



VOL.10-NO.3

ACANAS 53

MAY - JUNE, 1959

The Canada Plate Block Catalogue

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First section of both revenue catalogue and album pages now ready. Subsequent sections will appear at intervals. Regular clients receive all pages free. Details on request.

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The CANADIAN PHILATELIST

Journal of the CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY VOL.10 - NO.3 MAY-JUNE, 1959

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THE EDITOR SPEAKS OUT. .

We were very grieved to hear that Colin Bayley, of Ottawa, who was going to write a West Indies column for us, and who was sent to Australia on Government business just before our last issue, was stricken with pneumonia while "down under" and had to enter hospital. We are very glad to say that we have just heard that he has fully recovered and is now on his way back to Ottawa. We shall be looking forward to his column in the July-August number. * * * Our Treasurer, Alan McKanna, informs us that he has received the Chapter Dues from our newest Chapter, #67, the Credit Valley Philatelic Society, paid by their cheque #1 - their first cheque to the C.P.S. for their chapter dues..Well done, Credit Valley! Good luck to you!

We have received numerous favourable comments on our last issue, and especially regarding Robson Lowe's beautiful coloured insert. It was, without a doubt, a very attractive affair and many must have been the envious eyes cast upon some of Canada's early cancellations and postmarks.

On another page, we reproduce a letter from our genial Regional Director in Vancouver, Stuart Johnstone, and accompanying it, was another letter in which he informs us that he was shortly flying to Japan to see his son play in a couple of football games there and also to look the country over as a possible place for a good vacation. We wish him "Bon voyage" and a safe return from the land of the geishas. Incidentally, he is very much interested in a trip over to the big International Exhibition in London in July, 1960, and in the possibility of a chartered plane as announced on another page. Without much doubt, many will be wanting to see this great exhibition and this will be a wonderful opportunity to get over there.

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We received recently a copy of LA TRI-BUNE DE SHERBROOKE, with, as a feature right on the front page, a splendid article on our member Father Hector Lafrance.

Many of our members who were present at the Dinner of the Montreal Convention held in 1954 under the auspices of the Union Philatélique de Montréal, will remember Father Lafrance as the worthy priest who sat next to the president and who pronounced a memorable grace and who also was picking up some nice stamps being distributed with graceful abandon by Bob Watson, one of our great West Indian specialists.

Father Lafrance is the assistant-curator to the Museum of the St-Charles Borromée Seminary and is especially looking after the philatelic section of the Museum, and has some 80,000 stamps to look after and inccrease as opportunity offers.

From the splendid account of his activities, it is evident that Father Lafrance thoroughly enjoys his avocation and that the city of Sherbrooke is not unmindful of the tremendous value of his work.

What other place in Canada has a philatelic section in a museum, looked after by such an enthusiast as Father Lafrance? We can only recall one other museum which has a philatelic collection, Royal Ontario Museum, in Toronto, barely known to more than a handful.

Bonne chance, Monsieur l'abbé, et que votre travail si dévoué continue pendant bien longtemps!

Herbie Buckland, our worthy Librarian, writes to us to inform us that he is taking another trip to Europe and will be ab sent from mid-July to the end of October He is going to Sweden, besides England, Scotland and Norway. He will again attend the Annual Convention of the C.P.S.of G.B. Herbie, who is well over the prophet's three score and ten, was over in England and Norway two years ago and we are just wondering what the attraction must be over there.Fie, Herbie! At your time of life! Well, the very best of luck and a very pleasant trip!

As your officers and directors go around in philatelic circles (and they do get around, even if they can not get as far afield as they would like to) they often hear criticisms levelled against the CPS because of events which took place twenty, thirty and more years ago.

Frankly, we can not understand this state of mind. The Society has had its full share of ups and downs, but for the last ten years or so, it has been much more up than down. Some of us, who are not all in Toronto by any means, are determined that there shall be no more "downs", and if we are devoting a considerable amount of time . . . and money . . . to the Society, it is with purely altruistic motives to make the Society a power in the philatelic world and have it occupy the place in the comity of the world's philatelic societies which it should rightly have.

To arrive at this objective, no matter how good your officers and directors may be, they must have the support of each and every member and chapter.

Criticizing matters or events that happened thirty or more years ago will hardly encourage any one.

If you want to criticize or comment, do so among the present Board. We have the strongest slate of officers and directors the Society has ever had. Each one is enthusiastic. Each one is prepared to do a considerable amount of work to further the interests of our national Society. Each one will welcome constructive criticism and do his best to improve things continually.

But harking back to things that occurred thirty years ago won't help anyone! * * *

The Cover on the Cover

The Mulready Envelope was a pictorial creation introduced by Great Britain with the object of advertising the virtues of cheap postage all over the world. The elaborate drawing was by William Mulready, R.A. It was engraved on brass by Mr. John Thompson and issued in two forms, envelope or letter sheet, each in two values, ld. black and 2d. blue.

Prior to May 1840, the use of envelopes meant paying double postage and for that reason, between the years 1500 and 1840, most letters consisted of a single folded sheet. The actual date of issue of both adhesives and Mulreadies was the 1st May 1840, and not the 6th May as usually stated. It was the 6th May before they were first officially used.

Whatever the good intentions of the Post Office may have been in accepting Mulready's effort, they must have been rudely misunderstood by the general public. Within a day or so letters began appearing in the TIMES and ridicule started pouring in from all sides.

Caricatures of the envelopes began to appear. One of the earliest was drawn by John Leach and published by Fores & Co., and called "Fores Comic Envelope No.1". Many others followed, by Spooner, Southgate, Mason, Hume and many others.

The Mulready envelopes and letter sheets, through actual usage in the mails, are an integral part of British Postal History, whereas unused caricatures have little connection with philately proper. Nevertheless, taken together, they make a most interesting sideline with their satirical political overtones alluding to the topics of the day and are well worth collecting.

(Contributed by Jim Law)

TWO NEW CHAPTERS

We are very glad indeed to welcome two new chapters into the fold.

The first to come in was the Port Huron Sarnia Stamp Club, the second U.S. club to become a chapter. We shall be seeing a lot of our new chapter in May and we welcome them to our ranks.

The second one is the Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club. We have often wondered why the TSCC did not become a chapter ere this, especially as most of their members are direct members of the Society.

However, better late than never and we welcome them warmly into the fold.

* *



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More About the 'LARGE QUEENS' By R.C. MARTIN

The invitation given in the closing par The invitation given in the closing paragraph of our articles on the 1868 issue brought forward considerable information about this interesting issue, particularly with regard to constant plate varieties and watermarks. The author wishes to express his appreciation to all those collectors whose correspondence contributed to our further knowledge of these stamps, and is particularly grateful to Mr. A.G. Fairbanks, on Montreal, for the opportunity of examining some of the varieties in his collection, and to Mr James Woods, Editor of MAPLE LEAVES, for the photograph of the 2c block illustrated with this article.

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Further information which has come to hand follows, in order of face value, and the list of varieties which appeared in Vol. 9, No. 5 of THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST should be amended accordingly.

1/2c WHITE CHIGNON, etc. - We have examined a block of four of the half cent in which the two right hand stamps showed the white chignon variety, and the two on the left were similar to the broken frame line variety previously described. We say "similar" because the spur proceding upwards from the upper frame line was present, in this case above the "P" in "POSTAGE", but there was no break in the frame line. Since there was no visible evidence of retouching, we are completely at a loss to explain how this could happen and would welcome some expert on recess printing coming forward with a theory.

1/2c WATERMARK - While unable to examine the stamp, the author was fortunate enough to get a description of one of these rarities which showed parts of block letters thought to be something other than the customary Bothwell watermark. But whatever the wording, the prime distinction was the paper. It definitely was not the vertical diamond mesh of Group 2, but had the normal horizontal mesh of Group 3 stamps. The significance of this is that the watermarked stamps might have been passed by unnoticed after a casual glance established that the paper was Group 3; at least the author has taken a closer look at every half cent stamp since this bit of information came to light. He reports however that the effort has been fruitless to date.

Ic BROWN AND ORANGE - We interject the one cent stamps into this list merely to pass on a comment from a collector of very considerable experience that he has never encountered plate varieties in this value, except, of course, for the guide dots. Therefore, if anyone should turn up a constant variety on this value, it will be quite an achievement.

2c MAJOR RE-ENTRY - Since writing the original article, the author acquired a copy of the 2c stamp with the major re-entry which was badly off-center; there was so much margin at the top that it seemed safe to assume that the stamp came from the top row of the sheet. Then, a little later, the aforementioned block of four turned up, fortunately with selvedge attached and the presence of part of the marginal imprints establishes the position of the re-entry as stamp #7, since the imprint is centred in the margin and extends from the right side of position #4 over #5 and #6 to just over the left side of #7.



2c NECK FLAW - One copy only of this variety has been reported - a horizontal dash of colour on the Queen's neck (see fig. 1), and another example would have to turn up to establish constancy, although it looks like the result of damage to the plate.

3c DOT VARIETIES - Fig. 2 locates the position of the constant dot in the UL 3 more accurately than the previous illustration. One stamp with a very similar dot in the UR 3 has been examined (Fig. 3), but

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another copy will have to be recorded in order to prove whether this is a constant or not. Fig. 4 illustrates a very prominent dash of colour in the LR 3; this gives the impression of being much too strong to be an ink smear, but again, only one example has been recorded, so we cannot call it constant at this stage.

At this juncture, it might not be out of place to make a few remarks about the type of variety in which we are primarily interested, that is, the "constant" variety. In the Large Queens issue, like most other Canadian issues, we are dealing with lineengraved (also known as intaglio or recessprinted) stamps, meaning that the printing plate contains the design impressed in reverse, the impression is filled with ink the paper is contacted under heavy pressure and receives the design. When accidental damage, which may be a scratch, a slip of a graving tool, pock marks due to corrosion, etc., occurs, nearly always this takes the form of an additional depression in the plate which holds ink and prints on the paper in the same manner as the design of the stamp; doubling of the design caused by any of the various types of double entry, shows up in the finished stamp for the same reason. These varieties will show up in each impression of the plate from the time the double entry or damage occurs until the end of the life of the plate, or until correction is made by retouching, producing at least several to probably many copies of the stamp with the variety. Thus, when we say that a variety is constant, we actually mean that there is more than one example known, although we may not mean that one was produced for every impression of the plate, and it obviously indicates that such a variety is of much greater inter st than casual one-of-a-kind abnormalities.

This also beings up the point that while a stamp may be very common, a "constant" variety may not, as the damage or other cause could have occurred just prior to the discontinuing of the plate in question, or the damage may have been repaired after a short time, and thus only a small percentage of the total sheets printed would show the variety. In spite of this, we trust that the distinction will be clear between the type of variety we are attempting to record and those caused by smears, fingerprints, ink splashes and the like.

5c "GOITRE" FLAW - This is a diagonal dash of colour on the Queen's throat as shown on Fig. 1, and it is constant on position 16 on the sheet.

6c RE-ENTRIES - Our previous article mentioned one or two. There are apparently several different ones, all relatively minor, and all so far seen are on stamps from Plate I. The upper right portion of the stamps seem to be most frequently affected,





Fig 2.



DASH IN LR 3 Fig 4.

with the scroll work and the top line above "POS" doubled in further examples examined.

12%c EYEBROW FLAW - This flaw is also shown in Fig. 1, appearing above the Queen's eyebrow. Only one example has been seen and while it is quite prominent, it could be an ink blur, and, once again, the reporting of a second copy is necessary to establish the importance of the variety.

12% C BROKEN "A" - This flaw, Fig. 5, is constant, although its position on the plate is not known. It has been seen on both the Group 1 and Group 3 papers, apparently covering most, if not all, of the printings of this stamp.

CLASSICS

TRANSJORDAN-

Scott 236-44. ONE SET ONLY IN IMPERF. STRIPS OF THREE FROM TOP RIGHT CORNER—SUPERB MINT CONDITION. IT IS HIGHLY IMPROBABLE THAT ANOTHER SIMILAR SET EXISTS.

TRANSJORDAN-

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CALGARY

CANADA

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With approximately two million of the 12½ issued and with this variety quite easy to see, it should be an item that is not difficult to find. However, this is not the case, and it should be considered a real achievement if you are fortunate enough to come across one.

12½ MISSING FRAME LINE - This item referred originally to the outer frame line of the left value tablet, but we have now seen stamps with the same condition at the right value tablet, from varying degrees of faint line to no line at all. This seems to bear out our previous theory that these lines were shallow in many plate positions, and as the plate wore through use and the corrosive action of blue ink, they tended to disappear altogether.

15c DAMAGED PLATE - Several more copies of this variety have come to light since the original listing, and the most interesting additional piece of information derived is that the damage took place not around 1892 as noted by Boggs, but very early in the life of the plate, possibly occurring on all printings. A range of shades and papers, including the 1868 red-violet printing on Group 3, or "ordinary" paper, has been seen, and one early gray copy is dated in the 1870's - unfortunately, the last digit is not clear, but looked as if it could be 1874.

A further point, which showed up on a very clear example of the variety, was that the damage was not confined to three dots, but included faint traces of more widespread damage more or less vertically above the dots (Fig. 6). The additional damage is so slight that it appears to be due to corrosion, or possibly the result of indentation by fine grit of some kind.

15c SCRIPT WATERMARK - When the original article was written, the author had examined two copies, both with beginnings of words only, one being part of the "A" of "Alexander", and the other the "Pi" of "Pirie". Due to the exaggerated flowery style of this script, both examples appeared as though they could be parts of diagonal words and the matter was not pursued further.

Closer examination of the "Pi" example however, indicates that it is a more likely part of a horizontal word, in spite of the slant of the "P", and this opinion is substantiated by a stamp reported by Mr H.V. Harrison. of Pikesville, Md., which shows the "ns" of "Sons" and is clearly horizontal. Therefore, the previous sketch should be deleted in favour of Fig. 7.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS



Fig 7. Script Watermark.

FIVE C.P.S MEMBERS WIN INTERNATIONAL AWARDS

It is indeed a great pleasure to learn that eight Canadians entered the International Exhibition which took place earlier in the year in Sydney, Australia, and that five of them received awards.

These are: W. J. Banks, Faroe Islands; Herbert Dube, Austrian Cancellations; M. Rasic, First Issue of Serbia; W. Maresch, Austrian Philatelic History. Furthermore, R. T. Waines also received an honourable mention for his Brazil Coloured Cancels.

It is worthy of note that all five of these award winners are members of the Canadian Philatelic Society, the Philatelic Specialists' Society of Canada, and , last but not least, of the North Toronto Stamp Club.

Needless to say, all three of these societies and clubs are very proud of their members and we congratulate all five for the very worthy manner in which they have represented Canada abroad.

fine stamps

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Recent New Issues of Topical Interest





#422 - HAMILTON PRECANCEL VARIETY

On occasion, a sheet of stamps, in the process of being precancelled, will be so overprinted as to leave one row, usually vertically, without precancel. I can report that this variety exists among the Hamilton precancels. This is Hoover catalogue #6-191. This is the Money Order Office Number type "3100" in sans serif letters, on the lc. green of 1935. Those seen were in a horizontal pair from the right side of the sheet. The right stamp was without the precancel overprint. At least nine other copies must exist.

#423 - MARITIME & NEWFOUNDLAND AIRWAYS

This company was formed to carry airmail and air express between Newfoundland, St-Pierre and North Sydney, N.S.

However, they failed to get the sanction of either the Newfoundland, French or Canadian governments. However, the company had stamps prepared and printed in the United States. A great many varieties exist - some were officially ordered by the company, but a great many more were "invented" by a stamp dealer in the U.S. Apparently, all were printed from the same plates.

Supposedly, one flight was made by the company with these stamps, but the covers were seized by the Post Office Department at St-Pierre in 1931 and were not returned to the collectors until some time in 1934. These covers and stamps make interesting additions to any collection of Canadian Semi-Official Airmail stamps.

The covers bear the company stamp on the reverse of the cover, tied with a large attractive cachet in black. On the left of the reverse, the company had printed their version of what happened. I quote:

> "SYDNEY - NEWFOUNDLAND -ST-PIERRE AIR ROUTE

Flight advertised for Dec. 15 1930. Flight to St. Pierre made August, 1931

Owing to international complications, letters were

refused entry at Post Office. The were left in custody at St. Pierre, awaiting final adjustments a n d permission; such not being forthcoming letters were brought back to Canada. This information and cover is sent you with our sincere regrets for the expense a n d inconvenience caused you.

MARITIME AND NEWFOUNDLAND AIRWAYS (signed) R. R. McGowan

No government stamps appear on the address side. In the place where a stamp would normally appear, there is usually a handstamp reading"First Flight - Air Mail -Canada to St. Pierre - Aug. 1931". this is in black. The large black cachet is also repeated on the front of cover. I have seen one example of this cachet on the front only, in magenta.

The company stamps used on all covers seen by this collector are either the bright red on yellow-orange, or the red on yellow, perforated varieties.

The following is a check-list of the varieties known to this collector. No doubt other varieties exist and I would welcome the opportunity of inspecting varieties which do not appear in this listing.

As far as is known, all OFFICIAL issues (for Company use) were printed in sheets of four with imperforate margins, and all PUBLIC issues (for use by the general public) were printed in sheets of twenty-five ($5 \ge 5$), with perforated margins, except, of course, in the case of the imperforate and part-perforate varieties. An imprint at the bottom margin of the PUBLIC sheets reads: "Printed in the U.S.A.".

Stamps authorized by the Company

- 0-1 OFFICIAL, Black on thick silver paper, perforated between stamps.
- P-1 PUBLIC, bright red on yellow-orange paper, perf.
- P-2 PUBLIC, red on yellow paper, perf.

Reprints - Group I

(These were to closely imitate the regular Company issues)

- R0-1 OFFICIAL, Black on thick silver paper, imperforate.
- RP-1 PUBLIC, brown-red on yellow-orange paper, perf.

Stamps authorized by the Company

- 0-1 OFFICIAL, Black on thick silver paper, perforated between stamps.
- P-1 PUBLIC, Bright red on yellow-orange paper, perf.
- P-2 PUBLIC, red on yellow-paper, perf.
- Reprints Group I (These were to closely imitate the regular company issues)
- RO-1 OFFICIAL, Black on thick silver paper, imperforate.
- RP-1 PUBLIC, brown-red on yellow-orange paper, perf.
- RP-2 PUBLIC, brown-red on yellow-orange paper, imperf.
- RP-3 PUBLIC, brown-red on yellow-orange paper, imperforate vertically.
- <u>Reprints</u> Group II (Following protests made by the Company that the reprints in Group I were too nearly like the Company authorized issues, the Public reprints were overprinted with lines)
- RP-4 Faint horizontal silver lines overprinted on RP-2.
- RP-5 Heavy vertical lines overprinted on RP-4.
 - NOTE Full sheets of this variety show breaks in all the lines between the bottom two rows of stamps.
- <u>Reprints</u> Group III (Printed in distinctly different colours on distinctly different papers)
- RP-6 PUBLIC, green on green paper, perf.
- RP-7 PUBLIC, green on green paper, imperf. RP-8 PUBLIC, green on bluish-green paper,
- perf.
- RP-9 PUBLIC, Black on pink on yellow safety paper, perf.
- RP10 PUBLIC, black on pink on yellow safety paper, imperforate vertically.

So there's a starter at a listing - twelve known varieties. How many can you add to it?

#424 - MUSGROVE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

Most all collectors of the interesting Canadian bogus "locals" are familiar with those three bits of phantom philately, the lc, 2c and 3c vermilion - "Musgrove's National Business College - Bill'Stamp - Inland Revenue Varieties. Incidentally, the lc and 2c values are quite scarce, although the 3c value shows up rather frequently. The fabricator of these issues is unknown, but it has often been thought that they might have been the work of that Prince of Forgers - Samuel A. Taylor.

Not long ago, I secured a rather interesting document, a copy of "The Annual Announcement" of this business college, dated 1866 and giving the location as Ottawa. It is an interesting 16-page booklet and outlines the various subjects offered. I note that one course is Commercial Law. On the back cover of the booklet is a copy of the 3c "Bill" stamp.

I wonder? Was this a fake put out by Taylor? Or could it be that the college actually used these stamps in their course of instruction? Can anyone give the real dope on this?

#425 - 1957 COLOUR CHANGE IN UNEMPLOYMENTS

I realize that all collectors of Canadian revenue issues should have long ago noted that the 1955 \$2.60 value in the Unemployment Stamp series was printed in yellowgreen. This value only underwent a colour change in early 1957 to an emerald-green. I believe the early yellow-green shade may turn out to be quite scarce, as any offerings I have had seem to be in the ratio of about 10 emerald greens to 1 of the yellow-green shade.

The interest in these issues has picked up tremendously duming the past two years and I venture to predict that there are a number of values which might well turn out to be real rarities. I note that some values of the 1941, 1948 and 1950 issues appear on most want lists.

Canada - The War Tax Stamps

The result of four years of intensified research by the War Tax Study Group is just off the press, entitled "CANADA - THE WAR TAX STAMPS", by Hans Reiche, of Ottawa. The Group has made a most dignified contribution to Canadian philately in this definitive study, which checks and analyzes the date developed by earlier students and breaks new ground in the discovery of new varieties and plate types.

Considerable general information is given as well as a detailed analysis of each stamp. Much of the data supplied is new and authoritative, and all collectors of Canada will find this handbook invaluable for reference.

CANADA - THE WAR TAX STAMPS, by Hans Reiche. Published by Billig & Rich, New York. Can be obtained from the author, H. Reiche, 235 Cooper St., Apt. 18, Ottawa 3 - Price \$2.00 Postpaid.

The National Health Stamp

The Story Behind It

By Grant L. Kalbfleisch

On July 30th, 1958, the Canadian Post Office issued a five-cent postage stamp bearing the likeness of a nurse and a representation of the lamp symbolic of the nursing profession, with the inscription "Health Guards the Nation". The credit for promoting this stamp belongs to a large degree to the Canadian Nurses' Association, although there were many other considerations which affected the decision to issue this stamp.

The design and time of issue of this stamp are such that it can be taken to have paid tribute to the following:-

- 1. The contribution of women to the development of Canada.
- 2. The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Canadian Nurses' Association.
- 3. The inauguration of a National Health Plan in Canada.
- 4. The one hundredth anniversary of the effective founding of the nursing system in England by Florence Nightingale.
- 5. The importance of all the health professions, to governmental and voluntary health agencies and the pharmaceutical industry.

The original impetus for issuing this stamp came from the Canadian Nurses' Association, through its able secretary, Miss Pearl Stiver. By the end of 1956, Miss stiver had persuaded the then Postmaster General Côté that something should be done in the way of philatelic honours in connection with the Convention to mark the 50th Anniversary of the Association, which was held in Ottawa in June 1958. I believe there was also the suggestion that the stamp should carry a portrait of Florence Nightingale.

While suggesting the issue of a postage stamp in 1958, Miss Stiver also suggested that the Department of National Health issue a booklet on nursing to aid in the enlistment of nurses. In January, 1957, a model was engaged to pose for the cover of this publication. The model was Miss Florence Sullivan, a secretary in the Civil Service at Ottawa. Miss Sullivan is a charming person and extremely photogenic.

Messrs Clifford Garvin and Henry J. Leclair, photographers in the Information Service of the Dept. of National Health, were given the assignment of producing the photograph for this booklet. These photographers find their own models as a rule, and they kept their eyes open for a likely candidate. Mr Garvin noticed Miss Sullivan on an Ottawa bus (one of the few good things that can be said for the OTC). Through a mutual acquaintance, he indicated that the Dept. was looking for a model to pose for the cover picture. Mr. Leclair took several pictures of Miss Sullivan in a nurse's uniform and one of them was accepted for the booklet.

In the meantime, the P.O. Dept. asked three Canadian artists to submit designs for the stamp. That of Mr. Gerald M. Trottier was accepted.

Mr. Trottier was the designer of the Champlain and La Vérendrye stamps.



He enquired from the Dept. of National Health regarding a suitable model for the nurse's portrait and they showed him Miss Sullivan's photograph. He then contacted Miss Sullivan and had her pose for another series of photographs from a different angle, and non-smiling. He worked this portrait into the design of the stamp along with the lamp symbol and the inscription which gives the stamp its broad theme.

There appear to be at least two cardinal rules in stamp designing which the Post Office Department violated. At one time, this stamp was hailed as the Canadian Nurses' stamp, which would have meant that it was in honour of a particular group or association. This was corrected by the inscription and later publicity. Also there was possible criticism of the use of a likeness of a recognizable living person other than the Royal Family on this stamp. This criticism is not valid because the model is symbolic and not identified as the subject. There have been similar though less publicized instances in Canada, and it is not uncommon for the identity of models for U.S. postage stamps to be disclosed.

There was also some flurry by the newspapers about the choice of a model who was not a nurse. If a nurse had been chosen, there would probably have been just as much controversy. The Post Office has simply been reminded of what we married men have known for a long time: "Sometimes, no matter what you do, it is wrong". However, the folowing are compensations - Miss Sullivan's first name is Florence and her early ambition was to become a nurse.

This stamp was issued shortly after the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Canadian Nurses' Association, marked by their Convention in Ottawa 22-27 June 1958. It is somewhat of a coincidence that 1958 approximates the centenary of the effective founding of the nursing system in England. It is impossible to fix a precise date for such an accomplishment, but in my humble opinion it can be traced to the establishment of the Nightingale Home for Training Nurses at St. Thomas' Hospital, in London. This institution was founded with funds from public subscription in gratitude for the services of Florence Nightingale and her band of Nurses in the Crimea. I do not intend to go into a lengthy discussion of the contributions of this public-spirited woman - there are many good reference books for this purpose - and of course, Longfellow's "Filomena" is a literary tribute. The story of the "Lady with the Lamp" has surely stirred the imagination of an untold number of young girls and is as inspiring to-day as ever it was. A portrait of Florence Nightingale appears on the postal issues of a number of countries, but I think the Post Office Dept. wisely rejected narrowing the theme of the stamp in this way.

According to an exhibit and conversations with Mr. J. R. Carpenter, Superintendent of the Postage Stamp Division, after Mr. Trottier's design was accepted, they proceeded to try it on different sizes of stamps. The design did not show to advantage on the ordinary small size and there was too much open space on the double-size commemorative style. Consequently, the medium size was found most suitable and the design and size were approved on the 7th March 1958. The Canadian Bank Note Company then proceeded with the engraving and colour proofs were taken. They tried different shades of blue, blue and red and purple before accepting purple as the colour. Final approval was given on the 16th May, 1958, and twenty-five million stamps were ordered to be printed from one plate of four hundred subjects for delivery in time for the 30th July "Day of Issue".

We can be thankful that an attractive girl like Miss Sullivan was chosen as the model for this stamp. Recently, we have had our share of stylized or commercial art on Canadian stamps and this stamp is a pleasant change. For those who are interested in documenting a stamp collection or obtaining related material, this stamp offers many possibilities. For my own collection, I have been fortunate enough to obtain such an amount of material that a separate album is devoted to this issue of one stamp. This material includes photographs of the model, enlargements of the stamp and of the original artist's design, copies of the Nurses Cinvention Programme and the Pamphlet on Nursing, first day covers, autographed material, plate-blocks both with inscription and trimmed, etc.

An examination of the four panes of this stamp has not revealed any varieties.

So much for the "National Health Stamp". It is hoped that this article has helped the stamp to get the message across that "Health Guards the Nation". Not enough was made of this theme when the stamp was issued!



"Now don't appear too anxious to want to buy this album of his!"

The Realm of Stamps

By Montor

There are possibly a few million more stamp collectors in Canada than there were a few months ago, thnaks to the activities of the chain groceries. This, of course, is not to say that they are postage stamp collectors, but the attendant publicity for stamps will undoubtedly make many people more conscious of the potentialities of postage stamps as something to be collected and as something of value.

As it is, the run of the mill Canadian stamps to be found in every waste paper basket, with the many commemoratives that are now issued in the course of a year, provide plenty of opportunity for putting aside stamps for which there is a very definite world demand. For the cancellation enthusiast, there is plenty of scope when one considers the wide variety of postmarks that can be found to form most interesting and attractive collections.

One sometimes wonders just how long and how far the trading stamp idea will go, Will stamp dealers, in the not too distant future, be offering a can of peaches with a large packet of all different stamps, or a can of pork and beans as a bonus to the buyer of a new album? Or perhaps a Twelvepenny Black will be offered by a supermarket to the buyer of \$100,000 worth or so of groceries? But, joking aside and quite apart from the collection of trading stamps, there are farmore people in Canada interested in philately than would appear from any normal basis of calculation.

On the basis of an estimated 15 to 20 million stamp collectors in the United States, it might be logical to assume that there are something between one and two million stamp collectors in Canada.

The great daily newspapers have, during the past few years, been carrying regular stamp columns and these have done more than any other single medium to promote interest in stamp collecting.

When conditions are booming, as they are to-day in the stamp world, inevitably these favourable conditions are taken advantage of by certain sections of the trade. The encouragement of speculation and the foisting off of totally unnecessary new issues on to the public by high pressure selling methods are but examples of some of the unfavourable practices that are indeed injurious to philately. The more responsible philatelic journals have all drawn attention to these regrettable features and have refrained from accepting the advertising that is so lavishly handed out in the publicizing of these undesirable ventures.

Since the last issue of THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST, the flow of new issues has continued. Of particular note have been the NATO commemoratives issued by Canada, the United States and several of the European members of the organization.

For those interested in flowers, Luxembourg has issued a very attractive set depicting flowers and a long series of flower stamps has also been issued by Monaco. The first of the new series showing flowers has been issued by Australia.

The Crown Agents have been issuing particulars of the numbers issued of a number of British Colonial stamps which have recently become obsolete. This is most valuable information for those interested and points to the comparatively small numbers issued of some of these stamps.

Advices from England bring the news of the election to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists of Winthrop S. Boggs, of New York, internationally known for his handbook THE POSTAGE STAMPS AND POSTAL HISTORY OF CANADA. Others elected were Douglas B. Armstrong (Great Britain), Founder and First Editor of STAMP COLLECTING, Campbell W. Watts (New Zealand), Co-Editor with Collins of NEW ZEALAND HANDBOCK, Ernest Hunt (South Africa), Chairman of the 1960 Johannesburg I International Exhibition, Eduardo Cohen (Portugal), Moldo-Wallachia-Roumania expert.

News has also been received that the Hon. William Hamilton, Postmaster General of Canada, has been elected an Honorary Member of the Postal History Society. It is indeed good to know that our P.M.G. takes a keen personal interest in the stamps and postal history of Canada.



"I don't care if you are a part time stamp dealer-you still have to do your homework!"

Sarnia SEALS-COVERS-ACCOMMODATION



The SARPHEX Seal and Cacheted Covers will bear the above design. These seals and covers are now being ordered in large quantities from all over Canada and the USA.

The design represents the magnificent Bluewater International Bridge over the St. Clair River, between Sarnia and Port Huron, with one of the large lake freight ships passing underneath.

The cacheted envelope will be of regular size, with the cachet printed in colour, a different one for each of the three days of the Convention and Exhibition. All covers will be mailed from the special Post Office booth on the Exhibition floor, and franked with the beautiful Canadian NATO stamp. It will be a fitting souvenir of our 31st Annual Convention and Exhibition.

- COVERS: 15 cents each for single stamps. 35 cents each for blocks of 4. Sets of the 3 colours pro rata.
- SEALS: 15 cents per single sheet of 6,or 50 cents per complete set of the four colours - 5 cents extra for mailing.
 - Order from: SARPHEX HEADQUARTERS 321 Talfourd Street, Sarnia, Ontario

The Sarnia Convention and Exhibition is shaping up very well indeed. As we go to press, we hear from Alex McMurtrie, General Chairman of the Convention, that entries have already been received from many of

NEW CANADIAN STAMP

A new stamp will be issued on the 13th May to commemorate the Canadian Women's Institutes, les Cercles des Fermières, and similar groups, comprising about six million women, all over the world, known as the Associated Country our leading philatelists. The show promises to be outstanding in every way.

We also hear from Alex McMurtrie that the Halliday Motel, an advertisement from which appears on another page, is a first class place in every way, and that their restaurant is a real good place to eat. He should know, for he informs us that he often goes there for dinner of an evening and week ends.

Everyone going to Sarmia - and we expect a very large number indeed to come along can not be put up at our Headquarters, the Colonial Hotel, but besides the Hotel Cal-

Everyone going to Sarnia - and we expect a very large number indeed to come along can not be put up at our Headquarters, the Colonial Hotel, but besides the Hotel Colborne and the Halliday Motel, there are a large number of hotels and motels in and around Sarnia, so there is certain to be ample accomodation for everyone.

Your Officers and Directors hope that many people will come along to Sarnia that usually do not attend our Conventions. They will find it great fun. Besides a great show, there will be plenty of entertainment for the ladies. It will also be a wonderful opportunity of meeting your fellow collectors, not only from Canada, but also from our neighbours, the United States, where we have so many good friends and members.

And while you are there, try and have a word with your President, Dr. Geldert, and if you can with your Editor. The President likes to hear of any criticisms or comments on the CPS, and what sort of collecting you do, and your Editor just loves to hear of any way in which he can improve and keep on improving, THE CANADIAN FHILATELIST. Don't be scared of buttonholing one or the other. Both are quite human! They will both be around somewhere during the whole of the three days.

AND DON'T FORGET TO ATTEND THE ANNUAL MEET-ING ON THE SATURDAY!



Women of the World.The stamp, of 5c value, will be green and black and is designed by Helen Fitzgerald of Toronto. FOR HOME AND COUNTRY and POUR LA TERRE ET LE FOYER are the mottoes of the Canadian Societies, and indicate their spheres of activities. 1959

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Reserve your rooms for the C.P.S. Convention and Exhibition, at the COLONIAL HOTEL, Sarnia, Ontario CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS

Sarnia, Ontario



CANADA 3 PENNY BEAVER By Dr.N.O. Boyd

The reader is referred to Boggs Postage Stamps of Canada for illustrations of the following varieties. A crack occurred in the transfer roll which shows as a line from the centre of the stamp to the upper right corner and dividing into a "T." This, of course, resulted in all the stamps of both plates having this flaw although it cannot regularly be seen.

Plate A (upper)

- #31 Vertical scratch lines in right lower segment, probably introduced at the time of dividing the plates as it is only seen on later printings.
- #33 Minor re-entry. Line through the top of "PE" of "PENCE" in white oval. Right top frame line is missing.
- # 34 Minor re-entry. Doubling of the lines below "REE PENC" and the lower "3's."
- #47 Major re-entry. Doubling of parts of all "3's," "POS" of "POST-AGE" and near the whole tops of the letters "REE PENCE."
- #56 Small loop in the frame line under the "P" of "PENCE."
- #80 Similar to #47 but upper "3's" do not show re-entering.
- #88 Short transfer. Right frame line missing.
- #91 Minor re-entry. Pearls on crown show doubling.

Plate B (lower)

- #12 Short transfer. Frame line missing from lower left to centre
- #15 Recut curved vertical line at right of crown.
- #20 Horizontal flaw at bottom of right upper "3."
- #42 Re-entry. Doubling of line opposite "TAGE."
- #53 "V.R." re-entry.
- #61 Major re-entry of this pane. Doubling of the line above crown and below "REE."

#65 Lower left corner re-entry. Doubling of the lower frame line and line below "THREE."

The Canadian Packet rate to England was established in May, 1856, at 7½ pence currency. There was no stamp to pay this postage so occasionally a bisected three penny was used in addition to a six penny or a pair of three pennies to pay this postage. This practice of bisecting was never officially sanctioned by the authorities but the mail was consistantly accepted.



When the 7¹/₂d. stamp was introduced in June of 1857, this practice w a s specificially prohibited. Hence a bisect cover to be

other than a philatelic curiosity must be between these dates.

Rouletting and Perforating

Great Britain has been perforating her stamps since 1854. The same year the Canadian Postal authorities requested the same from Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, but were informed that they did not have facilities for "puncturing around the stamps." Certain Canadian Postal officials experimented with perforating and rouletting and private experimenting was probably done also. Contemporary methods of separating are know in three different types of roulletting and in perforation 14.

On Mav 1. 1858, Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson merged with other interests and formed the American Banknote Co. In July of the same year they offered to perforate the stamps for an additional 5c per 1,000 stamps and the perforated three pence was released about Ian. 1. 1859. These stamps were perforated by line perforation of about 113/4 commonly called 12. in two operations hy hand feeding through a perforating machine with rotary punches.

Continued on Page 93



FEATURING:

- 1) THE NEW STAMP COMMEMORATING THIS OCCASION.
- 2) A SPECIAL SLOGAN CONCELLATION, BEING REQUESTED FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.
- 3) ORIGINAL CACHET DESIGN, THERMO-ENGRAVED IN BLUE, and SERVICED WITH "SOUTH SHORE STAMP CLUB" IN RED.

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Please Order Early From:

SOUTH SHORE STAMP CLUB

C/O J. CHANG LEE . 220 UNION BLVD. . ST. LAMBERT . QUEBEC

The London Letter

The result of my March letter shows that I boobed - hundreds wrote for Canadian Catalogue for April 7th and over eighty folk were disappointed. The March 18th and 25th catalogues both ran out, although in each case we had two hundred extra catalogues. We are now having a reprint of the Canadian cancellation illustrations printed on gummed paper for "writing-up" your collection and these will be available again (price \$1.00) by Mav 1st.

Another point that seems to be a bit muddled is the price of auction catalogues. The subscription price for a year (about 45 catalogues) is only \$4.50 sea-mail, and each of the five categories - Great Britain, Britush Empire, Foreign, Postal History and Bournemouht - can be subscribed for separately at \$1.50 sea-mail. These catalogues are published in good time for Canadian subscribers to get them by seamail, but if a special is wanted by second class airmail, then it costs more. In the following list, the first price is sea mail and the second second class airmail.

May 8-9 - General - 20c?\$1.00.

May 13 - Postal History - 40c/\$1.00.

May 20 - 1914-18 War Stamps-II - 75c/\$1.00

May 27 - Foreign - 20c/75c.

May 27 - Portugal - 40c/\$1.00.

June 5/6 - General - 20c/\$1.00.

June 10 - Naples and Sicily - 75c/\$1.50. (eleven plates in colour in this)

June 17 - 1914-18 War Stamps-III-75c/\$1.00 (Foreign issues only)

June 24 - British Empire - 40c/\$1.00.

Some folk strongly object to paying for an auction catalogue, but there are three reasons why a charge is made. Firstly, to send all our catalogues to one subscriber for one year costs us over \$40 a year, and if he is not willing to pay ten per cent of thos cost, then we can not believe that he wants them, If we gave them away, so many would be wanted that we should go out of business. Most of our handbook catalogues like the Bute Air Mails and War Stamps, Portugal, Naples and Sicily, are worth a substantial premium as a work of reference after the sales are over.

During the past months the printers have been busy for our publication department. The first to appear was our REVIEW OF THE 1957-58 DEASON, with twenty-four items illustrated in colour and 182 in black and white. This volume is wonderful value at 30 cents for any collector or dealer who wants to know about buying and selling in England.

By Robson Lowe

The second volume is THE NUMERAL CAN-CELLATIONS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, which has been compiled by H. H. Heins. This book is not only of use for those who are interested in "Used Abroads", and where a stamp is used, but also for all those who collect nineteenth century covers. There are two combined listings, one of those cancellations that begin with or consist of a letter, the other of those which begin with a numeral. In all, there are 5,000 references and the price is \$3.00, including postage.

Next comes A GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS FOUND ON HANDSTRUCK STAMPS, which is for those who collect covers prior to 1850. If you are interested in the subject, then you must have covers with "A", "SB" or some other mark of which you would like to know the meaning. Over 500 explanations have been quoted, plus some for which we do not know the answer, such as "D.A.a.L." on letters arriving at Genoa during 1820-30. If you can tell me the answer, I will send you a copy of the Glossary free of charge. If not, this volume will cost you a dollar.

The fourth volume is PAKISTAN - OVERPRINTS ON INDIAN STAMPS 1948-49, by Col. H. R. Martin. When the author first suggested that we should publish this work, I was hardly enthusiastic, but after having read the manuscript, I became converted. To make the book of maximum value to the collector, the author has put a price on every item. It is in issues like these that one can find a great rarity for very little money, for his maximum price for a stamp up to 2 annas of which only one copy has been found is only ten pounds. The price for the volume is \$4.00.

All the prices for books mentioned include postage.

Nine of us were having dinner and an argument started on when did someone who started to collect stamps become a stamp collector, and when did a stamp collector become a philatelist. I think I know the answer, but I liked the definition "A stamp collector loves his wife, a philatelist loves his stamps, and a postal historian - what a man!".

In May, six of the team from 50 Pall Mall will be visiting the IPOSTA Exhibition at Hamburg. Next time, I will tell you all about it.

> Have you brought in YOUR New Member

Continued from Page 90

These stambps are found perforated 11.60 to 11.75. This perplexing problem was solved by Mr. Argenti and reported by Mr. Whitworth recently in "Maple Leaves." This variation was caused by the hrst crude perforating machine used by the American Banknote Co. which it inherited from the firm of Toppan, Carpenter and Co. at the time of its merger. The gauge of the 11 perforating wheels varied from wheel to wheel giving this degree of variation. Boggs comments that part of the variation may occur by the buckling of the paper as it is fed. through the perforating machine. The perforations of the perforated three renny should be between 11.60 and 11.75 on all margins.

The stamps are said to be printed only in red or Indian red on medium, machine made wove paper, presumably paper D2. There were 428,000 printed in two different orders.

Howes claimed that there were at least two copies of the perforated three penny on ribbed paper (D1), but Boggs states he has never seen a satisfactory ribbed paper perforated. The author has in his collection a clearly ribbed copy of the same with perforations on all sides between 11.60 and 11.75. The ribbing has withstood prolonged soaking and pressing and have the right appearance. The ink color is correct and the author believes it to be paper D1.

The three penny was displaced by the 5c of the 1859 issue, but the post masters were instructed to accept the three penny as the equivalent of the 5c. The pence issue was never devaluated so a three penny beaver would today carry a letter anywhere in Canada as it did in its own era.

Essays, Proofs and Specimens

Sir Sanford Fleming's essay is no longer in existence; neither are any of the lithographed specimens of it which were printed by Mr. Ellis in black on thin brittle yellowish paper. Contemporary die proofs were made in red on thin wove paper in 1851 but are not known today. Contemporary plate proofs exist in red on India paper and in black on India paper as well as on card. Contemporary "specimen" stamps occur in black with the word "specimen" diagonally in carmine and horizontally in yellow ink. They also occur in red with "specimen" overprinted horizontally in red or yellow ink.

Post contemporary plate proofs were made in 1859 in an orange vellow color.

In 1864, trade sample sheets were made up by the American Banknote Co. which included the three penny beaver. They were made by pasting available plate proofs in various positions on the sheet.

Counterfeits are not dangerous, but there is an engraved, perforated three penny on wove paper. However, it is said to be easily recognized on superficial examination.

Cancellations

The most common cancellation was that of the seven ring target cancel which was supplied to all of the larger post offices. These however were not identical as they were made of steel and were believed to have been individually turned by the British supplier. Their size varied from 19 to 20 millimeters in diameter. All the small post offices were instructed to cancel the stamps with pen and ink in the form of an "X" so the somewhat despised pen cancel is very legitimate and probably older.

As the post masters were not familiar with the new custom of cancelling the stamps, frequently many of them were not cancelled at their point of origin but cancelled by a post master later in its trip. This custom or negligence has made the identification of cancels difficult and somewhat uncertain.

In 1857, a four ring numeral cancellor was supplied to all the major post offices in alphabetical order with numbers from one to 52 as well as 516 and 627, and was used for many years. We omit the list of post offices with their numbers as anyone interested can find the list in any Canadian handbook.

Toronto diamond-shaped obliterators with seven or nine horizontal lines were introduced in 1857 and are found on the three penny. Jarrett lists the Montreal "21" roller cancel as occurring on the pence issue.

Numerous other markings may occur Continued on Page 113 94





IBET, from every aspect, geographical, political, social, and, perhaps above all, philatelic, is a land of mystery. Hidden away behind the great rampart of the Himalayas, it straggles over an area of 465,000 sq. miles (equal to half Western Europe), with an average altitude of 15,000 feet (nearly the top of Mt. Blanc!), with a cold bitter desert climate comparable with that of Mars, and a sparse



Fig. 2

population estimated at 2 million. The freezing winds aggravate the absence of natural fuels, and dried Yak dung is used universally, a poor heat substitute even for Irish turf!

The ruler of the country is-or I should say was-the Dalai Lama, who, according to the Tibetan religion, is always a reincarnation of Buddha, and when a Dalai Lama dies, a prolonged search is made among the Tibetan babies born at that time, one of whom will be the next reincarnation of Buddha, and so becomes the next Dalai Lama. Thus, geographically, politically, and socially, Tibet is unique.

Fig. 1. The Land of Mystery

the first surprise ; it was in three languages (including Chinese and English, which Tibetans would not understand), and in Indian currency (rupees and annas), which to Tibetans would be meaningless. By analogy, what would we think in Britain of stamps printed, say, in Finnish and Burmese, in the currency of Korea!

However, these overprints did not last long, as Tibet became independent in 1912, and started its own set of locally printed stamps. These were printed in sheets of 12 stamps on hand-made Tibetan paper, and the design consisted of a Lion rampant in a circle of Tibetan and English letters, the former including the value, the latter "TIBET POSTAGE". On two stamps in the ³/₅ trangka sheet occurred the spelling error "POTSAGE" (see fig. 1). There were five values from 1/6th trangka to 1 trangka in green, blue, purple, dark red, light red. Forty years later, philatelists had another surprise, the discovery, after all those years, of a new value, $r sang (=6\frac{2}{5} trangka)$ in green! Being easily confused with the green r/6th trangka-although forty times more costlyit was probably withdrawn at an early date. The distinction between the two lies in the Tibetan figures of value at 5 o'clock.

Three more philatelic surprises occur in this issue. In an emergency printing, probably about 1924, when the supply of local dull inks ran short, the stamps were printed in shiny enamel paint available at the time in the bazaar. These first find mention in the catalogue of 1956, and are considerably rarer than the normal dull printings. The second surprise was the discovery, by a well-known Tibet specialist, of a } trangka stamp bisected and used on cover

Turning to philately, again Tibet is unique, and constantly springing surprises on unsuspecting philatelists, as I will endeavour to first show. The stamps issued for use Tibet were in in when China 19II, claimed suzerainty the country, over and Chinese stamps overprinted were with new currency. This overprint was





to pay a charge of $\frac{1}{3}$ trangka, and the third surprise was the discovery by another wellknown Tibet specialist of pin-perforated stamps on some old covers! Both the bisect and the perforations were unofficial and so do not acquire catalogue ranking.

In 1914, possibly to replace the unsatisfactory I sang stamp mentioned above, two new values, 4 and 8 trangka, were printed in sheets of six, in a larger design, blue and red respectively (see fig. 2). These also occur in dull ink and shiny enamel, the latter, again, being decidedly rare. When viewed acutely to a source of light, they glitter and appear almost embossed. These stamps also provided a surprise and philatelic



Fig. 7.

sensation! They were brought to our knowledge by H. R. Holmes in an article published in a stamp journal in April 1942, twenty-eight years after their introduction. His apposite comment in opening the article reads: "One of the charms of our hobby is the element of surprise. Something unexpected is always turning up!"

In 1933 a new issue of stamps was designed and locally printed, again of five values, but now of higher values, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 trangka, in conformity, no doubt, with the rise in the cost of living even in Tibet. The design is largely symbolic and links up with well-known Chinese symbols that appear on early Chinese stamps, as students of Chinese philately will readily recognise. In the central square we see a lion, representing the Dalai Lama, but also reminding us of the Chinese dragon, God of the waters and of rain. Above the lion we see the Chinese Yinyang symbol of reproduction and good luck, and below the lion's paw is the Night-shining Pearl, which object the happy Chinese dragon pursues 'on all early Chinese stamps, but never quite overtakes.

95

Before regular printing started, small trial sheets or proofs of two impressions were made for three values (see fig. 3 for the 2 trangka value) which are very scarce. For each value, 12 separate clichés were made, fitted together in a frame to make the printing plate, and when sufficient sheets had been printed, the frame was opened and the clichés thrown loose into a box. When next assembled for printing, the clichés were inevitably in a new order, and as each cliché can be recognised by variable details, the different settings can also be recognised, of which there were 4 or 5 of the three lower values and 2 or 3 of the two higher values. After the first printing of the 4 trangka value, one of the clichés (No. 4) disappeared, and so the next printing had only II stamps per sheet.' Years later a new cliché was prepared to fill the gap, so that the latest printing again has 12 stamps. The new stamp, however, is larger and easily distinguishable from the others, and has in consequence achieved separate catalogue status, thus creating yet another surprise for philatelists!

Further surprises are in store! The earliest printings of all values were roughly perforated by one or more steel wheels with spikes, fixed in wooden handles. (Exactly the same device was used in Nepal at an earlier date.) The resulting perforations were very erratic, varying from 8 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, and variable even in one line of perforations! Then, for many years, the attempts to perforate were abandoned, but on the later settings we again find attempts to on the later settings we again find attempts to perforate sheets, first some rough pin-perfs, and then a startling innovation—clean-cut perfs with round holes (see fig. 4). These had a very





Fig. 8.

(Continued from page 95

short run and are decidedly rare. It was reported from Lhasa that in response to a general public demand for perforated stamps, the authorities installed an experimental perforating device, which however soon broke down, and further attempts to perforate stamps were abandoned.

The latest surprise in connection with this issue is the *recent* appearance of bisected 2 trangka stamps used as 1 trangka. The explanation given is that in some of the more inaccessible post-offices, which the Chinese Communist stamps have not yet reached, the old stock of locally printed stamps are still being used, and when the 1 trangka value is finished, bisected 2 trangka stamps are used.

Shortly before the Chinese invasion of 1952, two surprising sets of locally printed stamps appeared in Tibet, which, although not postage stamps, may be briefly mentioned.

(i) Five stamps of varying size and shape, from a very large square 55 x 55 mm. to a smaller oblong 35 x 28 mm., the so-called "official" stamps. (The interpretation of the Tibetan writing means "The sign of an Order of the Tibetan Government".) (see fig. 5).

(ii) A series of five stamps issued in 1949 or 1950 for payment of fees required for the transmission of a message by wireless, the so-called "Radio-telegraph" stamps. The face value ran from $\frac{1}{2}$ sang to the (comparatively) enormous sum of 25 sang, i.e. about 168 trangka! (see fig. 6).

New Look from China

At the present day, when the Chinese Communists have overrun most of the country, Tibetan philately has developed a very new look! Generally speaking, I believe all the attractive old Tibetan locally printed stamps, with their crudities and surprises, have gone, and recent covers from Tibet show a great variety of large size Chinese stamps typical of Communist regimes, featuring heroes of Communism (including Marx and Stalin, of course), industry, pipe-lines, communal farms, mining, engineering, etc., etc. (see figs. 7 and 8). So we must assume that the day of surprises in Tibetan philately, like so much else in the Tibetan standard of life, has passed away with the close of the 40-year period when Tibet and its stamp production were self-contained. If, as Holmes wrote, surprise is the charm of our hobby, how charming was Tibet's contribution to it during those 40 years of independence!

-THE STRAND STAMP JOURNAL

Regumming

A recent commercial announcement in the philatelic press offers a service (to collectors only) whereby stamps will be regummed for a fee. This will undoubtedly provide food for thought to all serious stamp collectors, many hundreds of whom support the Philatelic Foundation, and many thousands more of whom use the service provided by the Foundation.

As a Chartered educational institution, the Philatelic Foundation operates an expertizing service which is acknowledged throughout the world. The scientific research and study of philately to which the Foundation devotes its efforts, include the deep study and analysis of paper, gum, printing and perforation in the interest of all stamp lovers and student^a

The mal-practice of regumming, reperforating and repairing postage stamps for collectors has led to the establishment of such expert committees that exist on the American Continent and the European Continent, and operated under the auspices of such substantial institutions as the Philatelic Foundation, New York, the Royal Philatelic Society and the British Philatelic A s s o c i a t i o n, London, England. These organizations have set up at public demand, and at considerable expense, time and effort, central committees of philatelic authorities for the examination of postage stamps, in order that many of the mal-practices that have crept into the hobby will be discouraged.

While the Foundation is in no way commercially interested or inclined, this institution feels its strong moral obligation to voice a protest on behalf of the stamp collecting world for the following reasons. Certain unused stamps command a premium if offered with gum. It has been stated that some items accompanied by a Philatelic Foundation Certificate of genuineness command a premium above similar examples offered without such a certificate. Therefore the Philatelic Foundation feels compelled to support the large section of stamp collectors and dealers who manifest faith and trust in this institution, and to appeal to all amateur, professional and literary philacelists, as a public service, to strongly discourage this form of 'improvement.'

More collectors are joining our ranks daily —like every other hobby, stamp collectors learn by experience, and the more they learn the more avid they become for greater knowledge. But what of those with lesser experience, who find that the premium they have paid for stamps with 'gum' has really been an expensive outlay. If and when, they come to sell, they will find that their return on such items is well below the average. It is not difficult to imagine that such a regumming service will seriously undermine philately, even causing more and more collectors to leave our ranks, to the complete detriment of philately in the future.

If this regumming service is allowed to flourish, is it out of the realm of possibility that the next 'service' to philately will offer 'reperforation,' 'repairing' and 'restoring'—for a fee: —THE STRAND STAMP JOURNAL SCOTTS * GIBBONS * YVERT ZUMSTEIN * MICHEL FACIT * HEVIA * BOLAFFI THEMATIC CATALOGUES

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98 From Parliament Hill

My last write-up mentioned the design of the NATO stamp as being the NATO emblem, a four pointed star inside a circle on a blue black ground. Mr. MacDonald, of the Post Office Department, displayed this design to the RA Stamp Club when speaking to the members. It is rather surprising to see the different design on the issued stamp. A number of countries have honoured the tenth anniversary of NATO with a stamp and almost all of them show this NATO emblem with the star. Why the Canadian stamp bears a design of the globe instead of the NATO emblem is not clear. Most of the First Day covers I have seen show the star as the cachet, because obviously the majority of collectors believed this to be the correct design. This incident indicates poor public relations on the part of the Dept. Another unexplained case is the appearance of the NATO stamp two days prior to the official date of issue. Stamps have been noted with dates one and two days earlier than the official first day. wonder why? Or is this another "unrevised" issue deal?

The modern design which has been chosen for the stamp honouring Women is certainly a new approach and although many collectors may like to stay with the conventional designs, we do like the new modern concept. The two colours in which the stamp will be printed should help to balance the unconventional design.

Speaking of multi-coloured stamps, this will not be the last one for Canada, we hope. We hear that the joint USA-Canada St. Lawrence Seaway stamp will be printed in three colours in the USA. I certainly hope that Canada will match this effort.

* *

Much pressure is being brought to bear on the PO to issue a stamp next year in honour of the horticultural societies. The Association for Ontario is preparing a design for submission, and it is hoped that this will be accepted. The USA issued a similar stamp some time ago. Another stamp which will be issued in 1960 is one commemorating the 60th Anniversary of the Girl Guides Association in Canada. This matter was even brought up in the House of Commons and although no government will commit itself for such along time ahead, the Postmaster General replied that serious consideration will given for this event.

by Hans Reiche

Another innovation may be in the making. Both the Government Printing Bureau and the Canadian Bank Note Company have been investigating the new non-curl gumming process for stamps and other items. This process has been recently developed and although it is not a new idea, it may ease the manufacturing operation of our stamps. Problems with curling, especially when the humidity is very high in the summer, cause the stamps to curl up, because the paper absorbs water and shrinks when it dries out. All collectors of Newfoundland stamps will be well aware of this, because it is almost impossible to keep the later issues flat without cracking the gum. This new process adds the gum on to the paper in such a way that the gum does not form a continuous film but rather many small dots which do not cover the entire surface of the paper. In this way, both sides of the paper, if subjected to moisture, will absorb water and shrinkage of the paper will bring the gum dots closer together but will not curl the paper. A similar process was used by the East German Government for some time after the war to conserve materials such as gum, which was in short supply.

Much has been written about missiles in the past and it is fairly obvious that one day, the PO Dept. will take to the air in their delivery of long-distance mail service. Already the USA have an active programme to investigate the possibility of transporting mail by missiles, and although no special missile stamps have been issued as yet, experimental runs have apparently been made with success. The Regulus missile, with its exact landing device, will carry your mail at 600 mph, radio-guided to its destination. Its payload can be up to 2000 pounds and unlike regular airmail, it will fly rain or shine. Imagine receiving your First Day Cover from England some four hours after it has been posted!

* *

Some time ago, a number of companies started to sell self-adhesive hinges. At that time, we undertook to evaluate the various products in order to determine their influence on stamps, in mint and used condition. We reported that the investigation led to the result that we had to warn all collectors not to use these hinges. Even under controlled environmental conditions on shelf life, these hinges did show a deteriorating effect on the stamps, leaving either marks on the stamps which *Continued on Page 114*



A WIFE LOOKS AT PHILATELISTS By Mary Patrick

When someone asks me, "What is a philatelist?" I'm always at a loss for an answer. The dictionaries I've read give the terse explanation: a student and collector of postage stamps.

I suppose that's correct technically, but living with one for many years is likely to give any wife a dim view of such a simple explanation. For instance, a student of philately is inclined to buy a subscription to any publication that even mentions a postage stamp. Thus the mailman is a steady caller, bringing everything from a brochure to a full catalogue with an occasional letter. Or he may buy any old stamp magazine or catalogue offered for sale, regardless of age. Quite often the vintage, like old wine, makes it almost priceless.

The look of complete absorption that comes into the eye of a stamp collector when he compares the prices in an old catalogue to the current prices of the latest edition is something to see.

I've often wondered what Bridey Murphy the Irish woman who was supposed to have lived from 1789 through the next century, would do under the circumstances of rising stamp prices if she were a stamp collector. I'm sure she would never come back to the 20th century unless she hoped to sell some old stamps from one of her boy friend's love letters.

A philatelist never buys a stamp to sell. Maybe an ordinary collector would, but never a philatelist. He buys so he can tell others under the same cloud that he paid \$10.for it, and the catalogue price has gone up to \$100. He can not sell it for \$100, but that's the catalogue price and that's what counts!

Another point. When stamps are examined, the philatelist uses tongs and heaven help you if you pick up a stamp in your hot, moist hand. I tried it once and decided that nothing less than a bath would have made me eligible to handle any of the finer specimens. It's awful what perspiration can do to some papers!

Stamps come in albums holding 5,000 more or less. Pictures on the pages are taboo. Plain pages, clean and neat, are a necessity.

Each philatelist prides himself on his specialized subject, and there are thousands of them. Think of the man whose collection consists of one stamp; it comes on cover (envelope to us); it comes in pairs, strips and blocks of four or more.

Maybe it has 14 perforations on one side and 12 on the other, or maybe it has no perforations at all. There are all kinds of papers: laid or plain, thick or thin, sau two hairs thick instead of one. It may come from the upper or lower sheet in the left or right corner; that can be important. One thing is certain, he gets an awful lot of stamps and all with the same picture on them.

Then there's the man who collects stamps from one country. Have you any idea of how many different stamps can come from one country? They come in all shapes and sizes, all hues of the rainbow, landscapes portraits, animals and flowers. A collection of this type can be an exciting adventure, especially when a philatelist tells it.

Don't misunderstandme; philatelists are a wonderful group. Their knowledge of the entire world is amazing.

Ask a philatelist any question about the world we live in, and if he doesn't know. he will find the answer in his stamps or in the stamps of his philatelic friends.

Wars or rumours of war would be forgotten if more of us were stamp collectors, because there are no Russians or Greeks, Jew or Gentiles, white or black people, in the world of philately. They're all stamp collectors!



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What is a Re-Entry? A Die Proof?

All Canadian stamps are line engraved or recess-printed. That is, they are printed from steel plates on which the design of the stamp is incised or cut by a special process which was first used to print bank notes and was invented by Jacob Perkins, an American who came to England in 1818 and collaborated with Heath, the celebrated engraver of the first die for the Penny Black. His process, which is still used (nobody has found a better one) consists of (1)engraving in reverse a design of the stamp on a small soft steel block, line by line. 2. When the design is finished, the steel block, or die as it is called, is completed by being case hardened in a furnace. It is now called the master die and is carefully preserved. 3. The die is next forced under

(originally in a type of screw press) into a small soft steel transfer roll. One or more impressions are taken round the surface of the roll. This roll is in turn case hardened. The design on the transfer roll is now the right way and in relief. That is, the cut lines of the die will now appear as projecting lines in the transfer roll. 4. Therefore, the roll can be used to transfer a whole set of stamp designs, one by one, on to a soft steel printing plate by rolling or "rocking in", a gradual backward and forward movement under considerable pressure. The whole plate being worked over in this way receives 100 or perhaps 200 separate designs. It will now be seen that the design is cut into the printing plate and is reversed again, as it was at first on the die.



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The plate can thus be printed from by wiping it over with an ink pad, the ink penetrating every part of the recessed design. The surface of the plate is then wiped clean - but remember, every part of the design is filled with ink. A sheet of paper is laid upon the plate and pressed tightly by means of a roller, the paper lifted and there is your printed sheet of stamps. A very ingenious process, so hats off to Jacob Perkins. His memorial is every line-engraved stamp you have in your collection. It is the most accurate form of printing known because using proper paper the very smallest line upon the printing plate is faithfully reproduced, the grain of the paper being forced into every detail of the design. Also, because of this, the printing line tends to be raised.

After continuous use, a plate may begin to produce weakly printed stamps (worn plate). It is then re-entered, i.e., the transfer roll is used again as described above to deepen the engraved lines on the objective plate. Very accurate positioning of transfer roll and plate is necessary, otherwise <u>two</u> overlapping designs will be produced which will print accordingly. This fault is called a re-entry.

At all stages of the above process, printing proofs are frequenelt taken to see how the work is progressing and the expressions "Die proof before hardening", or "after hardening" and "plate proof", will be easily understood.*

(Courtesy of STAMP COLLECTING)

NORTH TORONTO S.C. ANNUAL EXHIBITION

The Annual Exhibition put on by the North Toronto Stamp Club took place on the 21-22 March and was perhaps the best of all the 18 held. What particularly pleased the Exhibition Committee was the fact that the 144 frames were exhibited by 41 exhibitors, the largest number ever obtained. The Grand Award went to Ralph Tipper, with an outstanding exhibit of Sarawak, a well deserved honour. Harold Gosney and Ralph Tipper won Gold Awards as also Jack Banks, who won two. Harold showed a very fine study on the Key Plate types of the Commonwealth, while Jack Banks had a very fine showing of Norway and Denmark.

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Chapter No. 23 - LEAMINGTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY Secretary: Neil Paterson Eugene Barna, R.R.# 2, Leamington, Ont. Meets Third Wednesday of month, at Leamington Recreation Centre

Chapter No. 4 - THE GALT STAMP CLUB Secretary: 0. E. Weber

15 Scott St., Galt, Ont.

NEW CHAPTERS

Chapter No. 68 - PORT HURON-SARNIA STAMP CLUB President: Jay F. Gibbs Earl Schwem, 1502 - 10th Street, Port Huron, Mich. Secretary: Meets 3rd Wednesday in Detroit Edison Conference room, Port Huron

CHAPTER No. 69 - TORONTO STAMP COLLECTORS' CLUB President: C. A. Moore James Law, 352 Broadway, Toronto 12, Ont. Secretary: Meets First and Third Thursdays, in Park Plaza Hotel, Toronto

Continued on Page 112

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6695	Averill, J.E.		
3472	Barchino, J.	(3)	
3602	Baugild, G. C.	(3)	
6945	Black, Kalman	A LIFEL A	
3608	Black, Kalman Boyd, Dr. N. O.	(2)	
6966	Campbell, E. F.	Pro Intel	
5246	Campbell, E. F. Caudwell, T. E. Chapman, Dr. C. H. Charron, J. J. Christensen, A. H.		
6927	Chapman, Dr. C. H.		
6741	Charron, J. J.		
4661	Christensen, A. H.	(2)	
4991	Christensen, E. J.	$\binom{2}{10}$	
	Corbett, Dr. H. V.		
	Cossette, Marcel		
3001	Crocker, Dr. J. H.		
6986	Crocker, Dr. J. H. Cronenberg, Milton Davenport, L.A.	11	
3513	Davenport, L.A.	(4)	
6056	Daving C.M	(4)	
6759	Davies, C.M. Dowler, E.C.		
6071	Ebdon, F. W.	8.11	
		133261	
6199	Fischl, Louis	(28)	
6447	Geldert, Dr. G. M. Grant, J. A.	(20)	
3080	Greene, Vincent G.	PT L D A	
	Hall, Len		
5322			
	Hambleton, G. R.	the I	
6305	Higby, J. C.	Minimum Street	
6764	James, G. H.		
7014	Jenkins, G. M. Karpoff, Boris S.		
7014	Karpoll, Dorls S.		
0009	Kelson, Aubrey		
0204	Kinnear, J.H.		
	Lamb, Richard M.	(3)	
5491	Lamouroux, Louis M.	(3)	
6697			
4400 E470	Law, James		
8659	Macaulay, Ian M. Matejka, Dr. J. A. MacCormack, Dr. J. A MacMaster, H. A. McIntyre, A. W. McKanne, A. G.	(9)	
6904	Macejka, Dr. J. A.	$\binom{2}{2}$	
8054	MacCormack, Dr. J. A	(2)	
0204	MacMaster, H. A.	(2)	
140	McIntyre, A. W.	(2) 7	
OOOT	archerine a do	(3)	
3003	McMurtrie, A. D. Marier, L. R.	(7)	
0319	Marier, L. R.	Matonia	
0330	Mason, P. W. Oyler, Chas.		
0440	Oyler, Chas.	anomosex	
3941	Patrick, Douglas A.		
6915	Purcell, Mrs. R. E.	(-)	
	Richardson, Ed	(3)	6.5
5219	Richter, L. V.	d 16 oel	
6992	Rochford, B. L.	10	
6781	Rochford, B. L. Russell, W. H. Séguin, Laurent Shantz, Stan	(2)	-
6076	Seguin, Laurent		
5395	Shantz, Stan		
0000	Stater, no	(A)	
6931	Spieler, T.D.	$\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$	
6119	Struthers, A.E.	(2)	
3815	Teare, W. A.		
5361	Valotton, J. C. F.		
6304	Watson, R. J.	(2)	
6296	Whitehouse, Ivor F.	(2)	

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A Word from the Co-Ordinator of Chapters

CHAPTER #54

We hear from Gordon Jarrett, the hard working secretary of the St. Lawrence International Stamp Club, that the Club is sponsoring a special cachet for the official opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway on the 26th June.

Although the official opening ceremonies are taking place in Montreal, the Cornwall (Ont.) and Massena (N.Y.) people feel that they are the HEART of the Seaway. Considering that half a dozen communities in that section have disappeared as a result of the Seaway construction, we agree with them.

However, the Club will apply this cachet to all self-addressed envelopes sent to Gordon. He will also frank the envelopes with the USA Seaway stamp, or the Canadian Seaway stamp, as required, mailing them from Massena, N.Y., or Cornwall, Ont. respectively. Charge, 15c. per envelope - for block of four, 30 cents.

Envelope should be free of writing for 3" on the left side, leaving room for the cachet, and "U.S." or "Canada" should be lightly pencilled, so that stamp desired may be affixed.

Envelopes to be sent before June 26th and Money Orders to be payable to Gordon Jarrett

102 Cumberland St. Cornwall, Ont.

CHAPTER #33

We hear that the Lakehead Philatelic Association has changed its name to LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB.

The Club appears to have had a very successful year, with a well varied programme. The Club holds an annual competition for the CPS plaque and this has been won, for the fourth year running, by August Hirn. This year it was for a frame of Switzerland, This is a splendid achievement and we are hoping that Mr Hirn will see fit to enter the Sarnia Exhibition.

Obviously, the Lakehead Stamp Club is a very lively and progressive club and we are going to hear from them in the future.

CHAPTER #31

The British Columbia Philatelic Society, is one of the clubs which sends us its' monthly bulletin, and we are glad to note from it that things seem to be prosperous and lively there. The Bulletin is put out by Miss Marjorie Harris and we must say that she is doing a very fine job in this respect. Always glad to hear from you at any time, Vancouver!

CHAPTER #13

The Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society held an Exhibition, Bourse and Banquet on the 4th April, at which the President, Dr. G. M. Geldert, the Co-Ordinator of Chapters, Eric Rushton, and the Editor attended. Many people were present from various other places in the Grand River Valleyr, Galt, Guelph, Brantford, Hespeler etc. and the event was a very great success. About forty sat down at the banquet in the evening to hear some inspiring words from the President. It was a great pleasure to meet many old friends, Bill Erbach, George Vogt, Stan Martin, Walter Allendorf, Bert Fuller, Asher Borth and many others. Good show, Kitchener!

ERIC RUSHTON

105 Main St., Simcoe, Ont.

Canada Through the Looking-Glass

CANADA THEOUGH THE LOOKING GLASS, by Donald A. Young, C.P.S. Member #4321. Cooke Publishing Company, Arkona, Ont. - 75c.

A Handbook on the Major and Minor Varieties found on Canadian stamps of the XXth Century. The author carefully explains in the first chapter the type of "Looking Glass" needed.

Many collectors of Canada have been perplexed as to the cause of such things as the Elongated Moustache, the Crease in the Collar, the Weeping Princess, and a host of other varieties.

The author has, in a most masterly manner, described the probable cause of some of these puzzling variations. He also explains retouches, hairlines, breaks, slips, wet and dry printings, misalignments. All together, there are twenty-three articles dealing with these subjects.

Bound in a handbook size, 6" x 9½", illustrated with original drawings. He has spent a lot of time in tracking down the facts and has checked them with the Canadian Bank Note Company, so we are assured that the information given is most reliable and useful.

This booklet fills a much-needed gap and should be in the hands of all collectors of modern Canada.*

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

112

We have for long had the idea of making up a calendar of events in the philatelic world in Canada, and we now start this column with a communication from our good friend Mae Hanselman, informing us that our Chapter No. 1, the Brantford Stamp Club, will be celebrating its 20th Anniversary on Saturday, 31st October next.

The Brantford affairs are always most enjoyable, so make a note of the date and watch for further announcements.

We shall be glad to publish the dates of any noteworthy event in this column.How-ever, we ask all our correspondents carefully to note the deadline for copy in our masthead and govern themselves in consequence. Lo be pruvparous

WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE

We are in receipt from the above Society in G.B. of their Quarterly Bulletin, a bright and interesting publication.

There are several very interesting articles on the various parts of the West Indies and is well printed and illustrated.

We note that there are saven members of this Study Circle resident in Canada.

The annual dues are \$1.50, payable on the 1st February.

Anyone interested should get into touch with the Hon. Secretary & Treasurer:

P. T. Saunders Caymans Cottage Ridgmont, Bletchley, Bucks, England.

Library Additions

"JL" SIMPLIFIED CATALOGUE OF VARIETIES OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II POSTAGE STAMPS - by John Lister Ltd., First Edition, 1958.

Well recommended to the student and collector. It not only gives a detailed description of the varieties, but also an informative account of the methods used in printing.

, of Bar-Member Boris S. Karpoff, P.Eng., raute, P.Q. has kindly donated THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES - 1947-1957 to the Library, a very useful addition. Many thanks, Mr. Karpoff.

We would like to see many more members donate surplus philatelic publications to the Library.

with the Dia - Heaven a MISSING MEMBERS

Can anyone locate any of the following members, whose mail has been returned with the mention "Moved - No Address"?

I. West, Jr., of Vandersitt, Texas. Edwin Campbell, of Waterville, P.Q. A. P. Gazley, of Elliot Lake, Ont. J. R. Yott, of Trenton, Ont. Enveloped in

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STELTS THATE

In the list of CPS Trophies for Annual 'Competition which appeared in the last issue of THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST, the "Mae M. Hanselman" Trophy was omitted. This beautiful trophy, first awarded in 1953, is for the best Exhibit of Canadian Covers of the 20th Century. Depuedo and colde tooy

Secretary's Page Continued from Page 108

NEW MEMBEDS

NEW MEMDERS	WINCO'S SHI	15003163101	CDAG. / I	
7097 Riley, Victor W.	84 Lane St.		Guelph, Ont.	
7098 Vaillancourt, JMarc	152 King St.		Maniwaki, P.Q.	
7099 Montgomery, Robert	R.R. 4, Cordov	a Bay Rd.	Victoria, B.C.	
7100 Maky, S.	Box 1148	TDEI -1 HEOL	North Edmonton, Alta.	
7101 Patten, D.P.		olitav Varia	Carrot Creek, Alta.	
7102 Sorensen, C.	Box 294		Lacombe, Alta.	
7103 Weinhold, Ernest	9105 - 78th Av	e. algas Porting	Edmonton, Alta.	
7104 Zischka, Mrs. Francisca	Mayfair Hotel		Edmonton, Alta.	
Honour Roll Continued from Pa	nge 110			
5276 Wilkinson	Mrs. F. G.	Port Hor	pe, Ont.	
6681 Wilks, A			1. P.Q. astruct in terminal add	
3367 Woodhead				
5105 Woodman 1		Dixville, P.Q.		
6186 Wrigley,	Roy	Vancouv	er, B.C.	
4170 Cooke, J	R.	Arkona,	Ont. And isens indian ant	
7006 Wener, H	ener	Edmontor	n, Alta.	

(S059)



(Courtesy WindsorY Stamp Club Builetin)

Agathon Fabergé - Philatelist Extraordinary

By Hans Reiche

Recently, a friend of Fabergé reported some of his memoirs and revealed a most interesting story of this once famous European collector. A few details may be of interest to our readers.

114

Fabergé was the Royal Court Jeweller and art expert of the Czar of Russia. His shop was situated on one of the elegant streets of St. Petersburg. His window displays glittered with jewels in the sun. The Czar, Grand Dukes, Counts, Barons, Indian maharajas, US millionaires and the Rothschilds sought and received advice from him. Specialities he offered in his luxurious shop were Easter eggs made out of pure gold, with diamonds and sapphires. This was the atmosphere in which Fabergé was brought up, in the bosom of a wealthy family. For years, the family catered to the desires of wealthy customers and with a magnifying glass in their eye, created magnificent pieces of jewellery.

Agathon had a house near the Finnish border, and some of the rooms, as large as ball rooms, were full of beautiful paintings and furniture.

Then came the fall of the Czar and Agathon was imprisoned. He fled and went to Finland. His extremely small handwriting saved his life. A message of many hundred words on a piece of cigarette paper was smuggled out of prison to arrange later for his escape.

How he started collecting stamps he did not know himself. It might have been the large volume of correspondence his store received from all parts of the world which started him on the road to philately. He collected just for the sake of collecting. His teacher in stamps was Friedrich L. Breitfuss, who is not well known on this Two other well-known philatecontinent. lists started him on his famous Zemstvo study. The greatest find was the so-called Sterky correspondence, an accumulation of some ten thousand letters from Finland and Russia. This included such items as the famous Finland No. 1 and 2 and Russia No. 1. Almost 80% of all existing rarities of these countries went through the hands of Fabergé, and this is no exaggeration. Fabergé once owned the famous Mauritius red and blue on cover, which to-day are worth in the order of \$200,000.

At the special auctions of the famous Ferrari collection, which fetched well over a million dollars, Fabergé paid a dealer, named Kossack, 20,000 gold francs (about \$4,000), in an effort to stop Kossack bidding on the Zemstvo stamps. He had in his collection over 1,000 of Russia No. 1 and as many of Poland No. 1. He owned one of the greatest collections of the old Italian States and had a special collection of the Ship stamps of Buenos Aires and another one of Argentine. He also had a very large collection of photographic slides of many of the rarities which he used for comparison.

Another outstanding part of his collection contained over 3,000 pairs of Norway's No. 1 and at one time, his collection included the famous large block of this stamp.

Fabergé's famous Zemstvo and Finland collections were completely destroyed during the last war in London. The remainder of his material realized 18,000. The catalogue issued by Schmitt tells only a very small part of the story of the actual study and collection of the Zemstvo stamps once owned by Fabergé.

Fabergé lived in a world of dreams. He was no businessman. In the last few years of his life, he had to leave his magnificent home and move into a small apartment. A few only of his great art and philatelic rarities remained with him to the end. Had his collection remained intact, it would certainly have been the greatest of all time and exceeded in value even the great Caspary collection.

Fabergé - Ferrari - Caspary - what three great names in the philatelic world - but as we reflect on these, we can but recall the Latin saying "Sic transit gloria mundi" Thus passes the glory of the world!

From Parliament . . Continued from Page 98

could not be removed, or the hinge on the stamp to such an extent that any attempt at removal ruined the stamp. Entire collections were noted with the stamps mounted with various types of these hinges, all of which failed to comply with the essential requirement of a hinge, namely, not to ruin the stamp. A number of years have passed and again we note similar types of hinges for sale. We must again tell every body to take extra precautions when using any of these types. We would certainly be very interested in hearing of the experience of collectors with hinges of this type.

Our new little book on the Canadian War Stamps has now been published and is reviewed on another page.

We hope to meet many of you at the coming Convention in Sarnia. *

The Mail Bag

One from B.C.

Sir: - Some time ago, I acquired some early British Columbia and Vancouver correspondence in which one very interesting item turned up. Many of us have once in a while seen a little six-pointed star with a dot

in the centre, as per the illustration, and have wondered where it came from. One of the covers I acquired was addressed to the Honourable A. C. Elliott, Provincial Secretary, Victoria, dated Septem-



ary, Victoria, dated September, 1876, and came from Salt Spring Island, which, as you probably know, is a small island of the British Columbia coast.

The envelope was home-made out of a sheet of what we ould to-day call scribbling paper and was sealed with what appears to be a signet ring, which was used first of all as the seal and then as the cancellation for the stamp. As Salt Spring Island in 1876 would have very few inhabitants, it is reasonable to presume that the sender was the postmaster and in all probability the local Justice of the Peace, dog catcher and general factotum. However, whatever he may have been, he has provided the answer as to the source, at least, of what has always been a rather attractive little cancellation.

> STUART JOHNSTONE CPS#3712

SALES DEPT.

The report for the nine months April to December 1958 will show a very small decrease, but the New Year shows a decided increase for Jan.-Feb.-March.

The increased activity in CPS circles has resulted in many enquiries for circuits and blank books. We can take our hats off to our dynamic President and our genial Editor for their wonderful efforts.

Convention time is now upon us once again and the Sarnia Convention should get your whole support. We hope to see many of our friends at the CPS Bourse there. We are still in need of lots of Canada material. Many enquiries for good USA and European.

ONE IMPORTANT POINT - Net Sales Value of books should not be less than \$10.00. On low value books, postages, commissions, etc., will not pay you to enter them.

Do not hesitate to write me for any questions you might want to ask.

> CYRIL WOODHEAD Sales Manager

Small Queens Puzzier

Sir: - Being a comparative novice in the art of philately, I'm naive enough to attempt to tilt with windmills, in the manner of Don Quixote, and my windmill is none other than Winthrop S. Boggs, author of THE POSTAGE STAMPS AND POSTAL HISTORY OF CANADA - 1945!

On page 287 of vol. I, Mr. Boggs, in explaining how the Ottawa and Montreal printings of the Small Queens may be distinguished, states "When the position dot shows at the right side of the medallion, it indicates an Ottawa plate made in 1892 or later". Now quite by chance, I came into possession of a used block of six of the three-cent value, postmarkes "Halifax, N.S. JL. 17 91 Canada", which shows a position dot on the right side of the medallion on the three stamps forming the left row of the block (no position dot is visible in the remaining three stamps).

I hesitate to add further confusion to an already confusing subject, but it does seem that the presence of a position dot on the right side of the medallion does not indicate an 1892 or later plate. Does anyone agree with me?

> ROBERT F. McLELLAN CPS 6598

HARRIS CATALOGUE

This second 1959 edition of the wellknown HARRIS Catalogue includes nearly one thousand price changes throughout its 160 pages, with nearly 2,000 illustrations.It also includes a wealth of useful information, and is an accurate barometer of the current market.

The Catalogue covers nearly all issues of U.S.A. and its Possessions, United Nations, Confederate States, Canada, Newfoundland and the Provinces.

The Canadian issues continue to show an upward trend, especially among the late 19th century stamps. A significant jump is seen in the 3c Victoria of 1898 (#78) which has increased from 40c to 65.

Many changes have also taken place in the 20th century stamps.

A very useful Catalogue for any collector, full of the most useful details in a very handy form indeed.

UNITED STATES STAMPS, U.S. POSSESSIONS, and BRITISH NOPTH AMERICA - 2nd 1959 Edition - H.E. Harris & Co., Catalogue Dept, Boston 17, Mass. - Price 25c. A study of that fascinating book, the "CANADA OFFICIAL POST OFFICE GUIDE", book of over 600 pages, which may be obtained from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, for \$2.00, reveals some very interesting and at times amusing, place names, all of which can be obtained by writing the Postmaster of the town by sending him a ready addressed stamped envelope with a request that it be returned with a legible cancel on the stamp.

Alberta produces Chin, Gilt Edge, Little Gem,Nightgale,Prairie Echo, Puffer, Rainbow, Standoff, Tomahawk, and What Cheer makes one think of a salutation and Seven Persons makes one wonder who they are or were.

Nova Scotia, possible because of its Scottish tradition, has some quaint names, suggestive of the Old Land, such as Newdy Quoddy, Old Barns and Chimney Corner. In strange contrast to its Garden of Eden is Malignant Cove, while other odd names of intriguing origin are Edum Secum, Middle Musquodobat, Mushaboom, Rear-of-Little Judique, Sober Island, West Intervals, East Side of Ragged Island.

British Columbia abounds in curious Indian names, the origin of which is more or less obvious. But Horsefly and Cinema arouse curiosity as to why they were chosen.

Go Home, as one Ontario hamlet is named, does not sound too hospitable, but Ontario also has Swastika, Sharp Corners, Shining Tree, Science Hill, Scotty Springs, Electric. The Slash and Vimy Ridge.

Prince Edward Island boasts only 121 Post offices, but I don't know that Piousville attracts - it sounds too sanctimonious.

Manitoba produces Million, but I am sure there are not a million inhabitants. Possibly it refers to mosquitos or locusts. Bonny Doon suggests a Scottish pioneer, but why Pettapiece, Kississing, Justice, Pleasant Home and Broken Head? May we assume that the Broken Head followed too much Pettapiece and Kississing, until Justice stepped in and smashed up the Pleasant Home?

Unusual ones to be found in New Brunswick include Free Grant, Rough Waters, Parents, Chance Harbour, Sunny Corners, Catamount and Ripples. There is a quaint sound about Pretty Cockpish, Five Fingers, Mineral, Iron Bound Cove and Burnt Church. A Free Grant of Five Fingers, with Rough Waters added, or Mineral, followed by Ripples, sounds pleasant!

Saskatchewan goes in for very prosaic

By Ronald M. Angus

names. There's nothing romantic about Old Wives, Cutknife, Eyebrow, Success, Tiny, Vantage and Wartime. Subrosa and Tangle Flags are rather intriguing.

Some of the French names in Quebec are intriguing too,as La Descente des Femmes, St-Louis du Ha! Ha!, Trois-Pistoles, Manche d'Epée, L'Immaculée Conception, and even more so when put into English!

But Newfoundland certainly has some of the most interesting and fascinating place names of any in B.N.A. Who would not want to live in Heart's Content, Heart's Delight or Little-Heart's-Ease? There are also a Come-by-Chance, an Open Hall and an Indian Burying Place, which seems a strange name for a place for the living, a Push Through, Ireland's Eye and a Seldom-Come-By.

Truly place names can ve very fascinating and interesting.*

(Courtesy POPULAR STAMPS)

STUDY GROUPS

The announcement in the Jan.-Feb. issue that Study Groups would be formed in the fields of Canada "Admirals", France, Scandinavia, has, at the time of writing, drawn very little response. You are reminded to write to Mr. A.G. McKanna, the Treasurer, if you are interested in these fields.

It is thought that the term "Study Group" has frightened some members who feel that they are not of specialist class. This term was used for want of a better alternative, but it is the hope to draw together the collectors within these fields, irrespective of their degree of philatelic accomplishment, as the benefits of mutual co-operation are as great for the comparative novice as they are for the specialist.

As a development of this plan, it is suggested that members interested in making contacts with other members in their chosen field write to Mr. McKanna letting him know of their interest. The letters will be classified and those writing will receive the names of other members with similar interests who have written.

The Canadian Philatelic Society is Canada's National Society and we are very anxious to promote correspondence and co-operation between members from coast to coast.

I hereby apply for membership in the CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY, enclosing herewith, Admis- sion Fee of \$1.00 plus required amount of the Annual Dues.				
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Address				
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I am a member of Club I collect				
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