it has still to

combat the hydro-headed monster Ridicule. "Those abominable stamps, what can you see in them to induce you to waste so much time and money over them?" is no uncommon sample of the sort of discouragement to be met with from the uninitiated. Yet these same carping individuals do not scruple to spend a guinea in an evening's amusement, or on a short railway trip, which lasts but a few hours, and often leaves no better reminiscence than a bad headache, or an uneven temper, which stamps never do! To such persons, ignorance may be bliss for a time. Let them enjoy it for a while to their hearts' content. Philately has more than one Hercules in its ranks, who can successfully combat this monster Ridicule, so intimidating to some, so tiresome to all.

Among the difficulties still undecided are those specimens of stamps originally issued of a green colour, which are occasionally met with quite **blue.** The most important of these is undoutedly the 1 guten groschen 1st issue of Hanover. More than one leading authority has affirmed that it is neither more nor less than the green stamp chemically changed. This, however, may at once be disproved by the fact that all green are on watermarked paper, while all blues are on plain paper. The most probable surmise is, that the stock of watermarked paper being in those early and less experienced days temporarily exhausted, a few sheets were struck off on plain paper to meet the emergency, the colour also being changed to prove they were not forged, but officially issued. That some Hanoverian post-office official has ignored them, is a very small matter. They were probably, in use but a very short time, and designed only to meet a temporary emergency, quite excusable in a first issue, when the executive could scarcely be well up in calculating for demand and supply.

The 12½ cents Canada, and the 10 cents, old issue, United States, **blue,** are possibly "chemicals" or sea-water hybrids. Their appearing perfectly green by candlelight suggests, though it does not prove, that they are so. Yet, if really changelings, why should not the 7½d. green of Canada, and the present 10 cents United States, be met with of the same hue? A similar question may be asked with regard to the 3 neu groschen grey of Saxony, head to the right, generally yellow. If it be a changeling, why is not the 3 n. g. of the next issue also found grey? The 9 Kr. **white** of Baden and of Wurtemberg, generally pink, have been equally condemned, while the 3 kr. blue, and 3 kr. green, of the former Grand Duchy, though quite as unnecessary and unaccountable, have neither of them been disputed.

The black or brown penny Victoria occurring only on the 1862 issue, green without emblems, may reasonably be accounted for by the supposition, that the vessel conveying them suffered shipwreck, and that the mail bags were consequently submerged for a time. The blue black 4d. Cape, and 6d Victoria will not bear investigation. If soaked in hard water, the original blue soon begins to peep through. The red-brown Mauritius is equally apocryphal; but the rare red-brown sixpenny Barbados. unperforated, appears more worthy of credit, yet is not altogether above suspicion.

The reprehensible custom of striking off so many proofs in a variety of colours, though now well understood, will hereafter be confusing to future collectors, if such specimens be placed, without note or comment, among acknowledged postage stamps.

The demand for rare obsolete stamps is already greater than the supply, and unless collectors will be satisfied in general to collect only stamps in use from 1861 onwards,—which will give them quite enough to do to fill a handsome album,—they will offer a stimulus to forgery and reprints, injurious to the cause of philately, and ultimately unsatisfactory to themselves.

Passing on to deficiencies, it may be observed, that hitherto no one seems to have turned their attention to enquiring

about the period at which stamps became admissible for the prepayment of letters to the colonies and dependencies of the several parent states. That stamps when first 'decreed' did duty only in the country by which they were issued, is certain with regard to Great Britain, and is most probable with regard both to the British Colonies and European states. The discrepancy in the asserted dates of issue of the 1d, 2d, and 3d. "View of Sydney" stamps, (the latter probably the earliest,) is perhaps attributable to the non-observance of this point. It would form a most interesting branch of study and enquiry of itself, as well as throw considerable light on some still obscure questions.

The future of philately, if we may judge from appearances, looks bright and promising. In the course of time it will doubtless cease to be the fashion; and firms now florishing by promoting its progress, will have to run with the stream, and turn their attention into newer and perhaps as yet undeveloped channels. But even then, philately will have its quiet friends and adherents, still proud of, and deserving the name of philatelists.

The above is taken from The Philatelist for January 1, 1867

COMING EVENTS

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

APRIL 20 - 22. 1967 — St. Catharines Stamp Club Annual Exhibition at the Fairview Mall, St. Catharines, Ont. A bourse but no auction. For information write the Chairman, W. E Bray, 39 Burness Drive, St. Catharines, Ont.

THE COVER PICTURE

We illustrate on our cover this month the special long-term 5c. commemorative stamp to be issued on January 11, 1967 to mark Canada's one hundredth year as a nation.

The colours are red, white and blue. The Stamp is produced by Canadian Bank Note Company of Ottawa by engraving from a design by Brigdens Limited of Toronto.

The new stamp will remain on sale throughout the year, unlike most Canadian commemorative stamps which are normally produced in numbers sufficient for an estimated 10 days' sale.

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
Postage extra under $2.00

W. Murray Hall

P.O. BOX 122

OTTAWA 2, ONTARIO, CANADA

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.)

ST. CATHARINES STAMP CLUB

(Chapter 53 of the R.P.S.C.)
Meets the FIRST and THIRD Monday—September through June at 7.00 p.m. in St. George's Parish Hall,
83 Church St., St. Catharines, Ontario.
President—Robert Hambleton,
R.R. 1, Vineland, Ont.
Vice-Pres.—William E. Bray,
37 Burness Dr., St. Catharines
Secty.—Bruce McCausland,
7 Dorset St., St. Catharines
VISITORS WELCOME

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

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month (July & August excepted) at the North York Memorial Community Hall.
5090 Yonge St., Willowdale, Ontario.
Secretary—Mrs. M. Summerfield, Phone 221-0375
— VISITORS WELCOME —

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.
Come to VICPEX '66: MAY 27-29, 1966

CHANGE OF VENUE

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

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 2nd Wednesday at YM-YWCA and 4th Wednesday at new Canada Trust Building
President—Wm. Crisp
272 Durand Street. 344-4716
Secretary—Stan Richards
208½ N. Front St. 344-5037
ALL VISITORS CORDIALLY INVITED

SPECIAL LOW RATES FOR LISTING CHAPTER MEETINGS

MAIL BAG

Dear Sir:—

On page 299 of the November - December issue of the Philatelist a letter from R. A. Slute complains about receiving unsolicited approvals.

This is a nuisance that has plagued the stamp business almost since the beginning of time. The C.S.D.A. certainly does not encourage its member dealers to indulge in this type of business and as a matter of fact supports wholeheartedly any efforts by the public to discourage it.

G. S. WEGG,
President,
Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association
RPSC 3238

Dear Sir:—

Here is an item culled from Hansard (10th November 1966) which may interest R.P.O. collectors.

Postmaster General Côté announced that mail between Campbellton and Gaspé arriving in Gaspé at 7.30 p.m. via Canadian National, will be delivered instead by two express trucks.

One truck will arrive in Gaspé at 1 p.m. and the second truck at 4.15 p.m.

The express trucks will stop at main Post Offices only, in Carleton, New Carlisle and Chandler.

A local truck will deliver mail to Gaspé from Chandler.

ALEX McMILLAN,
RPSC 6845

Dear Sir:—

I see in the Sept. - Oct. issue your query re a question and answer column. As a lone collector in a small community with no club and few collectors I believe that this would be a worthwhile project.

I know I have questions at times and have great difficulty in getting answers.

Also I think the Society should publicize through the media of C.P. other services that they can or could provide for collectors who do not live in or are near centres where these services could easily be obtained.

I for one can never recollect if we have the facilities in Canada where we could submit a stamp to be expertised at a reasonable cost.

Also I am interested in the other parts of philately (e.g.) cards, envelopes, officials, etc. and with the exception of the "Hollow Tree" we do not see too much re this in the C.P. Surely there must be members, who could let you have short stories of this type with illustrations re some of these side issues.

Thanks for reading my tirade.

A. ANWEILER,
RPSC 6808

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Ask for our

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of Germany

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TORONTO 3, ONT.

Members: CSDA - APS - ASDA

MINUTES OF THE NORTH-EAST CHEAM AND SUBURBS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The annual Anniversary Dinner took place on 25th December and was held in "The Saloon Bar", one of the oldest inns in North-East Cheam. As announced in the last issue the guest speaker was Mr. Marcus Samuel, Editor of the United Kingdom Philatelist. He explained to the assembled company that he wanted to put his paper to bed, and promptly left without proposing the toast that was on the menu (fried fish was also on the menu, but it was "off"). Lord Hellpuss was due to answer to the toast but, under the circumstances, was left speechless. It was left to Major Krysis to bring the evening to a close, and having said "Grace" at the end of the meal, Miss Midwife was heard to utter "Ah-men" and then promptly blushed. Each attendant was presented with a paper hat and a balloon monté; no other tips were given.

* * * *

The January meeting was held as usual, upstairs. The President (Mr. Kennedy) had been away so long that when he took the chair the Treasurer asked him for his entrance fee, thinking him to be a new member. When this had been settled, the President asked Mr. Longstop to show his collection of Chausey Island used abroad. The speaker first showed eighty-eight shades of colour and explained that the average collector would probably be content with one shade if he wasn't too choosy and then explained the pun which no one had thought funny. He then produced four hundred and eighty-nine covers posted from Chausey Island on the same day. He then started to explain the finer points about each cover . . . and, said Mr. Longstop, it just shows that you can't afford to let a variety go.

A vote of thanks was given by the tape recorder, an innovation introduced so that members might get home on reasonable time. Unfortunately the wrong tape was inserted, and those who were left heard a recording of Mrs. Potts telling the Women's Institute what she thought about men! Miss Grace Midwife blushed once again.

* * * *

The February meeting was marred by the absence of Major Krysis and any other form of heating in the room. Lady Hellpus took the chair and wore her husband's duffle coat throughout the evening. A note was read from the absent Major Krysis, in which he said that once again his umbrella had disappeared during the last meeting, and that if he ever found out who had taken it he would reveal some little-known facts and theories about the parentage of the thief. A sub-committee was set up to look into the matter. An apology for absence was also received from Mrs. Potts.

Having elected a new member (Mr. P. Ballpoint, 187a, Backlane Avenue, London, N.E.297), the Chairlady introduced Robson Lowe, "who has come down to tell you all about "The Fools who have Forged Me". When the speaker explained that his name was not Lowe, but Bosworth, the Chairlady became further confused and re-introduced the speaker as Mr. Bosworth. The speaker then explained that his surname was Field and Bosworth his Christian name, whereupon Madam Chairman, now thoroughly confused, asked Henry Tudor to give his display. Henry Bosworth then talked about the fools, and Tudor Field talked about the forgeries. Mr. P. Witt proposed the vote of thanks to the two guest speakers and said he was amazed that there were so many people who could be more Syndicate than Sinning.

* * * *

The March meeting took place as usual, upstairs. It started ninety minutes late because Major Krysis was sure someone had walked off with his um-

brella at the last meeting he had attended; the umbrella sub-committee gave their report. The meeting was devoted to Stampex Souvenir Sheets. Mr. Bullnoze showed a 1961 sheet with a Finnish stamp on cover; he was followed by Miss Midwife who showed a sheet off cover; then came displays by Lord Hellpuss (Finnish stamp plus sheet), Lady Hellpuss (sheet plus Finnish stamp), Mr. P. Seed (Finnish stamp with souvenir sheet), and finally Mr. Pott Hunter (rare variety, Finnish stamp to left of souvenir sheet, 2 examples). Finally, Mrs. Potts produced a Stampex sheet stuck upon Major Krysis's umbrella! Once again the police had a short night's sleep.

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SIPEX FINANCIAL REPORT

A report from SIPEX shows that the international exhibition held in Washington, D.C. last May was a financial as well as a philatelic success and is winding up "in the black."

Prepayment in full is being made of all amounts advanced to the SIPEX Guarantee Fund. Nearly 300 collectors, stamp clubs, dealers and publishers through their pledged financial support of SIPEX, provided a Guarantee Fund in excess of $80,000.

A summary statement, as of November 1, 1966, showed income as follows:

Admissions	$ 18,551.	
Advertising	11,420.	
Rent of Space & Equipment	50,367.	
Exhibit Entry Fees	29,656.	
Sale of Catalogues, Souvenirs, etc.	8,935.	
Banquet	7,800.	
Miscellaneous	1,849.	
Total Receipts		$128,578.

and expenses as follows:

Exhibit Halls and Furnishings	$ 17,076.	
Exhibit Frames (less salvage $7,382.)	20,611.	
Processing Exhibits	5,492.	
Security and Admissions Personnel	9,539.	
Program and Ticket Printing	11,028.	
Judges Expenses	16,323.	
Awards	12,987.	
Publicity and Promotion	9,083.	
Postage, Express and Telephone	4,240.	
Administrative Expenses	9,288.	
Banquet	7,788.	
Miscellaneous	2,892.	
Total Disbursements		$126,347.
NET INCOME		$ 2,231.

We have given the details of income and expense at some length as they show some idea of what is involved in an International Exhibition.

QUEBEC PHILATELIC SOCIETY REPORT ON 10th EXHIBITION

By GEORGES E. FILION, R.P.S.C. Representative

During the three days our 10th exhibition lasted we saw approximately eleven hundred visitors. Our show consisted of fifty-eight frames presented exclusively by the Quebec Society members. In our court of honour twenty-four pages from Cardinal Spellman's collection, also an eight frame exhibit from the Canadian post office department, plus a counter where the latest commemorative stamps could be purchased.

The Winners:—

1st Prize—Guy des Rivières, R.P.S.C. 3461. Study of the ½c - 1c - 2c - 3c Queen Victoria 1870-97.

2nd Prize—Louise Gregoire - United Nations.

3rd Prize—Jacques J. Charron, R.P.S.C. 6741. Pre-Stamp covers from Canada (1800-1827).

4th Prize—A. Huol - France.

5th Prize—George Filion, R.P.S.C. 7762 Boy Scouts Postmarks issued in 1965

6th Prize—H. P. Lefrancois - John F. Kennedy.

7th Prize—Jean Thomas - History of the Confederation.

Guy des Rivières was also awarded the R.P.S.C.'s plaque for best exhibit among R.P.S.C. members.

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S.G.10. 2d orange-vermilion. A good used copy of this stamp **$180**

Plate proofs of the 1866 2c. in green and of the 5c. in brown and black on India paper. **$30**

1910. S.G. 110. 2c. rose-carmine. Perf. 12 x 11½. A scarce mint pair. **$90**

1919. S.G.143a, $1 on 15c. bright scarlet in pair with normal. Mint. **$105**

1932-38. S.G. 225b. 5c. violet, perf 14. Small holes. A good mint block of four **$120**

S.G. 226ba. 7c. red-brown. A mint horizontal pair with variety imperf between. **Illustrated** **$180**

S.G. 227a. 8c. brownish red. A mint imperf block of four **$60**

1937 S.G.257B. 1c. grey in pair, without watermark **$60**

S.G.258b. 3c. orange-brown. Die I. A mint pair imperf between **$150**

S.G.260b. 8c. scarlet. A horizontal pair, imperf between **$330**

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THE BEGINNING OF THE ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMP

By JAMES LAW, F.R.P.S.C. (No. 4406)

Rowland Hill's campaign for postal reform gained its first great victory on August 17th, 1839, when the Act for establishing a reduced rate of postage within the United Kingdom received Royal Assent.

He succeeded in getting a competition organised for the production of a Postage Stamp wherein the following points were outlined (1) Security from Forgery. (2) Ease of checking and examination at the Post Office. (3) Expense involved in the production and circulation of the stamps. No mention was made, at that time, regarding artistic quality or design.

The competition then instituted by the Treasury drew more than 2600 entries. These were carefully examined by Rowland Hill, assisted by Henry Cole, one of the competitors, who was subsequently co-opted as the main collaborator.

Many of the entries were merely drafts, and no single design won the competition, but the Treasury decided in favour of (1) an adhesive label of small size, gummed on the reverse side (2) an illustrated cover with a design in the form of a letter sheet or envelope, complicated enough to discourage imitation.

From the start it had been decided to cater for a single and double rate postage so that two values of 1d and 2d were required for either of these schemes.

For the Adhesive Stamp the firm of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Petch, engravers of Bank Notes was approached.

The first stamp was a triumph for a group of master craftsmen working together, rather than just one original designer. Edward Henry Cobould prepared a water colour drawing of the head of Queen Victoria, designed by William Wyon for the Guildhall Medal.

Cobould's sketch was then given to Charles Heath, so that he could engrave a die from it. After one failure, the second attempt proved successful, and it only remained to settle the lettering and design of the corners.

It was not necessary to add United Kingdom, because in the beginning the stamps were merely locals, valid only in the U.K., and there were then no other postage stamps in the world. The lettering was therefore limited simply to the word "Postage", and the value of the stamp.

Rowland Hill, himself, was responsible for the idea of corner letters which was conceived as a protection against forgery. He also realised that it would be much more difficult to duplicate a sheet of the stamps if every unit on the plate had a different lettering. The special watermark of a crown on the paper of each stamp was an additional safeguard.

Eleven plates were laid down for the one penny black. Some of these exist in different states due to their having required repair by re-entry or re-touch.

The corner letters were punched by hand, so that these letters never occupy precisely the same position in the centre of each square. A collection could have some 3000 examples without complete duplication.

The printers worked night and day to build up stocks and maintain supplies. The plate had to be hand wiped for impression, and a good day's work for the operator was about 300 sheets.

The one penny black was on sale to the public from May 1st 1940, but it was not valid for pre-payment of postage until May 6th. £2500 worth of the stamps were sold on May 1st.

The 1d stamp did not meet with unqualified approval by the public, though it has since merited world wide acclaim,

and it was soon realized that in simplicity, taste, and quality of production it was a worthy example to follow. The 2d blue in the same style, was issued at the same time. The later ½d and 1½d of 1870 were craftsmen's adaptations of the 1840 stamps.

The quality of the printing of the first 1d and 2d stamps was so good, that the obliteration first used could be taken out and the stamps used again. Rowland Hill made endless experiments to counteract this. They found it too hard to use fugitive inks on engraved plates.

After the first year, the 1d stamp was printed in red, and with the obliterating ink changed to black, matters were greatly improved, but further experiments were continued with trial plates.

The punches for the check letters became worn out, and were replaced with letters of a slightly different shape. These are distingushed by specialists by the term "Alphabets".

Perforation was introduced in 1854. This was another invention of the U.K., causing many entirely new troubles for the printers.

When the original die finally became a casualty, it was decided to put letters in each of the four corners, as a further safeguard against the re-use of the stamps. These were now included as part of the original design of the stamps, instead of being added individually.

The original rates for prepayment of inland letters as of May 6th, 1840 was by either cash, Mulready envelopes, or wrappers, or by the new 1d or 2d adhesives. Rate 1d not exceeding ½ oz. or 2d not exceeding 1 oz.

If postage was not paid in advance, or if the package was insufficiently stamped, charges were doubled, and collected from the adressee.

Prepayment of inland letters was abolished about 1851-52 and use of postage stamps made obligatory.

Thus began the use of the gummed adhesive stamps.

YOUR SALES DEPARTMENT

Many things have delayed our getting together this season, most of them bad, so better forget them.

The circuit this fall has been an on and off affair, and only since the threatened postal strike has been settled, have we started rolling in our usual regular way.

As in the past we still have problems (What would we do without them?), and this season it appears that the condition of the books received for the Circuit is bad, more so than in past years. Too many damaged stamps, too many sloppy books, etc. This is certainly not conducive to sales, so books received in the above condition will be returned to their owner. So check the condition of your stamps before placing them in the books.

Also we have been in receipt of too many cheap books, just barely making the minimum limit. Of these we are overloaded with too many low values of common mint and used material of Canada, U.S. and British colonies, sufficient to carry on for years to come. Following many other societies facing the same problem, it has been decided: BEGINNING MARCH 1st, next, THE MINIMUM SELLING VALUE OF BOOKS WILL BE RAISED FROM $10. to $18.

We need better British colonies mint or used, except British Asia. Also wanted: Western Europe, 19th. Cent. Great Britain, United Nations, Ireland. As always: 19th. Cent. Canada is in short supply — as are Coils, Officials, precancels, Revenues and better grade cancellations on small Queens. Will take the large Queens too, with pleasure.

The great majority of sellers are more than reasonable, and their books sell well. Unfortunately there are always a few who are ahead of dealers and catalogues, to these who anticipate future rises in prices—let me say that

their books may be here for a long time.

To some owners who have written asking how long I keep the books in circulation, the answer is: "If your books are in demand and prices are right, it usually doesn't take very long before they are sold. For these, within forty eight hours of their return to this office, books are sent back to their owner with payment. For other books which are slow sellers, these are kept until we feel the utmost has been sold out of them. For overpriced books, books in poor condition or very little demand, there is no time limit. You may at any time recall your books, but if we can't sell them, who will?"

If you think we have problems selling stamps through the Circuit, WE HAVE; but we certainly are doing the best we can. It is, as far as I know, the only way yau may dispose of your duplicates at a fairly decent price.

To each and everyone, buyers and sellers, my best wishes to all for a Happy and Prosperous New Year. May your collections grow bigger and better.

H. Gauthier.

* * * *

Members are urged to remit their 1967 dues as soon as possible so that continuity on the mailing list will be maintained. This is the last issue you will receive unless your fees are in the hands of the undersigned secretary by January 31st at latest.

(signed)
Walter F. Anderson, Secretary

Chapter Information

35 MM SLIDE PROGRAMS
(Royal Philatelic Society of Canada)

1. Animals on Stamps—42 Slides —Part 1
2. Animals on Stamps—42 Slides —Part 2
3. Birds on Stamps—44 Slides —Part 1
4. Birds on Stamps—44 Slides —Part 2
5. Admiral Issues of Canada—40 Slides —by Gerald Drew-Smith
6. Key Plates of the British Empire Stamps—40 Slides
7. Faroe Islands—39 Slides —by J. Banks
8. Provisional Cancellations of Germany 1945-6—36 Slides by H. C. Meier
9. The Private City Post Stamps of Germany—36 Slides by H. C. Schulz
10. Germany Postal Stationery Part 1 —36 Slides
11. Russian Zone Handoverprints of Germany 1948—35 Slides— (Donated by Chapter 75—Germany Philatelic Society, Kitchener, Ont.)
12. The City Issues of Germany 1945-6 —35 Slides
13. Coins on Greek Stamps —15 Slides

Other slide programs are being added and will be listed in the Canadian Philatelist as they become available.

Slides are loaned to Chapters of the

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R.P.S.C. and we would ask you to please abide by the following instructions.

(1) Request slide program at least 4 weeks prior to your meeting date.

(2) Always list one or two alternate programs in the event the one you choose is already on loan.

(3) Send $2.00 with your request to cover nominal costs for each program requested.

(4) All correspondence regarding R.P.S.C. slide programs is to be directed to:
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(5) Slide programs must be returned within 3 days after your meeting date.

(6) **N.B.** Handle all slides with care—Do not touch film with fingers.

Chapter Representatives are reminded that the Society is prepared to forward you a complete set of the 1966 Canadian Philatelist on receipt of an up-to-date list of the members of your organization. These will go forward immediately your list is received.

(signed)
Walter F. Anderson, Secretary

* * * *

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The Pembroke Area and North —The First Post Offices

By MAX ROSENTHAL, RPSC 8584



COL. PETER WHITE'S CABIN

From the time Champlain sailed up its broad waters the Ottawa River was a much-used artery of travel, but at Pembroke there was no permanent settlement until 1828, when Colonel Peter White began to make a clearing, and built a log cabin on the Ottawa near the mouth of the Muskrat River. Despite the difficulties involved in reaching the new settlement, its growth was fairly rapid; a man named McKay soon built a saw mill on the Ottawa, near the point where the Muskrat River flows into it.

East of the Muskrat's source, Muskrat Lake, stretches the largest of Renfrew County's townships, Westmeath. The derivation of the name of this township, organized in 1830, is from an Irish county. A large portion of it forms a peninsula around which sweeps the Ottawa River. On its north side the river expands into Coulonge Lake, on its west into Allumette Lake.

It was not Pembroke but Westmeath Township, a few miles south, which got the first post office that far north in Renfrew County. In 1837 Caleb Strong Bellowes, one of the earliest settlers, became postmaster when Westmeath post office was established on his farm at the northwest corner of the 6th concession road and the 10th sideroad.

In the early 1850's Westmeath post office moved to Goddard's Corners, overlooking Lake Allumette, which village has ever since been called Westmeath. Previously it had been suggested that it be called Tuckerville, as George Washington Tucker was one of its earliest pioneers, and had owned all the land on which the village was built. For many years people locally called it Front Westmeath, because of its location. Mark M. Drew, who had a tannery and shoe store, was postmaster after the war. Then Westmeath post office moved

Our 39th and 40th auction sales, held on November 30th and December 1st brought very high prices. Owners who entrusted their collections to us for sale at auction or private treaty were exceedingly pleased with the results. The "Louis M. Lamouroux" philatelic estate was sold by us as one lot in the private treaty department, as well as many other collections. Here are a few results that may interest those that are contemplating selling their collections; other items brought equally good prices.

Canada	Cat. Value	Price realised
No. 7, 10d blue superb used	$150.—	850.—
No. 62, $2 Jubilee, vf mint	125.—	180.—
No. 63, $3 Jubilee, superb mint	150.—	275.—
No. 64, $4 Jubilee, vf mint	150.—	180.—
No. 77b, Numeral booklet cpl vf.	350.—	340.—
No. 85a, block of 8 vf.	240.—	260.—
No. 90a, Tête-bêche booklet pane imperf vf. Holmes	400.—	460.—
No. 102, 15¢ Quebec superb mint	13.—	31.—
No. 113, Sage green block superb	20.—	180.—
No. 106 var., 3 experimental coils f-vf mint Holmes	90.—	210.—
No. 120a, pair with plate No. mint vf.	35.—	105.—
No. 149, 150, 153, Tête-bêche blocks mint vf. Holmes	225.—	270.—
No. 158, Bluenose block mint vf.	40.—	47.50
No. 223 var., 10¢ Mounty broken leg mint vf	1.—	210.—
Newfoundland		
No. C 5, 50¢ Columbia mint vf	1,250.—	1,450.—
No. C 18, $4.50 Balbo mint vf	200.—	260.—
No. C 18 on cover, fine	200.—	750.—
No. C 18 on cover, vf.	200.—	785.—
Great Britain		
No. 209, £ 1 black vf. mint	85.—	105.—
No. 209, vf used	45.—	86.—

A complete list of prices realised, including catalogues for all 1967 sales is available from us for $2. — regular and $5. — airmail.

We are now in the process of preparing our spring auction sale. There is already some excellent material on hand, but we can still use substantial collections of B.N.A., British Colonies, as well as solid European material. If you are contemplating selling through us, either at auction or through private treaty, we suggest that you get in touch with us immediately. Our correct descriptions, extensive catalogue distribution, and world wide clientele assure you of top international realisations for your stamps. By the way we are also outright purchasers of good collections. Material for inclusion in our spring sale, should reach us immediately. May we hear from you?

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to the grocery store of Alexander Fraser.

Alexander Moffatt built a grist mill in 1841 in Pembroke, on the Muskrat River. The same year he surveyed his property into town lots. The village had been called Miramichi, by settlers from New Brunswick, but now it was called Moffatt for a time, then Sydenham. Before 1846 mail came from Westmeath, the nearest post office, but in that year a post office was established in Pembroke, named Pembroke after the township it was in. Moffatt was the first postmaster, and was succeeded in that office by his son and grandson.

The rapids on the Ottawa River in its big bend between Portage du Fort and the mouth of the Muskrat were avoided by the early lumbermen by taking a more direct route through a chain of lakes which led into Muskrat Lake and the Muskrat River. The main street of Pembroke began as a portage road.

When David Beach arrived in Westmeath Township in 1835 only a trail led to the little settlement at Miramichi (Pembroke), and where this trail crossed a little stream he took up 1000 acres of land. Beach soon established a hotel, tannery, grist mill, and saw mill. In 1848 he established South Westmeath post office, where the trail to Pembroke crossed the 5th concession road. Ten years later it was renamed Beachburg.

For several years the settlers travelled to Portage du Fort, 10 miles south, on the Ottawa River, on horseback, as the trail was too narrow for wheeled vehicles. The first mail was carried from there on the back of a Mr. Russell. The government had made a survey in 1846 to open a road from Bytown (Ottawa) to Pembroke. It was completed in 1852, and was called Government Road. The mail then came three times a week from Ottawa to Beachburg, and through Westmeath post office to Pembroke.

A ferry crossed the Ottawa River at La Passe, on the easterly side of the Westmeath Township peninsula below Coulonge Lake. Its earliest settlers came from downstream, towards Montreal, mostly French Canadians. Its post office was opened in 1852 as Gower Point, although shortly after parish records used the name La Passe. The wild geese in their flights were wont to come down on the cleared lands there, hence the French name. In 1906 the post office name was also changed to La Passe.

As usual, Stafford Townships, west of the north half of Westmeath, had as its first post one named after the township. Stafford post office was established in 1852 on its eastern boundary road, north of the 6th sideroad. Its postmaster was a farmer, Robert Childerhose. Mail was bi-weekly.

The first post office upstream from Pembroke, Point Alexander, opened in 1853 30 miles up the Ottawa River, in Rolph Township. Only 10 miles upstream from Pembroke, Petawawa post office opened in the township of the same name in 1859, where the Petawawa River flows into the larger stream. As

with all other places northwest of Pembroke, lumbering was its reason for existance. During the First World War a military camp was established two miles northwest of the village, and in 1916 Petawawa Camp post office opened.

1866 saw a post office opened in Renfrew County's northermost township, Clara, where a portage of two miles was necessary to avoid rapids on the Ottawa River. This was Deux Rivieres, on the mail route to Mattawa. It was 30 miles upstream from the Rapides des Joachims, and 28 miles from Des Joachims, the nearest steamship navigation point. (The Des Joachims Rapids are about 38 miles northwest of Pembroke). From Des Joachims there was no conveyance except by canoes, during the winter by sleighs. The postmaster was Robert Ranson, proprietor of the Albion Hotel.

Alice Township, west of Stafford Township, got its first post office in 1869, when Locksley opened, on the 30th sideroad in the 2nd concession. Its teacher, William W. Walford, was postmaster, and the mail came twice a week.

In 1870, in Head Township, 11 miles above the Rapides des Joachims, was established Rockliffe, as a sub-post office of Deux Riviers. Mail came weekly, and postmaster W. H. McIntyre was an agent for lumber merchants.

Where the road from Ottawa joined the road near the shore of Allumette Lake, in Westmeath Township, Perretton post office was established in 1872. W. S. Field as postmaster.

The Brockville and Ottawa Railway was built to Sand Point, north of Arnprior, in 1865, but did not reach Pembroke until 1876, as the Canada Central. The latter, which was to become the Canadian Pacific Railway, was extended up the Ottawa valley from Pembroke between 1876 and 1882, its destination the Pacific Ocean, its destiny the linking of a nation.

One of the places it would run through would be Chalk River, but away back in 1860 there were already settlers in that section of Buchanan Township. They worked in lumber camps in the winter, and farmed the rest of the year. From 1875 on, when a post office was opened at Chalk River, there was a saw mill in the village. Thomas Field ran a general store, with W. S. Rield as postmaster.

At the 5th concession road and 3rd sideroad of Stafford Townsthip, Micksburg post office was opened in 1876, with George Mick, who ran a general store, as postmaster. It was five miles west of Snake River, the nearest railway point; Snake River post office was opened in 1880, in Westmeath Township, where the road to Pembroke crosses the 3rd concession road.

In Head Township, 46 miles northwest of Pembroke, Mackey's Station post office was opened in 1881. J. C. MacDiarmid, C.P.R. agent, was postmaster. The same year was established Wylie post office, in Wylie Township, 27 miles northwest of Pembroke. It was two miles northwest of the nearest station on the C.P.R. When the atomic energy plant was begun at Chalk River in 1944,

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DIXVILLE QUEBEC

Wylie became the nucleus of its residential community, Deep River.

Bissett Creek post office was established in Maria Township, 60 miles northwest of Pembroke, also on the railway. First settled in 1863, it shipped timber and logs, and general merchant Xavier W. Bernier was postmaster.

In 1887 Davis Mills post office opened in Alice Township, with Richard Davis as postmaster, and tri-weekly service, on the 7th concession road, in lot 25. There the Indian River supplied power to his mill, eight miles west of Pembroke. Also on the Indian River, at the 11th concession road and the 5th sideroad, Alice post office came into being in 1891. It got a weekly mail.

The only post office in tiny Pembroke Township outside of Pembroke itself was Alba, on what is now Highway 17, at the southern boundary road. It opened as Alexander Station in 1893, becoming Alba a year later, in the house of Charles Whitmore. Mrs. Whitmore was postmistress for 17 years. The mail bag was tossed from the train at Government Road crossing a mile northwest, and brought to Alba by a mail carrier, who continued on to Perretton.

Buchanan post office was opened on the Ottawa River shore road of Buchanan Township, 30 miles northwest of Pembroke, in 1895. 1896 saw Bromley Line post office opened in the peninsula section of Westmeath Township, at the corner of the 3rd concession road and the 5th sideroad. John E. Bromley was postmaster. The same year pleasantly named Shady Nook appeared, on the western boundary road of Stafford Township, just south of the railway crossing. This railway had recently been built from Pembroke to Golden Lake, to connect with the Canada Atlantic line west from Renfrew. Where the line crossed the 10th sideroad of Alice Township, Locksley Station post office was opened in 1900.

Shielda post office appeared in Westmeath Township, in lot 7 on the west side of Muskrat Lake, in 1904. In 1907, in lot 24 on the 15th concession road of Alia Township, Forest Lea post office was opened.

After 1910 rural mail delivery was introduced into agricultural areas in Canada, and farmers no longer had to come to small rural post offices to receive and send mail. As a result, many of them were closed, bringing to an end an era of thousands of post offices scattered over the countryside whose postmarks appear on the older Canadian stamps.

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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

8618 Belliveau, Robert P., M.D., P.O. Box 130, Meteghan, Digby Co., N.S.
8619 Sharpe, Lloyd F., Baynes Lake, B.C.
8620 Gourlie, Allan R., P.O. Box 24, Clarkson, Ontario
8621 Jones, W. J. C., P.O. Box 100, Major, Sask.
8622 Taylor, George H., P.O. Box 122, Holden, Alberta
8623 De Voss, Col. James T., Box 800, State College, Pa. 16801, U.S.A.
8624 Castle, J. R., 1028 Fifth Avenue, N.W., Moose Jaw, Sask.
8625 Plowright, Ronald, 864 Stayte Road, White Rock, B.C.
8626 Thorn, Eric W., 25 Adelaide Street, East, Toronto 1, Ontario
8627 Wilso, William, 174 Prevost Street, City of Jacques Cartier, P.Q.
8628 Cole, Robert W., 50 Brighton Avenue, Ottawa 1, Ontario
8629 MacKinnon, Ronald J., Box 59, Antigonish, N.S.
8630 Marble, Allan E., Apt. 1809, Park Victoria, South Park St. Halifax
8631 Lortie, Gaston, 271 Albanel, Arvida, P.Q.
8632 Downey, Gordon J., 28 Second Avenue, North, Sudbury, Ontario
8633 Zarins, John, 1215 Lauzon Avenue, Sudbury, Ontario
8634 Martin, Ovila, 141 Moonlight Avenue, Sudbury, Ontario
8635 Murfin, Wilfred J., 4318 Juneau, Pierrefonds, P.Q.
8636 Koke, Joseph, 154 Larchdale Crescent, Winnipeg 15, Man.
8637 Kruger, Ernest, 27 Hearne Avenue, Sudbury, Ontario
8638 Gregoire, Mlle. Louise, 331 - 10th Street, Quebec 3, P.Q.
8639 Brooks, Col. William K., 86th Air Division (DM) CMR Box 436 APO New York 09012 USA
8640 Wheelock, Horace, 10 Brentwood Road, Grimsby, Ont.
8641 Holmes, Robert C., 3130 Levesque Blvd., Chomedy, P.Q.
8642 Ashwarden, N. S. W., Moor Cottage, Cookham, Berks, England
8643 Schonbrun, Mrs. Kit, 1505 Hilton St., Apt. 203, Norfolk, Virginia 23518, U.S.A.
8644 Pineo, William H., 180 Portage Road (South), Niagara Falls, Ont.
8645 Anderson, John, 24 Knightswood Rd., Toronto 12, Ont.

Reinstate From Delinquent List

4603 White, Alfred B., Box 1232, Salina, Kansas 67401, U.S.A.

Deceased

Reid, W. J., Ottawa, Ontario
Flesch, Dr. Berthe. Graz-Kroisbach, Austria
Carley, Kenneth C., Toronto, Ont.
Orobko, Dr. William M., Edmonton
Hoodless, Fred, Kitchener, Ontario
Scott, Douglas M., Shawinigan South, Quebec

Changes of Address

Banks, W. J.. Suite 616, 47 Thorncliffe Park Drive, Toronto 17, Ont.
Bird, P. F. B., 341 St. Julian Street, Duncan, B.C.
Caswell, Edmund C., 4605 - 46th Street, Red Deer, Alberta
Chandler, Russell, R., 6 Madison Street, Hamilton, N.Y. 13346, U.S.A.
Cusson, Robert C., 546 Pere Marquette, Apt. 10, Quebec 6, P.Q.
Douglas, Robert S., 187 Teddington Park. Toronto 12, Ontario
Fosbery, Col. H. T., 33 Sunnypoint Crescent, Scarborough, Ontario
Grosjean, R. Campbell, Box 4, Station K, Toronto, Ontario
Gross, Philip N., Jr., 1222 Regent Street, Apt. 18B, Fredericton, N.B.
Jarrett, E. A., Fairview Towers, Apt. PH10, 210 Markland Drive, Etobicoke, Ont.
Kalnay, E. Norman, 213 John Street, Belleville, Ontario
Leverton, Bryan J., 1660 Fort Street, Apt. 403, Victoria, B.C.
Rapp, Charles A., 20 Alexandra Blvd., Toronto 12, Ontario
Sheppard, Robert G., 63 Alenda Crescent, Mac's Trailer Court, Fairview, N.S.
Stockinger, F. F., 117 King St. East, Cobourg, Ont.
Vancouver Public Library, Periodicals Section, 750 Burrard St., Vancouver 1
Ward, Ernest, 905 Chapman Blvd., Ottawa 8, Ontario.
Wevill, H. T., 101 Agency Bldg., 10057 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alta.
Young, John H. M., 503 John Street, "Keegunoo", Thornhill, Ontario.

New Chapter Welcomed

No. 85 Sudbury Stamp Society,
R P.S.C. Representative
P. Crofton, 521 Melvin Avenue,
Sudbury, Ontario.

Chapter Changes

Chapter No. 1—Brantford Stamp Club
Secretary—J. Barchino,
Box 953, Brantford, Ontario

No. 53—St. Catharines Stamp Club
President — Robert Hambleton,
R.R. No. 1, Vineland, Ont.
RPSC Representative — W. E. Bray,
39 Burness Drive, St. Catharines, Ont.

No. 73—Barrie District Stamp Club
President — Larry Whitby,
112 Mary Street, Barrie, Ontario
RPSC Representative — Dr. P. A. Scott,
354 Codrington St., Barrie, Ont.

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 - 1967.

Aitken, William, Burlington, Ont. (2)
Anderson, Walter, Ottawa (24)
Atkinson, F. B., Hamilton (2)
Balassa, Frank, Rochester, N.Y.
Baldwin, Fred A. Hamilton
Bardwell, H. F., Sarnia
Bartlett, D. S., Toronto (2)
Bayley, Colin H., Ottawa
Bellefeuille, Mlle. T., Shawinigan, P.Q.
Bileski, K., Winnipeg, (5)
Bowie, David S., Sudbury
Bray, William E., St. Catharines (5)
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)
Comeau, Dr. Lin., Kentville, N.S.
Constable, W., Ottawa
Crofton, P., Sudbury
Crouse, W. V., Amherstburg
Curtis, Wayne R., St. Lambert (3)
Dick, H. J., Kingston
Eatock, Alan J., Hamilton
Enchin, Zolman, Sudbury (4)
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 (8)
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., Bridgeport, 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.
Lerpiniere, P. E., Lively, Ont.
Lipinski, Dr. J. J., Edmonton
Lumsden, A. B., Fredericton, N.B.
Lundy, Charles D., Belleville (2)
Millar, Michael, Barrie (2)
Morel, P. L., Ottawa
Morley, Douglas R., Dartmouth, N.S.
McColl, G. M., Ocean Falls, B.C.
McLeod, R. L., Greenwood, N.S.
McMillan, Alex., Sudbury, Ont.
McNeil, C. Russell, Burlington (7)
McVey, J. W., Oshawa, Ont.
MacDonald, Dr. J. J., Antigonish
MacLeod, S. W., Ottawa
Newroth, Peter, Fredericton (2)
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Olesen, Ronald, Belleville
Ovens, B.A., Chippewa, Ont.
Pekonen, W. M., Cloverdale, B.C.
Pfeifer, Otto W., Seattle, Wash.
Preyers, Dr. H. H., St. Lambert, P.Q.
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
Sharpe, L. W., Q.C., Dundas, Ont.
Short, C. J., Waterloo, Ont.
Smith, Stanley McC., Halifax
Stanbridge, M. H., Chelsea, P.Q.
Stevens, A. B., St. Catharines, Ont.
Sutherland, Harry, Toronto
Sutherland, I. A., Sault Ste. Marie
Teare, W. A., Victoria, B.C.
Tompson, Ed., Red Deer, Alta.
Townsend, Dr. Clary, Dartmouth, N.S.
Trudeau, Roger, St. Lambert, P.Q.
Walther, Manfred, Downsview, Ont.
Webster, L. W., Riverside, Ont.
Whie, Jay N., Coaticook, P.Q.
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1967

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Filion, Georges, Quebec
Hadley, F. R., Prince Albert, Sask.
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By ROBSON LOWE RPSC 7400

For several months I have been remiss in not writing this letter but it has been a case of too much work and too little time for writing. On the 1st December we had a dinner in London to celebrate the centenary of **The Philatelist.** This periodical was first published on the 1st December 1866 by H. Stafford Smith, who had recently dissolved partnership with his brother Alfred in Bath and had moved to Brighton. On that evening the publisher entertained to dinner in London, the editor, Dr. Charles W. Viner, and other philatelic friends at the Café Royal in Regent Street, a gourmet's shrine which had opened its doors one year earlier(Harry Sutherland might be dealt with to advantage on these premises).

The leading article dealt with the history of philately and suggested that the hobby may have started in Belgium about 1855 and in England in 1860. The need for an easy medium of advertisement and of communication between collectors was mentioned, **"the daily journals were too expensive and too crowded with general wants——"**

OF COURSE WE ARE ALL MAD

The name finally given to the hobby was not the first considered — "TIMBROMANIA" was its first designation, but as this suggested madness and in those days no one liked to bethought mad, it soon became unpopular. The next thoughts were **"Timbrophily"** and **"Timbrology"** but these were soon succeeded and **"Philately",** as the editor wrote, **"having the double charm of being very euphoniuous as well as slightly incomprehensible to all but the learned, has proved to be the right word in the right place".** A member of the first editor's family, Brigadier George Viner, was at the dinner.

In the sixties of the last century, forgery was rampant and as early as 1864 Lewes and Pemberton had produced a monograph **"Forged Stamps: How to Detect them",** in consequence of which the forgers proceeded to offer their wares as fascimiles. In the first number of **The Philatelist,** E. L. Pemberton started the first chapter of the second edition of his work on forgeries which ran as a serial through several volumes. The new issue service was illuminating and occasionally the genuine stamps were first thought to be forged, and an example in the first number was the Servian 1866 issue with the portrait of Prince Michael. E. L. Pemberton's grandson, our senior partner, A. L. Pemberton, was also at the dinner.

Ten years later, **The Philatelist** ceased publication but within a few weeks Stafford Smith was publishing another philatelic periodical.

* * * *

Nearly sixty years were to elapse before the magazine was revived and a further thirty-two annual volumes are now on the shelf bearing the imprint of three different publishers although it has always been my job to edit and Woods of Perth's work to print it.

The purpose of the magazine has not changed — every month it brings the printed word of discoveries made by readers so that others may share their excitement. Exposure of forgery is no longer required to the same extent as it was in 1866 (Pemberton told one reader "**every stamp in your collection is a forgery**") but it is published when needed.

Among other folk present were the editors of six other journals which were produced in London a century ago including the little-known but invaluable **"Brewer's Journal"**. Twelve editors of philatelic magazines were there including one from France and one from Switzerland. Some thirty contributors were backed up by advertisers, the printers, the technical staff and many subscribers among whom were two that paid life subscriptions thirty-two years ago.

There were eleven speeches in seventy minutes, a snappy performance that the 140 guests seemed to enjoy. The representative from North America was Herman "Pat" Herst Jr. who had flown over the previous day and returned home the next morning.

* * * *

Last month the second **British Philatelic Exhibition** was held at the Seymour Hall and was well attended and most successful. Unlike any other exhibition known to me, the awards are printed against the description of the exhibits in the catalogue. The show was opened by the Postmaster-General, the Rt. Hon. Edward Short M.P.

There were sixteen four-frame (64 standard pages) exhibits in the Court of Honour which included fifteen different subjects, the B.N.A. being represented by a charming exhibit of the first Dominion issue of Canada and some express covers from British Columbia and Vancouver Island which were just a century old. Another exciting exhibit showed the evolution of the Internal Air Mails of the British Isles from 1772 including two Vincent Lunardi letters, the 1870 Crystal Palace Balloon post and all the pioneer aeroplane flights.

Twenty-six exhibits of Great Britain included fourteen showing various aspects of postal history and the top award in the National class went to a plating study of the 1855-63 one penny. There were thirty-eight philatelic exhibits, specialised studies of Palestine and Mongolia, both being awarded "golds". Forty-two Postal History entries formed the strongest class and a study of the posts of Milan from the fifteenth to nineteenth centuries won a "gold". Among the thirteen Airmail exhibits, the best was the early China which won a "silver-gilt".

The Post Office provided three fine exhibits, the first a selection of the stamps in issue a hundred years ago, mostly in large blocks, the second being a selection from the National Postal Museum and the third being the art work made in connection with the issue of modern commemoratives. The Postmaster General told us that there were to be **only** five commemorative issues in 1967. The Post Office provided a different pictorial cancellation for each day that the exhibition was open, which were very popular with the visitors.

* * * *

While in Geneva, our Swiss doctor (f.) was admiring my temperature when the first mail bearing the Battle of Hastings ⅓ arrived. **"Yes, I collect stamps, monsieur. This is most beautiful — does it come from Yemen? No, from your own country? Incroyable! May I have it? Monsieur is too kind".**

A magnifying glass is produced, moos of ecstacy emerge, the corpse in the lower left corner is examined — **"Ah, you English are droll lovers, even when you are dead, I know you".** As the door closed, my wife grinned at me. I wonder whether the topical thematic cult in Switzerland is necrophilately.

A Happy New Year to you all.

Robson Lowe

A HAPPY NEW

YEAR TO ALL

OUR

READERS

NEW ISSUES OF CANADIAN INTEREST



The above illustrations show the new centennial set which will be issued on February 8, 1967. The higher values represent a pleasant departure from the usual trend and, depending on the method of production, could present a very pleasing addition to Canada's stamps.

We have received information that there will be eight special issues during 1967, the first of which commemorates the centenary and will be issued on January 11. On April 28 there will be an issue for Expo '67. On June 30 there will be an issue commemorating the Royal Visit for the Centennial Year. These issues are welcomed but some of the other issues seem to us to be quite questionable. For example, stamps are to be issued commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Woman's Franchise and of the Canadian Press. It seems to us that both these issues are really quite unnecessary.

Commencing in the late 1940s Canada has issued a stream of commemorative stamps which for the most part appear to us to be unnecessary and uncalled for. It is a pity that this will be continued in 1967.

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

With another Christmas season just passed the word "gift" will still be remembered. We like to add here a note about stamp gifts. A number of philatelic museum organizations are making once again a plea for stamp gifts. Already, large and important collections have found their way into these organizations. The donor may claim income tax deductions for this gift and reduce his overall taxable estate at the same time. Collectors at large may have the benefit of seeing some of these stamps should they ever be displayed in the museum and should they happen to be visiting the place at that time. These stamps will never leave the organization and many collections will never be able to add these items to their albums. Many large specialized holdings have disappeared from the philatelic scene in that way. Classic stamps now hard to obtain for study and specialization will become almost unavailable and with it prices will rise further because of an artificially created shortage. We do not believe this practice is in the interest of philatelists at large. Whatever solution may exist to overcome this situation, steps should now be taken to prevent further depletion of the philatelic available market.

Repeatedly we note in auction catalogues, price lists and other literature reference to "the only copy existing" or "a unique item" or "only three known" etc. We feel that such statements are misleading. There is no reason why one should avoid advertising a rare item but categorical statements of this nature should not be made if they can not be backed up by proof. It only happens too often that a stamp pronounced as existing only in a few copies, will turn up later on in other collections. A good example was the inverted Seaway stamp of Canada. A fixed number of existing stamps were given by some dealers but sooner or later more and more copies turned up and the present number exceeds that of the originally "verified" number by almost three times.

A want list of plate blocks appeared in a philatelic magazine recently. Half of the plate numbers never have been issued. A note to the editor requested identification of a cancel believed to be rare. The cancel turned out to be an incomplete strike of a common one. A find of a new variety is explained but the variety has long been known. A detailed description of a set of stamps is published including shades, varieties, papers etc. One finds that other known shades, varieties etc. are missing although more complete listings exist. All the above points out the lack of philatelic knowledge by some writers. The collecting of stamps alone without a proper philatelic library leads to many wrong ideas about stamps. Every collector should have access to the basic philatelic literature which includes the handbooks, catalogues and magazines in his particular field of interest. And we would like to point out here that this does not mean, as many may believe, the purchase once a year of the new catalogues.

A collector mentioned to this writer a variety in a Newfoundland stamp which he believes has not been reported. The overprint of the Alcock-Brown Transatlantic Flight was shifted so that the word Air appeared below the O of Newfoundland. A few hundred copies have been found so far.

We were very interested to find in

a recent auction catalogue the description and photo of the famous constant plate variety of the broken leg 10 cents Mounted Police. The writer has seen only two copies of this elusive stamp and both copies came from the King Farouk collection. This stamp is listed in the Catalogue of Constant Plate Varieties as number 223-1.

One of the best known dealers in Canadian stamps living in New York has recently been made president of the American Stamp Dealers Association. Congratulations Leo Scarlet.

Question and Answer Column

REPUBLIK OF MALUKU SELATAN

M. H. Stanbridge(Life Member #7956) of Chelsea, Quebec writes:

"The land of Maluku Selatan or South Moluccas first appeared as islands in the Pacific Ocean on a map drawn up in England circa 1600 after Drake had sailed around the Horn and up the coast of South and North America. He got as far as California which he called New Albion. The islands were placed on the map to the north and west of the straits of Magellan.

In the late 1940's after the creation of the United Nations and in a period when the East Indies were fighting for and obtaining their independence a dealer began promoting the stamps of the legendary South Moluccas translated of course into a language of the far east, and foisted them off on an unsuspecting public. The stamps are pretty labels which tell a story but nothing else."

These labels are listed in The Cinderella Philatelist for January, 1962—there were some eleven issues. They are not "'stamps" and were not valid for postage. Our thanks are also due to Stanley Pollard (R.P.S.C. #8061) of Campbell River, B.C. for writing to us.

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(*) Denotes RPSC member obtaining new member.

Duplex Cancelling Devices Of Hamilton, Ont., 1860 - 77

By DR. F. G. STULBERG, R.P.S.C. 8273

The first duplex device used at Hamilton, Ontario was manufactured by Mr. D. G. Berri of London England. According to Mr. A. E. Smythies (Canadian Duplex Cancellations of the Victorian Era) this city received five distinct devices, each similar in design to the other (Fig. 1), but differing slightly in the dater indicia or in the number of lines in the grid. The standard was

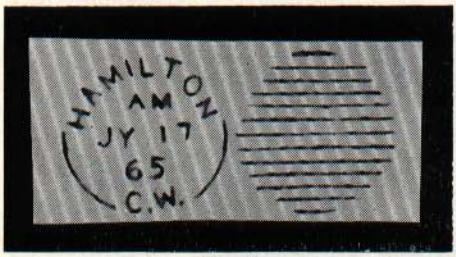


Fig. 1

a 21 mm., circular grid with thirteen bars and a Hamilton, C.W. 21 mm. split single ring town dater indicating AM or PM. Two hammers of each time mark are known. In addition, a 12 bar, PM mark has been found. These devices were used rather freely from 1860 to 1869.

In 1869 a heretofore unrecorded duplex with no time designation was used (Fig. 2). Its measurements and design were very similar to the Berri duplex and indeed, there is little doubt that it was just that. However, one cannot be sure whether this was a new device or a previous one that had been modified. Use was limited to 1869 only.

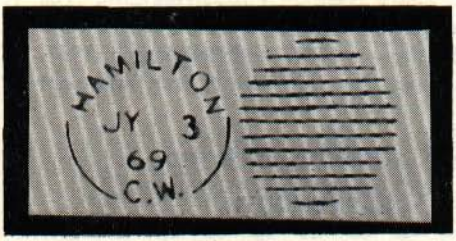


Fig. 2

In 1870, a squat numeral "5" (Hamilton's two ring number) appeared in the center of the grid killer (Fig. 3). Although the origin of this device is obscure, and it has been stated that this was probably made by the Public Works



Fig. 3

department, it is more likely the previous Berri duplex modified locally to receive a metal insert in the center of the grid. Measurements and tracings seem to substantiate this. This device remained in use for 2 years.

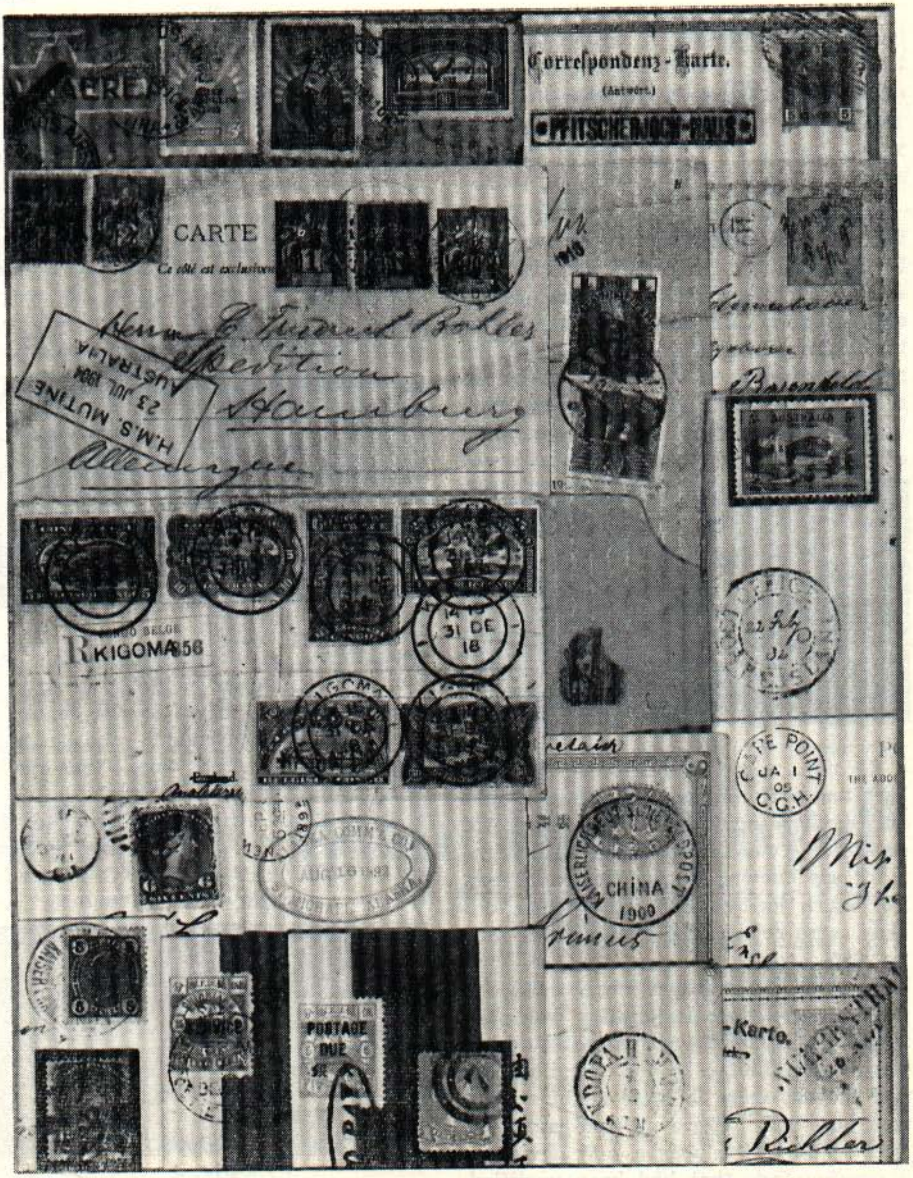
In 1872 an entirely different device replaced it (Fig. 4). It used a dater with "ONT." rather than "C.W." and a taller, more delicate "5" in the grid



Fig. 4

killer. It is interesting to note that the grid portion is identical to the 13 bar Berri grid and it is not beyond comprehension that this device was locally manufactured from two separate devices, —the grid from a Berri hammer and a split ring town dater hammer.

In 1875 the grid portion of this device was mutilated by four file cuts,—two in the form of an "X" through the center of the "5" and two in the form



This is a typical photographic plate from one of our catalogues (there are nine plates, 60 pages and 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 of 3rd February, 1967 and 3rd March, 1967. A specimen copy of the catalogue is yours for the asking, free and post free. (50c. by airmail to abroad).

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HANTS, ENGLAND.



Fig. 5

of an "11" straddling the center (Fig. 5). The reason for the mutilation is not definitely known and several interesting but incomplete theories have been advanced. Likely the deterioration of the device dictated the change. Clear, complete strikes show a marked thickening of the fine line detail of the grid bars as well as the fixed portions of the dater, indicating marked wear. In fact, the ink impression shows more solid than clear portions. The scored lines would be an attempt to "lighten" the pattern.

It is difficult to accurately assess the rarity of these marks, Certainly the Berri strikes are not plentiful with less than 100 of all five types known. The "blank dater" type of 1869 is no doubt very scarce. All three types of the numeral "5" grid seem to be reasonably plentiful on stamp and moderately scarce on cover. Good full strikes of the mutilated type seem to be especially elusive.

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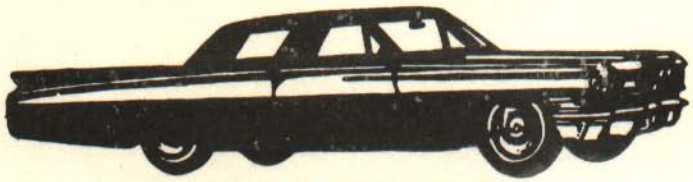
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