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CANADIAN PHILATELIST

The



Journal of the ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA



Illustrated Catalogue, with colour plates, \$1 including second class airmail postage. Prices realized (35c. sea mail) will be available about four weeks after the sale.

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The CANADIAN PHILATELIST

Volume Ten Number Six Nov.-Dec. 1959

EDITOR - Louis M. Lamouroux 222 Lawrence Avenue West Toronto 12, Ont.

THE EDITOR SPEAKS OUT ...

We have had some criticism from one quarter on our paragraph in the last issue of CP concerning the stamp trade and "Big Business", and comment was made that some of our advertisers might resent their not being considered "big business".

Of course, they are big business, but in the stamp trade only, and it can not be said that they are in the same league with Loblaw's, Canadian Industries, Imperial Oil, Canadian Breweries, etc., which was obviously what we had in mind.

After all, we are willing to lay 100 to 1 that our good friends Sissons, Lowe, Harmer, etc., are Jim, Robbie, Cyril, and so on to 90 per cent of their clients, but we can hardly visualize more than a mere handful of customers of Loblaw's (and of Fortnum & Mason, in England) and Canadian Breweries recognizing the "big boss" of these organizations and calling him "Gar" and "Ed" or even "Garfield" and "Edward"!

Your long-suffering Editor feels that he and his wife deserve "to get away from it all" for a while and have decided to take about 3½ months off from about mid-July to the end of October next year and revisit the scenes of their youth in England and France.

Of course, during our absence, someone will have to look after our CP and we are pleased to say that this has been done for the Sept.-Oct, issue of next year.

There will still be one other number to be published before we return home, the Nov.-Dec. one, but, so far no one has volunteered to do the job. Any offers?

Our last number, mainly devoted to Canadian cancellations, brought forth a large number of very favourable comments and our thanks must go out to our Treasurer, Alan McKanna, for all the "leg-work" he did in connection with this.

For our first attempt at a linotyped issue, it was not too great a success, although we do hope that not too many of our readers noticed our shortcomings. However, it was obviously the work of a novice in lay-out and there was also plenty of evidence of haste, due mainly to some items coming in at the

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Full Page	\$20.00	\$18.00
Half Page	12.00	11.00
Quarter Page	7.00	6.00
Eighth Page	4.00	3.00

Deadline for advertising copy: First of month preceding publication date. However, we live and learn and your Editor learnt more about printing and layouts from that last number than from any other of the more recent issues. We are in great hopes that this number will be more like a professional job and a credit to the R.P.S.C.

We do not remember any Canadian stamp having caused quite the stir that did the "Inverted Seaway" stamp. There was certainly plenty about it in the daily press. From the sound of some of the remarks we read, it would seem that philatelists all over the country were lining up at P.O.'s with their tongue hanging out and a thousand dollar bill in their hand!

Fortunately, this impression was quite false and most of us were quite calm about it. Our friend Hans Reiche gives what seems to be the latest information in his column. See also page 231.

Interesting as this item is, we are just wondering whether all this publicity over a pressman's mistake is, in the long run, good for our hobby.

Frankly, we doubt it!

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

The Special General Meeting took place on the 3rd October at the King Edward Hotel in Toronto, as scheduled, and the change of name from Canadian Philatelic Society to THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA was duly approved.

This change will now be sent to the Secretary of State for approval and will then be our legal name.

While the attendance at the meeting was insignificant, we were nevertheless very pleased to see a strong contingent from Kitchener, Jim Kraemer, Bill Erbach and Asher Borth, as also Eric Rushton, from Simcoe, Alex McMurtrie, from Sarnia, Doctor Boyd, from Windsor and, of course, our own Doc Geldert from Ottawa.

What particularly pleased your Directors and Officers, though. was the presence of two of our members from fairly distant places, J. H. McVey, from Sudbury, and G. L. Worden, from Montreal. They were in Toronto on business and remembered the Special Meeting.

ALASKAN COLLECTORS' CLUB

We have received a most interesting publication, "The Alaskan Collector", organ of the Alaskan Collectors Club. This includes twelve pages of material all about Alaska.

Interest in our neighbour's 49th state is evidently at a high pitch, for we note in this Club bulletin that they have just admitted five new members from Great Britain.

Although only one year old, the Club already has some sixty members.

We don't see any evidence of it in the copy of their Bulletin sent to us, but we are sure our good friend Dr. J. J. Matejka, of Chicago, must be one of their interested moving spirits.

While we are on the subject, perhaps the Alaskan Collectors Club could answer a question we have had in mind for a long time, but no one in our neck of the woods has ever been able to give us a satisfactory answer. The question is "Are there any covers from Alaska in existence of the Russian Period?" There must be some, of course, but they certainly must be exceedingly rare.

All those interested in the Alaskan Collectors Club should write to the Secretary,

> Lovell V. Holmes, 1501 - 29th Street, Des Moines 11, Iowa.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

A new 5d stamp was issued on the 1st Oct. It is of the same size as the current 4d and depicts Her Majesty the Queen from a portrait not previously used in an Australian stamp.

The new Australian Antarctic Territory stamps have been unavoidably delayed. Further, the values in the new series will be 5d, 8d, 1/- and 2/3 and will not include a 4d and 7d value as originally intended.

If circumstances permit, these stamps will be issued later this year, but a further statement in this connection will be made as soon as possible.

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THERE'S NO SECRET

To Low Cost Stamp Collecting

The wise buyers and sellers use the services of an established, ethical Auction House because only in that way can the large (and necessary) middle man's profit be eliminated from stamp dealing. Since 1934 our auctions have provided a first class market for vendors and buyers of fine stamps.

EARL P. L. APFELBAUM, Inc.

1428 SO. PENN SQUARE

PHILADELPHIA 2, PENNA.



No. 441—PRECANCELLED POSTAL STATIONERY

Since mentioning this as a possible limited field for specialization, (Jan.-Feb. '59 issue), a couple of postal stationery accumulations have yielded up several additional varieties. No longer does the "collection" stand at 17 varieties—it has grown to 37! I have a hunch that this is but a small beginning. Somewhere, someone probably has a really fine collection of these numbering not three dozen, but more likely 300! Still if anyone is looking for a small but interesting group to work with, I can guarantee you will have quite a search.

No. 442—NOVA SCOTIA LAWS, PERF. 1232

Who says that there is nothing new to be learned, nothing to be discovered in Canadian stamps? It was exactly 91 years ago that the Third Issue Bill Stamps were issued overprinted "NS" for Nova Scotia. About six months ago we discovered a mint block of the \$3.00 value, with true perf. 121/2. This is unlisted in any of the Canadian Revenue Catalogues. Yet in the six month period, with correspondence with numerous other Revenue collectors, it turns out that a goodly number of these \$3 perf. 121/2 on Thin paper, have been in collections for some time! We are also convinced that the \$1 so-called "pin-perf" 121/2, is nothing of the sort. All copies of the \$1 and \$3 perf. 121/2 that we have examined or have had reported to us, are not pin perf. but might better be called rough perforations. Both the \$1 and \$3 are on the thin paper.

It is interesting to note that this perforation is not known in the basic issue of Bill Stamps. It is also interesting to note that these perf. 12½ stamps came from Nova Scotia, the same source of the perf. 12½ 3c Small Queen of the same period!

No. 443-NEW UNEMPLOYMENTS

First of all I'd like to report on the little known 1958 issue of Unemployments for the Fishing Industry. As collectors of these know, there was an issue for this industry put out in 1957, which consisted of the basic 1955 issue overprinted with the outline of a fish in black. This appeared only on the weekly values, 32c through \$1.20.

This new issue consists of the same values, but is in an entirely new octagonal design incorporating the design of a fish. The figures of value are all in black. The basic design is the same for all values, but printed in various colors, so probably only one plate was prepared.

By the time this appears in print a new general issue of Unemployment stamps should have appeared. With the new rates going into effect September 27th of this year the following changes are expected:—

32c to be replaced by a new 40c
48c to be replaced by a 60c, perhaps of the old design?
60c to be replaced by a new 76c
72c to be replaced by a new 90c
84c to be replaced by a new \$1.08
96c to be replaced by a \$1.20, perhaps of the old design?
\$1.04 to be replaced by a \$1.32
\$1.12 to be replaced by a \$1.44

ANYONE FOR AN INVERTED CENTRE?

• Have always a good deal of affection for the aristocrat of all stamp errors, the inverted centre. Still have in my general stock at least 300 of these, from various parts of the world comprising some 20 varieties and with the exciting Canadian Seaway find in mind it would be rather unusual if I did not take advantage of the situation by offering some appropriate lot.

Here it is, and it is going to be a memorable offer.

One or two inverted Centre errors, my choice as to countries (can guarantee there will be no Canadian inverts) well worth about \$20.00 retail.

Plus an assortment of foreign odds and ends. My main business is the handling of Canadian stamps. Everything else that comes in is cleared out as quickly as possible at job lot prices. Well, with the above invert or inverts will include at least another \$20.00 retail value of such oddments (state if quantity or quality is preferred; or perhaps half and half).

ONE COMBINED LOT AS ABOVE - \$10.00

At least 3 non-duplicating lots available. Limit of 3 to any one customer. I do have also a much larger group something similar to above, but priced at \$100.00 net. Only 6 of the latter to offer.

Cash with order, checks, currency, unused U.S., Canadian stamps good for postage, all O.K.

DELIVERY

What with summer vacations and then the sudden introduction to this wonderful Canadian error and replies for letter on hand, have fallen badly behind. Do please excuse the present very long delays. Orders above will have as prompt attention as possible but it may take up to three weeks to fill orders, that is until we catch up on present mail backlog.

THE CANADIAN ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY STAMP

Stocks are vanishing quickly. Get them while still available. Here is a comprehensive offer:

	Mint single and block \$.40
	Complete set plate blocks \$4.00
	(Sold out in Ottawa, urgenty needed additional supplies) Complete sheet \$3.50
or all	above sent by registered mail post paid with a single and block

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY INVERTED CENTRE ERROR

Am greatly interested in the purchase of any newly discovered Seaway errors, mint or used, either for outright cash purchase TO ANY AMOUNT or will act as resale agent on a mutually agreed commission basis. Collectors who have already located a copy of the error for their collection, are urgently requested to write in to address below giving full particulars of their find. In return each will receive much valuable information secured by myself over the past several weeks.

To all collectors everywhere: good hunting. If you do not collect Canadian stamps as yet, or are only beginning to do so, let us introduce you to these most fascinating stamps with an exceptional value \$30.00 assortment.

K. BILESKI, Station "B", Winnipeg, Canada

\$1.20 to be replaced by a \$1.56, perhaps of the old design?
\$1.30 to be replaced by a \$1.72
\$1.56 to be replaced by a \$1.88
\$1.82 appears to be dropped
\$2.08 to be replaced by a \$3.12
\$2.26 to be replaced by a \$3.38
\$2.42 to be replaced by a \$3.72
\$2.60 to be replaced by a \$4.08

To those who do not collect Canadian Revenues it may come as a great surprise that there are quite a number of collectors who are making very fine collections of Canadian Unemployment issues. Many of these collectors are located in the States.

No. 444—COMMEMORATIVE SOUVENIR FOLDER

The special card and envelop put out by the Post Office Department depicting "Canadian History in Postage Stamps" is an attractive addition to any collection. Apparently this was prepared with an eye on the tourist trade. On one side of this 8¾ x 3¾ in. card are arranged nine Canadian stamps, **stuck down** in appropriate "album" spaces, each space being numbered below. On the reverse of the card in both French and English are the historical events in Canadian history portrayed by stamps. Those included are:—

- No. 1—Nova Scotia Representative Assembly
- No. 2-350th Anniversary of Quebec
- No. 3-1957 Royal Visit
- No. 4-La Verendrye the Explorer
- No. 5-British Columbia Centennial
- No. 6-Nato's Tenth Anniversary
- No. 7—Golden Jubilee of Flight in Canada
- No. 8-Eskimo in Kayak
- No. 9-Centennial of Oil Production

It sells for the total of the face value— 50c, and comes in a special "cachet" mailing envelope. Will there be a new one next year? If these are to be produced regularly each year they might make the basis for a small collection of Canadian modern issues!

No. 445-A POSTAL BAND PADPOST

It is most unusual to find illustrated advertising on a Canadian postal band, but one came to hand recently that is delightfully attractive. The postal band is the 1c yellow Admiral on woven manilla paper, Holmes No. 1217 var., Bond No. BH2a. Actually it would make a worthwhile addition to any collection of Canadian Hotel covers, as the illustration in black at the left is of "The Marlborough, Winnipeg, Canada."

Speaking of Padposts (Pictorial Advertising on Postal Stationery), very few of these have been seen on the double reply cards.

No. 446-TWO DIES OF THE "SPITFIRE" WAR SAVINGS

In my study of this stamp I have had nothing but grief since I first read in the July 1948 Essay-Proof Journal about the so-called "two dies". Die II is described as "Shadows, numerals and label background etched darker".

Recently I came into possession of the Harry Lindquist collection of Canadian War Savings stamps and proofs. This contained one large die proof of this issue, which added to the two die proofs already in my collection, gave me a new chance to study this stamp. This has now led to the discovery of the difference between these two dies.

Die I: — Maple Leaves shaded with horizontal lines only.

All shading lines to right of the base of the "5" in "25" are full length.

Die II: — Maple Leaves have several vertical shading lines added. Shading lines to right of "5" includes one short line.

There are several other minor differences.

However, as far as I can determine, all of the issued stamps of this short-lived issue are of Die II. It also raises the question as to whether Die II is really a new and separate die, or merely a re-worked die. I will welcome comments and any additional information on this.

No. 447-P. O. W. PARCEL POST STAMPS

One of the most fascinating sideline issues to appear in Canada during the past quarter-century is P. O. W. (Prisoner of War) Parcel Post. These consist of six issues which came out between 1940 and 1946.

(Continued on Page 225)

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6.2.C		Charles Charles	AND AND AND	THE TRACT
(ANAD	A - SPE	CIALIZED	STOCK
		SPECIMENS	AND PROOFS	
ICE ISSU	ES-			
1/2d. pro	oof in 'orang	e', \$14 - 'rose	', \$14 - 'black', \$	14.
1/2d. spe				\$20 — 'black overprinted
6d. pro	oofs in 'oran	ge-yellow', \$20	- 'black', \$28.	
		fs in 'light blue n orange-yellov		d in red', \$22.50 — 'black
			— 'green', \$20 – ack' (after cleanin	- 'black', \$42 (taken from ng), \$28.
71/2d. spe	cimen proof	fs in 'black ove	rprinted in red', \$	28.
10d. pro	oofs in 'oliv	e-yellow', \$17 -		- 'pink', \$14 - 'orange-
12d. die	proof of	the 12d. in rec	from the Comp	ound Secondary die, \$140.

CENTS ISSUES-

PEN

1c. proof in 'black', \$20 — 'rose', \$20 — 'orange-yellow', \$20. 1c. specimen proofs in 'rose overprinted in black', \$17.

5c. (beaver) Original plate proof in 'black', \$35 - proof in 'orange-yellow', \$28. 10c. proofs in 'orange-vermilion', \$42 — 'black', \$20 — 'orange-yellow', \$20 —

'brown-purple', \$20. Specimen proofs in 'brown-black overprinted in red', \$20. 121/2c. proofs in 'green', \$20 - 'orange-yellow' (damaged), \$5.60. 17c. proofs in 'blue', \$20 — 'black', \$28 — 'orange-yellow', \$14. Specimen proofs in 'blue overprinted in red', \$20.

CANADIAN BANK NOTE PROOFS-

1c. in yellow, \$14.

2c. in green, \$8.40.

3c. in red, \$8.40.

CANADIAN BANK NOTE ESSAYS ON CARD-

1c. yellow, \$22.50.

3c. red, \$22.50. LARGE CENTS-

15c. dull violet overprinted 'Specimen' in violet, \$46.20.

SMALL CENTS-

10c. imperf. proofs in salmon pink, \$22.50.

JUBILEE ISSUE-

Specimen 50c., \$2.80 - \$3 - \$7. 20c. 1893, proof, \$14.

1915 WAR TAX PROOFS-

1c. green and 2c. red on India Paper, \$56 each. Proofs of the dead letter office stamp, pair, \$28.

PENCE ISSUES 1851-59-

Laid paper - 1851. 6d. slate-violet, S.G.2, laid paper, fine margins, very fine used \$154. 6d. brown-purple, S.G.3, laid paper, fine margins, very fine used \$238. Thin wove paper, 1952-57. 3d. scarlet-vermilion, on thin wove paper, fine used, S.G.7a \$ 42. 3d. red, S.G.6, fine used strip of 4 with re-entry Nos. 63, 53, 43, 35 \$504 6d. slate-violet, S.G.8, thin wove paper, fine used.

The Leading European House for B.N.A. Stamps and Rare Stamps of the World. 446, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2. Tel. COVent Garden 1944

B.W.I. Notes – Barbados Britannias

By Colin H. Bayley, Ottawa Philatelic Society

We now come to the various watermarked issues in use from September 1870 until the end of the Britannia series in 1881.

The Star Watermarks

The first watermark used by Perkins, Brown & Company was what has come to be called the "large" star. This is a sixpointed star first carried by the paper on which the South Australian two pence stamps of 1854 were printed and which was also subsequently used in printing the stamps of a number of other British Empire countries (i.e.) Ceylon, New Zealand, St. Helena, etc. The large star measures 15 to 16 mm across the star, from point to point. It was used in the issues of 1870 (1/2, 1, 4, 6 pence and one shilling), 1873 (1/2, 4, 6 pence and one shilling) and in the 1874 half and one penny stamps which were the last ones printed for Barbados by Perkins, Brown & Company.

The other star, referred to as the "small" star, measures 12 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm and was used in the issues of 1871 (1, 4 and 6 pence and one shilling), 1872 (1 and 6 pence and one shilling) and the 3 penny prown-purple of 1873.

Many collectors seem to have difficulty recognizing these two stars and this frequently arises from the fact that, in many cases, the full star does not appear on the stamp but only portions of it in the upper and lower portions of the stamp. The difficulty goes back to the fact that these two watermarks were designed for stamps of two different sizes - the small star for stamps of the size used in Barbados and the large star for stamps of larger size. In both cases they are arranged in twenty rows of twelve. However, the size of the paper sheet varies for the two stars, being 11 inches wide by 22% inches high for the large star, and 10% by 20% inches for the small star paper. In both cases the sheets have around them a watermarked border of five lines which are broken once at the top and bottom centre and twice, symmetrically, along each side to provide a space in which the word "POSTAGE" in double-lined capitals appears. The word is inverted at the bottom of the sheet, reads upwards at the right side and downwards at the left. The letters are from 6 to 8 mm high. The widths and heights of the inner frame are respectively $9\% \times 21\%$ inches and $9\% \times$ 18% inches for the large and small star papers, the lateral and vertical spacings of the stars from centre to centre being $20\% \times 27\%$ mm and $20\% \times 24$ mm respectively (See Fig. 1).



FIG 1

The above difference in the vertical spacing of the stars, in the two cases, is 3½ mm and this is the amount by which the height of the larger stamps for which the large star paper was intended, exceeded that of the smaller stamps for which the small star paper was made.

This gives us a way of deciding whether the watermark in a stamp showing the two parts of a star at top and bottom is the large or small star. If the latter, the total height of the two parts (from point to point) will correspond to the dimension of the small star (12 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm). However, if the large star watermarked paper has been used, the total height of the two parts of the star will be less than the 15-16 mm dimension of the large star (See Fig. 2).

As we have seen, the plates from which the Perkins Brown Britannia issues were printed consisted of 110 subjects in eleven vertical rows of ten stamps each. There were three plates (i.e.) for the half penny, penny and four pence stamps which do not show the value; for the six penny; and for the shilling which latter two do show the value. The sizes of these plates were all the same, being given by Messrs. Bacon

This is our first advertisement ...

. in the Canadian Philatelist, but we are sure that our name is already familiar to the majority of readers.

Although we carry vast stocks of stamps of the whole world we do specialize in Canadian stamps and at the moment we are especially proud of the exceedingly fine items we can offer of the 1868-97 Large and Small Head Issues, both mint and used.

Approval selections can be sent on application.

All inquiries to:

STANLEY GIBBONS LTD.

MR. A. C. ANDREWS, Sales Director

391, STRAND, LONDON W.C.2.

ENGLAND

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& Napier as 7 15/16 inch wide by 101/8 high. This, together with the dimensions given above for the two types of watermarked papers makes it obvious that, in the case of the large star paper, a half sheet measuring 11 x 11% would be large enough to print from the plates; but, with the small star paper, the half sheet would be rather small for the plate and considerable care would be necessary to ensure proper positioning of the sheet in the sometimes encounter press. Thus we stamps on the small star paper, showing in the watermark, parts of the frame



lines and, more rarely, of the word "Postage". In this connection it is of interest to note that almost three times as many stamps were printed on the large star paper, as shown by the following data compiled from data given in Messrs. Bacon & Napier's Handbook:—

Large Star: 1/2d—259,000; 1d—759,000; 4d — 56,000; 6d — 122,000; 1/- — 116,000; Total—1,312,000.

Small Star: $\frac{1}{2}d$ — 33,000; 1d — 453,000; 4d — 22,000; 6d — 22,000; 1/- — 33,000; Total—563,000.

This difference may be due to the greater convenience in the positioning, during printing, of the large star paper.

The Perforations in the 1870-1874 Issues

Reference was made in our last article to the two types of perforating found in the Perkins, Bacon issues. We now have a third type of perforation which was first used with the stamps on the small star paper issued in 1872. This may be described as a cross between the rough perforation used with the 1861-1871 issues and a clean cut perforation such as was used, briefly, on an issue of half- and one penny stamps put out in 1861. It consists of a row of holes gauging 141/2 to 151/2 in which the paper has been forced outwards around the holes rather than punched out cleanly. For this reason, the "cleanness" of these perforations is sometimes obscured after the stamp has been soaked in water, since, during this process, the paper fibres swell and the punched-back portions of paper, around the holes, again return to their original position in the plane of the paper, thus partly filling in the holes and giving the appearance of a "rough" perforation. The extent to which this effect is noticed depends largely on the texture of the paper. The 1872 and 1873 issues, in which the type 3 perforation was used, vary from fairly soft to hard and crisp and it is in the stamps on the soft paper that the "fuzzing" of the perforations is most likely to occur. With the hard paper in which the fibres would be more tightly compacted, the separation of the fibres on wetting would be less likely to occur to a marked extent.

This perforation which we shall call Type 3, was used with the one and six penny and shilling stamps of the 1872 issue. With the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 stamps, still another type of perforation was used, viz. a compound one comprising the Type 3 in the vertical direction and a coarse, fairly clean-cut horizontal perforation gauging 11 to 13.

The 1873 Three Penny

It is believed that the purpose of this stamp was to prepay the cost of letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight, to the United Kingdom by vessels other than the regular mail packets. It was similar to the 6 pence and one shilling stamps of the perforated Britannia series except that the words "Barbados" and "three pence" are in sans-serif letters. It was printed in plates of 120 subjects in 10 horizontal rows of 12. There was only one printing of 20,000 of this stamp. It is usually found poorly-centred. The perforation is 14, being very regular.

The watermark on this stamp, which is the small star, has two points upwards instead of the usual one. Messrs. Bacon & Napier state that half sheets were used, (Continued on Page 216)

The Thrill of Discovery

In CP of Nov.-Dec. '58, I read with great interest the following lines, so full of truth, by Dr. Maresch: "Some collectors are quite happy to 'complete' a set, where a 'serious' philatelist will maintain that there is nobody in the world who has even one stamp complete, in view of the many printings, usages, etc., that a stamp can be subject to".

We have here the two extremes of our hobby. On one hand, we have the man who collects stamps because they are coloured pictures. On the other hand, we have the man who has a collection of one stamp only in ten albums. To me, the first can hardly be considered a serious collector, and the second has a great achievement to his credit, but to the accompaniment of great monotony.

I do believe that between these two extremes there must be a middle line which would appeal to the majority. But just what is this middle line?

To avoid monotony, a specialist should handle a minimum of about fifty different stamps, preferably stamps which are in good supply. To me, the ideal stamps are the SOWERS of France, for I think they are truly representative of my country.

But, in such a field "completeness", as Dr. Maresch points out, is practically impossible, so what can we do? We should study the essential and most important features of these stamps.

Before anything else, a stamp is an engraving, so we should start with a study of the engraving, or, in other words, the different dies used in the printing process. Nearly all the values of the Sowers had different dies and, in many cases, a great number of them.

Many of these dies were known before I became interested in the Sowers, some more spectacular than others. But it was soon evident to me that besides the recognized dies, there must have been a number of unidentified ones. How could

By P. De Lizeray

I find out about these? Where could I make a search for such unknown dies?

Let me give an example. The 75c Sower with lined background (lilac) was printed during a period of six years. I discovered that during five years—from 1926 to 1931 —a first die was used, but during the last year, 1932, a second die came into use, and furthermore, the stamp was printed from this second die during three days only! If I had been able to study hundreds and thousands of these stamps, I might never have discovered this second die, for there can not have been more than about one in a thousand printed from it. And what a tedious study it would have required!

Believe it or not, I discovered Die II before I even saw one single stamp that had been printed from it.

In the Postal Museum in Paris, where so few of our collectors ask to see the dies of our French stamps, I had been considerably astonished to discover that there had been not one original die for the Sower with lined background, but two.

I was convinced that these two dies were "original" ones, for they had no value engraved on them, as is the case of the master dies of all French stamps of common use (as distinguished from special issues). For several reasons, I was sure that one of them was the ancestor, made in 1903, of all the lined Sowers afterwards issued. On the other die, I found a figure engraved on the side of the die, "31", obviously for "1931".

The question then arose: Was this second die used at all, and if so, for what value or values? For various reasons, I was convinced that all the Sowers printed after 1931 were printed with the same master electros as before, with the exception of the 75c value printed in 1932, the last year of the printing of this stamp. There had to be something, a new master electro, made in 1932, a year or some months after the making of the new original die in 1931. So my opinion was summarized as follows: A probably new die "with value" for the 75c in 1932, made from the 1931 "original" die and probably the only one made.

I asked a friend to lend me a dated corner (similar to the Canadian plate blocks, but showing instead the date of printing of the sheet) of the 1932 printing of the 75c lilac, and the very first thing I noticed was that the figure "75" was resting on a different line of the lined background to that of previous printings of the five previous years. A new die had been discovered!



As I said previously, I have discovered other unknown dies of the Sowers and other common stamps, dies which had been used in printing sheets, booklets, coils, etc., or from flat bed presses or from rotary printings.

To achieve this, I had to do considerable research on how our printing plates are made up, and as Robson Lowe so aptly says: "I like to know who made the stamp and how it was made". This is not mere curiosity, but a necessity for studying stamps. Armed with this knowledge, we soon learn a host of things which make our stamp collecting more interesting and better still, make it a life-long one and not a hobby to be cast aside lightly.

I mention my discoveries and describe the right way to make such discoveries in three philatelical magazines, and when, in exhibitions and catalogues, I see my discoveries officially accepted, I frankly admit that I derive a great deal of pleasure out of it.

(Continued from Page 214)

the paper being divided horizontally, as in the 1872 and 1873 issues, and inserted in the press sideways. Since the size of the plate was $9\% \ge 9.7/16$, there is no obvious reason why the positioning of the paper should have been as it was.

The stamp was in use for at least five years and copies dated 1878, and carrying the double circle Packet Cancellation with the word "Barbadoes" are seen. This suggests that the stamp must have been used in pairs at least, to make up the 6d rate to the United Kingdom for $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letters. Despite this, pairs and larger pieces are extremely rare.

The 1873 Five Shilling

Mr. Herbert Bayley in his book "The Post Offices in Barbados" states that this stamp was not intended to prepay any special postage rate, since the parcel post service was not introduced into Barbados until 1886. The stamp seems to have been widely used on heavy intercolonial postal packets. It was printed from a plate of 48 subjects in 4 horizontal rows of 12. The perforation was 151/2 x 15 and the watermark the large star which occurs somewhat irregularly on the stamps owing to the fact that the large star paper was not intended for use for stamps of this size and also to the disparity in the sizes of the plate (131/4 x 5 inches) and the paper, which was divided vertically to give a sheet 51% x 223% inches and was fed sideways in the printing. The total number received in the Colony was 10,000 of which a considerable number was later surcharged (see below). It seems strange indeed, that this stamp, large as it was and used on parcels, should have survived in the numbers that it has; for even although well-centred copies of good colour are not common, one frequently sees one or more copies offered in auction and dealers' lists.

There are fine proofs of this stamp—die proofs on card and plate proofs, both in black and an attractive colour trial in claret.

(To be continued)

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From Parliament Hill

PERFORATION GAUGES

It is always astonishing to see how few collectors know how to use a perforation gauge properly. This is evident from the many offers of stamps which are supposed to be a certain perforation but actually are not. In Canadian stamps, we find the Small Queen issue 111/2 x 12 and the famous 3c 121/2 x 121/2, very often incorrectly gauged by collectors. It is obvious from their value that many collectors would like to own or claim to have found amongst duplicates a rare 121/2 perforated 3c. Of the many I have seen in collections and raked as such, very few turned out to be the real thing. The reason for this is that most users of a gauge do not read the instructions and believe they know better. I have seen perforation gauges folded to fit into the pocket and, of course, when they are used, they are expected to give the correct reading! Perforation gauges are precision instruments and should be handled as such. And of course, only the very best quality gauge should be used. Some of them are made out of material which changes its size when subjected to heat or cold. There exist very expensive gauges which use the comparator method, often used by precision toolmakers and I have also noted mechanically operated gauges, but for the average collector, a simple but accurate gauge is quite satisfactory.

PAPER VARIETIES?

Once again we hear that our current Queen issue has been noted as being on a horizontal or vertical wove paper. Some experts even say that certain plates were printed on one paper and other plates on a different paper. I am afraid we have heard such stories before and so far, all have been proved to be inaccurate.

I know it is sometimes confusing to see lines on the back of a stamp running this or that way, but this is not an indication of the type of paper. A vertical wove paper may have horizontal lines on the back due

By Hans Reiche

to the way the paper was made. There are a few tests that can be carried out. Look at the stamp from the back against a very strong light. Using a magnifying glass, one can sometimes detect small diamond or other shaped forms. The direction of these forms will indicate the type of paper. If they stand up, then the paper is a vertical wove type. Another test is to tear a piece from the stamp by pulling a piece off rather than actually tearing it off. Under a glass, it can then be noted whether the majority of the paper's "whiskers" will be horizontal or vertical to the stamp design. Impurities in the paper will sometimes give a clue to the type of paper.

Coming back to recent issues, I must confess I have not been able to find a horizontal paper and I do not believe there is such a thing. The last time different papers were used was during the Admiral period, when both types of paper were being used to print the booklet stamps.

AGENCY STOCKS

The supplies of the 6c Queen are dwindling rapidly and no more can be supplied to the post offices. So here is your last chance to buy them at face and even get some plate blocks. Only four positions are left, out of eight, at the Philatelic Agency. Of the 20c 1952 pictorial, the UL position is exhausted. The LL of the 5c Oil is sold out and so is the LR of plates 7 and 8 of the "G" 2c Queen. The "G" 1c Queen is completely sold out and new plates will be available soon.

SLOGANS

An interesting phase of collecting seems to be developing, or rather, increasing in popularity. As a matter of fact, an entire handbook on slogans is in course of preparation. This will be a tremendous undertaking. One specialty is collecting Canadian National Exhibition cancels. Col. Lloyd W. Sharpe is specializing in these and has accumulated an immense variety of them. These exhibition cancels are still Do you enjoy.

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in use and even meter marks exist. It may be difficult to pick up some of the older types but it should be easy to pick up the more recent ones. They will certainly add colour to your collection.

THE SEAWAY STAMP

The St. Lawrence Seaway stamp certainly created a flurry of First Day Cover varieties. I have seen a great number of these with the Canadian and USA stamps on the same cover and with various combinations of Canadian stamps. Some have both the Massena and Ottawa cancels, some of the so-called "Second Day of Issue" cancel. I am certain there must be almost 100 varieties of these. All this may make a nice topical collection of the Seaway, but I must confess that the prices charged for some of these covers are simply out of this world. I have noted some for which up to \$60 was being asked! I would prefer one superb classic stamp of any country for such an outlay! But that is the fun of collecting.

Of course, this does not cover all the news about this interesting stamp. Everyone will have read by now about the inverted centre which has been found. This extraordinary error has turned up in a number of places, Winnipeg was the first find, but others have been found in Picton (Ont.), Pembroke, Peterborough, Ottawa,

OUR LIBRARIAN'S RETURN

When our members receive this number of CP, our worthy Librarian, Herbie Buckland, will be back at his home in Port Perry and just rarin' to receive requests for material from any member.

Herbie has been away some four months and we have received cards from him from Norway, Denmark and the Channel Islands, and we understand that he has also been visiting Scotland and Sweden, and, of course, England, as befits an old "Moonraker". He also attended the CPS of GB Convention in Auld Reekie.

Herbie has long passed the Psalmist's span, and where he finds all his pep and energy, we just don't know, but he certainly does!

Anyway, there he is back at his old

Eastview and some other places. It is not certain how many are out but so far, it is known that 2400 stamps at least were so printed. The original price at which these errors were offered was around \$1,000, but considering the quantities in circulation and prices for similar items, this figure seems somewhat ridiculous. It almost looks as if someone were trying to corner the market. A number of sheets were found in the Canadian Bank Note Company and in some depots and these have been destroyed. The reason for the inverted centre is that, after the blue printing operation, some sheets got accidentally turned around when they were placed on the top of a pile ready for the second red printing operation. The change from one to the other has to be done by hand and is not automatic. It certainly is a most "desirable item", as some of the departmental officials admit.

It will, no doubt, interest you to know also that no more plate blocks exist of the Seaway stamp at the Philatelic Agency.

PLATE BLOCK STOCKS

New additions to plate blocks at the Agency shortly will be the following items: 2c Queen, Pl. 11 and 12; 5c Queen, Pl. 15 and 16; and 20c Pulp & Paper, Pl. 3. Also, new supplies of the "G" dollar are now in.

stand. Remember the address: Herbert Buckland Box 252 Port Perry, Ont.

SQUARED CIRCLES HAND BOOK

The new edition of Dr. Whitehead's masterly work on Squared Circles has been sent to us for review, and we can only say one thing, that it is one of the most erudite works ever published on Canadian cancellations. The material in this handbook is simply astounding. In view of the great popularity of Squared Circles at the present time, this is a hand book which is an absolute MUST for everyone interested in Canadian cancels.

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Canadian Flag Cancellations

By Ed. Richardson



McCready's Type No. 5 — cancel No. 33 used from Montreal. In use less than a year, July 1897 - April 1898.

While Flag Cancellations are generally not thought of by most collectors as **Modern** Canadian Cancellations, yet within the past decade a number of Flag Cancellations have come into being. With the exception of the Smith's Falls Old Home Week Flag cancel of June-July 1950, these are of course all connected with Queen Elizabeth's Coronation. Twenty offices are known to have used the English version of this attractive Coronation Flag Cancel, and two used the bilingual version. It is no easy task to complete these twentythree varieties.

Most likely, too, there will be from time to time, new cancellations of a flag design, but while we are waiting for these to appear, why not work backward with a view to coming as near as possible to completion of the two hundred and sixteen or so known varieties to have been used in the period 1896-1953?

Flag cancels are modern cancels in the sense that they came into being with the first machine cancels. They are the forerunners of, and continued in use contemporary with, Slogan Cancels. Many of them are both Flag and Slogan Cancels. Therefore they may logically be collected as a specialized group within the Slogan Cancel category.

But regardless of whether we consider them a category by themselves, or as a part of a study of machine cancels, or as Slogan Cancels, there is no denying they are one of the most attractive group of cancellations ever used in Canada.

Anyone starting a collection of these should have available a copy of either the 1st or 2nd edition of McCready's "CANA-DIAN FLAG CANCELLATIONS" handbook. This booklet lists and illustrates all 39 known major types, and lists the two hundred and sixteen varieties, giving the earliest date of use for each.

Finding of earlier dates of use is part of the fun in the Flag Cancel chase. Many collectors are also interested in obtaining latest dates of use, and it is hoped that any future edition of the Flag Cancellation handbook will show these as well.

From time to time we hope to be able to report earlier and late uses of these flag cancellations, and would appreciate hearing from those who are willing to assist us in compiling the necessary notes. We start off with some of the earlier dates already reported on some of the early types.

TYPE 1

(Flag only slightly wavy, -- "CANADA")

- Cancel No. 4 Montreal "C" Handbook date July 15, 1896. The writer's collection and that of Ray Peters of Phoenix, Arizona, both contain examples dated as early as June 18, 1896.
- Cancel No. 7 Montreal "F" Handbook date June 27, 1896. J. Millar-Allen of Lisburn, N. Ireland, has an example

dated June 9th, my own earliest is June 13th.

Cancel No. 9 — Ottawa, with date at base of postmark hub. Handbook date April 27, 1896, and the Peters collection contains an example dated April 14th.

TYPE 3

(Wavy flag without bars above or below "CANADA")

- Cancel No. 15 Montreal, no letter. Handbook date June 23, 1897, an example in the Peters collection moves this date way back to December 2, 1896.
- Cancel No. 25a Toronto "H" handbook date August 11, 1897, an example in the writer's collection is dated August 10th.

TYPE 4

(The familiar Jubilee Flag Cancel)

- Cancel No. 29 Montreal, year date at base of hub, 7 strokes in furl under Union Jack. Handbook date June 24, 1897, both Peters and the writer have examples dated June 21st.
- Cancel No. 32 Montreal, "Canada" at base of hub, 5 strokes in furl, handbook date July 8, 1897. The writer has an example dated June 23rd, and both Peters and Millar-Allen have dates earlier than handbook.

We will have numerous other earlier dates to report from time to time, and would like to hear from anyone having even one example earlier than the handbook. In the meantime, why not send us a list of your latest dates on Flag Cancel types No. 1-4.

If you want a cancellation field that invites study and love of the hunt—a field where "finds" are still to be made—and one which will not completely drain your financial resources as squared circles threaten to do, I invite you to start a collection of Flag Cancellations. Almost every collector of Canadian material will find that they have a number of examples of these already in their collections or accumulations. Start from there, and best of luck!



B.N.A. HANDBOOKS

The SQUARED CIRCLE Postmarks of Canada (2nd Edition - Completely Revised). By Dr. Alfred Whitehead. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society. 56 pages; illustrated \$2.00 **CANADIAN DUPLEX Cancellations of** the Victorian Era, 1860-1902. By E. A. Smythies, C.I.E., F.R.P.S.L. Published by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain. 36 pages; illustrated \$1.10 CANADIAN STAMPS With Perforated Initials. Prepared by the BNAPS Perfin Study Group. 32 pages; illustrated \$1.00 Order from your favourite dealer or from: GORDON P. LEWIS 37 Eldomar Ave., Brampton, Ontario - or --ROBERT J. WOOLLEY Apt 405, 1520 Bathurst St., Toronto 10 224

PERF ORATIONS . By Lieut.-Col. H. L. Halle

THE STORY BEHIND THE STAMP

In most cases the story behind the stamp is far more interesting than the stamp issue itself. Such a stamp is the recent issue of Denmark commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Solferino, generally recognized as the cause and birthplace of the Red Cross founded by Henry Dunant. Henry Dunant's work furthering the Red Cross ideas is well-known, little however is known of the fact that he is indirectly responsible for the present concept of handling Prisoners of War by the detaining power. This concept finds its expression in a series of documents, known as the Geneva Conventions, with the latest having taken place in 1949. The Conventions received the adherence of every civilized power and are fully ratified by the respective Governments. The International Congress of 1864 which established the Convention of 1864, was the result of a movement which sprang from the publication in 1862 of a book entitled "Un Souvenir de Solferino" by Henry Dunant, a Genevese philanthropist, in which he described the battle of Solferino in which 39,000 troops were slain. His description of the suffering was so vivid that the subject became forthwith one of public interest. Dumant's works were energetically taken up by M. Gustave Moynier, a Swiss whose agitation led to an international Congress being held in Geneva in 1863. This was the beginning of the first of a series of Conventions assuring and guaranteeing rights and privileges for Prisoners of War during their term of internment.

BELGIUM COMMEMORATES THE 500TH ANNIVERSARY OF POPE HADRIAN VI

On 21 August 1959 Belgium issued two stamps commemorating the 500th anniversary of Pope Hadrian VI. Born on 2 March 1459 at Utrecht, at the age of seventeen, Hadrian started his studies at the University of Loewen, studying philosophy and theology. He later became a

professor at this very same university, then rector and finally chancellor. It was here that he developed his friendship with the famous humanists Erasmus and Vives. In 1507, the Emperor Maximillian commissioned Hadrian to the task of educating a boy, later to become known as Charles V. After several years of political activity, Hadrian became Bishop of Tortosa in 1516 and one year later Cardinal. On 9 January 1522 he was elected Pope. He set his task towards uniting politically the Christian rulers and to maintain a religious peace among the Christians. He died in Rome on 14 September 1523, the last of the German Popes. Still remaining at the university of Loewen is the College for poor students, a grant of Pope Hadrian VI.

GREEK GUERRILLA WAR COMMEMORATIVE

On 29 August 1959 the Greek Postal Administration issued a commemorative in connection with the tenth anniversary of the cessation of the Guerrilla war. Printed in four colors, this stamp had a total printing of 3,000,000.

AUSTRIA PLANS MORE SPORT THEME ISSUES

The Austrian Postal Administration announced additional sports motive stamps after the appearance of the first two stamps showing handball and athletics. Among others, swimming, boxing, fencing, etc. will provide the themes.

SWEDISH PHILATELIC AGENCY HAS MANY OLD ISSUES FOR SALE

The Swedish Philatelic Agency has always had a policy of selling stamps as long as the supply lasts. In contrast to most European countries, Swedish stamps retain their validity for franking. As of the latest reports, stamps issued in 1911 are still available through the Agency.

A SET WITH LIMITED PRINTINGS

On 20 June 1959 the Greek Postal Administration issued a beautiful set with

taken from the ancient Greek scenes Theatre. Since the 3150 Dr. value had a total printing of only 100,000 this represents the grand total of complete sets available. The other values enjoyed printings as follows: 20 L., 2,000,000; 50 L., 2,000,000; L. Dr., 2,000,000; 2.50 Dr., 10,-000.000; 4.50 Dr., 1,500,000; 6 Dr., 1,525,-000. These stamps have only limited validity for franking since 30 Nov. 1959 has been set as the date of invalidation for franking purposes. These exquisitely executed stamps have most interesting topics as designs. The 20L value shows a container dating back to the year 580 B.C. It was found at Pharsala and carries the signature of the famouse vase painter, Sophilos. It now graces the archaeological museum at Athens. The 50 L. value depicts a tone mask representing "tragic".

The 1 L. value shows musical instruments employed in the theatre during the period, and taken from paintings on old vases. The 2.50 Dr. value gives a replica of a statuette of an actor of the new comedy (3rd century B.C.). It too is one of the treasures of the Archaeology museum in Athens. The 3.50 Dr. stamps show the Theatre at Delphi where even today, 2000 years after its erection, performances are given. The 4.50 value brings a scene taken from a painting on a vase, dated from the fourth century B.C. inspired by the play "Andromeda" by Euripides. In the centre is Andromeda flanked at the right by Perseus. This treasure rests in the Berlin Museum. The 6 Dr. on the other hand shows an actor during the performance of a satirical drama. It dates 410 B.C. and is now in the Museum at Naples.

GERMAN FIRST DAY COVER CATALOGUE VERY POPULAR

Within weeks, the first edition of the new Sieger catalogue on German First Day Covers (written and priced in German) was a complete sell-out, and a second printing became necessary. But even the second printing was unable to meet the demand and a third edition made its appearance. The catalogue with over 240 illustrations covers the Federal Republic, Berlin and the DDR. The next issues will include the French Zone and the Saar.

Orders for the catalogue soon poured in from the U.S. and the Sieger firm wisely decided to appoint a U.S. agent to represent their FDC catalogue. The Stamp Procurement Service, 129/2B, Baltimore 22, Md., USA, received the appointment. It is recommended that interested parties contact their favorite dealer for a copy or send one dollar per copy to the new agents. This great rush for the catalogue has been directly responsible for a considerable demand for German FDC's by both dealers and collectors and the agents have wisely stocked most items both for the wholesale and retail trade. These covers are most attractive and do dress up a collection at a nominal cost.

VIENNA PHILHARMONICS ISSUE

The Austrian Postal Authorities released a stamp in connection with the forthcoming world tour of the Vienna Philharmonics. In its 118th year of existence and under the directorship of Herbert von Karajans, the orchestra will go on a 40 days' world tour which will take them to India, Japan, USA and Canada. The route will cover the towns of Bombay, New Delhi, Manila, Hongkong, Tokyo, Osaka, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Cleveland, New York, Boston, Atlanta, Washington and Montreal. This is by far the largest tour ever undertaken by the Vienna Philharmonics. Total printing of this stamp reached 3.000.000.

HOLLOW TREE

(Continued from Page 210)

The first three issues were imperforate and issued in single form. The last three were either rouletted or perforated and issued in vertical sheets of five, imperforate in all margins.

A most interesting collection can be made of these, but a most difficult task. Not too many of these seem to be available, and considerable hunting must take place if one is to make any kind of a showing.

We have managed to bring together a complete showing in both mint and used condition. The used ones are the most difficult to locate, and in my book are most interesting as they often bear special "APO" or "POW" cancels.

The Mail Bag

SOME DIVERSITY

Sir:—Replying to Dr. Boyd's somewhat critical attitude to Miss Dorian's letter "Diversity? No! Specialization? Yes!", may I say that I am in full agreement with every statement Miss Dorian made. I have in the past tried the entire range of collecting, from a general collector to Commonwealth countries only, from the foregoing to that envisioned by Dr. Boyd in the last paragraph of his letter.

Not being endowed with the necessary time and means to study these two countries as I would like, I now confine my whole available time to one country which I shall refrain from naming. I would not like to be considered unpatriotic to the country or to the great cause of philately.

When one considers that in this day and age the production of postal labels has increased to such an extent that to be classed as a general collector is, in my opinion nothing more or less than reverting to the childish pastime of filling the blank spaces with your little and large coloured pieces of postal issues, for the average collector there would be little time left to study any particular country and Philately would suffer.

In conclusion, I have reverted to that of a superficial collector, to attempt to study the issues of two countries I find too complex for me. However, the day when all nationals only collect the postal issues of their own native lands is too far distant for either Dr. Boyd or myself to worry over.

Peers, Alta.

E. WILSON LIGHT RPSC No. 7124

WHY?

Sir:—While it is, of course, obvious why people in Canada collect Canada, or why people in any country collect the stamps of neighbouring countries, it is not quite so obvious why they collect some other countries.

It seems to me that it would be of great interest to find out why many

people collect some countries with which no connection seems to be established.

Just to start the ball rolling, may I say that I am interested in Tibet, for example, because many years ago I had an opportunity to read Sven Hedin's books on his travels in Central Asia and thereby worked up great interest in that part of our world and although many years have elapsed since then, I have never lost that interest!

> UBIQUE RPSC No. 5491

THREE MORE ERRORS

Toronto

Sir: — May I suggest three additions to the list of errors of design listed at the end of John Lea's most interesting article in the Sept. - Oct. 'Canadian Philatelist'?

The first concerns the two stamps (Scott 311-2) issued by France on the occasion of the unveiling of the Vimy Ridge Memorial on July 16, 1936. Both have a general view of the memorial as their subject, and it will be noted that the figure of 'Mourning Canada' (surely one of the most moving symbols ever carved in stone!) that stands on the wall before the two pylons that form the principal feature of Allward's masterpiece is shown as being to the left of the principal axis of the memorial, as seen from the front, whereas the figure is actually just to the **right** of this axis.

I thought at first that possibly the engraver had been misled by a reversed negative, but this proved not to be the case. Study of the series of stamped postcards also issued on this occasion, however, perhaps provides a clue. These series contain ten views of the memorial and its components, one of which so closely resembles the engraved design that I have no doubt it is the one used by the engraver and no doubt, also, that he assumed it to be a view taken on the main axis of the memorial. This assumption, if made, was mistaken, for close examination discloses that the camera was set well to the right of the axis, the figure of Mourning Canada thus being thrown over to the left of its

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proper position. Oddly enough, however, when the engraver laid out his design, he oriented the figure so that it stands vertically above the left end of the cenotaph that stands at the base of the wall, thus reversing its actual position, although the photograph clearly shows the relationship.

The second instance concerns Canada's stamp for the International Geophysical Year. For some inexplicable reason, a compound microscope was selected as the theme of the stamp, and it is abundantly clear that a modern high-power instrument was taken as the model. The designer has accurately depicted all the essential features of such an instrumentbut one. Eyepiece, tilting stand, coarse and fine adjustments, revolving triple nosepiece with low, medium, and highpower objectives, substage mirror-all are there. But one will search in vain for the substage condenser, without which the instrument would be virtually useless!

Last on my list is the 5-cent value of the U.S. issue of 1925 marking the Norse-American Centennial (Scott 621). The vignette depicts a Norse galley, from the prow of which flies proudly the Stars and Stripes! It appears that the subject having been decided, the next step was to locate an accurate picture of such a vessel. Someone recalled that at the World's Columbian Exposition a large scale model of a Viking ship had floated on one of the lagoons. A photograph was located, and the engraver was told to go ahead. He did, even to the complimentary U.S. flag that complemented the Norse flag at the jackstaff!

Yours truly, G. R. L. POTTER RPSC No. 7154

Alberta's Coat of Arms

Ottawa

The Armorial Bearings on the cover are those of the Province of Alberta and were granted to the Province by Royal Warrant of the 30th May 1907, with the following heraldic description:

"Azure in front of a Range of Snow Mountains proper a Range of Hills Vert, in base a Wheat Field surmounted by a Prairie both also proper, on a Chief Argent a St. George's Cross".

The R.P.O. Corner

INTERNATIONAL RUNS

These represent R. P. O. markings with termini in both Canada and the United States. These are covered in some detail by Bryant A. Lang in his "Mail by Rail" and by Dr. Alfred Whitehead in Topics V10, page 197 (1953). I shall not attempt to cover the same ground but simply list those known.

In the Maritimes we find:

St. John & Brownville Jct. (Maine)
St. John & Vanceboro (Maine)
St. Thomas & Vanceboro (Maine)
Vanceboro (Maine) & Andover

From Quebec we get:

Beechers Falls (Vt.) & Lime Ridge Beechers Falls (Vt.) & Dudswell Jct. Island Pont (Vt.) & Montreal and reverse Malone (N.Y.) & Montreal and reverse Montreal & Ft. Covington (N.Y.) Montreal, Island Pont & Portland (Maine) Montreal & Massena (N.Y.) Newport (Vt.) & Montreal Newport (Vt.) & Sherbrooke Newport (Vt.) & Richmond Richmond & Island Pont (Vt.) St. Albans (Vt.) & Montreal Rouses Pt. (N.Y.) & Montreal

Western runs of this class are few:

Blaine (Wash.) & Vancouver Dawson & Nenana (Alaska) Pembina (N.D.) & Winnipeg St. Vincent (N.D.) & Winnipeg Vancouver & Skagway (Alaska)

Bryant Lang has discussed others which serve both countries but in which both termini on the hammer are for one country only, e.g. Rouses Point & Albany actually runs to Montreal. The only Ontario lines are of this type.

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CANADA 20th CENTURY Selected Mint and Used

The London Letter

The primary hearing in the Criminal Court in Dublin against Shanahan's Stamp Auctions Ltd., has already provided more sensation than anticipated. The prosecution read a statement made by one of the accused, Desmond Shanahan, to the police. The adjustment of stock values by adding an odd "0" or so in order to turn last vear's trading loss of \$600,000 into a profit was a new idea - quite Irish! The fantastic method of shuffling and dealing cards on which the names of investors was written in order to form syndicates gave a Gilbertian air to the proceedings. The almost hypnotic influence of the managing director, Dr. Paul Singer, on his associates, staff and investors is the only apparent reason for this philatelic "South Sea Bubble" lasting so long. The liquidators announced that the liabilities are approximately \$3,700,000 and a Court still awaits an estimate of the assets. Two weeks ago, the prosecution read out a list of investors of which there are over fifteen thousand. Cries of dismay were heard from employees who had sunk their savings in this venture in spite of distinct instructions from their employers to refrain. Wives who had wangled an investment out of their housekeeping money protested at the thought that their husbands would learn of their financial indiscretion. An agent for Shanahan's who had persuaded all the lads in his native village to put money into the concern observed that he would lose his life if he was ever mug enough to return home.

Hearing the evidence for the criminal case will occupy the Courts for two days a week until Christmas. The trial proper will probably be heard in 1960 and in the meantime the civil case will progress with all its dismal details as the law endeavours to disentangle Ireland's biggest bankruptcy. One's sympathy is with the thousands of small investors whose sole liquid assets have been lost, and I wonder how many will be dead before the final dividend is paid.

The motive for these fantastic schemes

By Robson Lowe

was apparently hatred of the London auctioneers whom Singer desired to break or dominate.

On the 29th September a party was held to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of The Philatelist, the Journal that I started on Michaelmas Day, 1934. By that year I had travelled a fair amount in Europe, South Africa and North America. Wherever I went, I met collectors who were lone wolves, not from choice but because they just did not know any others. You would rarely discuss plating problems but just varn about stamps and stamp collectors, finds and forgeries, the scandals of the Strand and Nassau Street. After one of my visits to Seattle, the local paper referred to me as "the raconteur; he is also interested in postage stamps". To start a magazine seemed the easiest way to keep in touch with the hundreds of folks who wrote long letters and expected a long reply. Looking through the first volume I have come to the conclusion that it wasn't so hot and to me the value lies in the memories it arouses - the wager with E. J. Lea, a famous bookmaker, who thought that his specialised collection of Uruguay was the best specialised collection of any one country in the world; I could not afford his £1,000 wager but I made him a £100 bet which he did not take up. For some reason I seemed to have a bee in my bonnet about the B.P.A. and made an attack on them with the constructive suggestion that this organization should be scrapped and a Society for the Protection of Cruelty to Stamp Collectors be established in its place.

Curiously enough, the duties of this phantom society are in the main carried out today by the B.P.A. On All Fools' Day 1935, we announced the first edition of the Encyclopaedia. There was a change of title in the second volume but it was the only one not to be published by the firm. Williams Brothers contributed their first

(Continued on Next Page)

Of Topical Interest



Courtesy Dr. G. M. Geldert

London Letter

(Cont'd from Page 230)

article to appear in this journal in 1936 and the racket in selling forged cancellations on Jubilee stamps stirred up trouble! There was a wordy battle with Sir John Wilson who had no orchids for Postal History or Regent Street, the promenade where we then had our offices. There was also a revealing contribution "What every collector's wife should know." Other features that were quite unusual in the first few volumes were "The Philatelist's Sermon" written by the Rev. C. S. Morton and "Malice in Plunderland" which was a wicked skit involving five philatelists. With the outbreak of War in 1939, some readers started the War-Time Stamp Club which met regularly throughout all the air raids and provided a terrific amount of fun for those collectors whose clubs had closed down for the duration.

One London Flight Cancelled

We learn from Andy Hinrichs that, to his great regret, the chartered flight from Toronto to London for the International Exhibition next year has had to be cancelled because of insufficient response. This is the chartered flight announced on page 118 of the July-August number of C. P.





Postal Cancellations of the Field Post Offices of Canada 1909 - 1946

By Lieut.-Col. R. H. Webb

On 16 June, 1909, at Niagara Camp, Ontario, "CANADA MILITIA" Field Post Office No. 1 was opened by the Postmaster-General, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who informed the gathering of distinguished guests and troops of the intention to establish a military postal service. This event, of no little significance to both soldiers and philatelists, was commemorated by a special postcard which must be one of the early, if not the earliest, official "first day" services provided by the Post Office Department. The story of this postcard was fully described in an article written by Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd W. Sharpe, Q.C., for the June 1959 edition of BNA Topics.

Nearly two years later, on 3 May 1911, the Canadian Postal Corps came into existence as a corps of the Militia with an organization comprising a base post office at Toronto and eight detachments located in London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Winnipeg and Calgary. The military duties of these detachments included, among other activities, the operation of FPOs for the central training camps across Canada.

Before enlarging upon these FPOs and their cancellations, I wish to add some background to dispel the doubt of those who know that post offices were opened prior to 1909 to serve the Armed Forces. The earliest record of which I am aware, of a purely military post office, is contained in the official report of Major-General Laurie who stated in 1885 that he had established a "MPO" at Swift Current, Sask., to serve the North-West Field Force during the Second Riel Rebellion. As no special postmarks appear to exist, I believe this MPO must have operated as an adjunct to the civilian PO at the same location. Then, there were POs known as "BRIGADE



Field Post Office, Sewell Camp - 1912

CAMP MD No. 4" in 1886, probably located at Farnham Camp, Quebec; "TORONTO ARMY POST OFFICE" operating at Exhibition Park, Toronto, in October 1911 on the occasion of the visit of HRH the Duke of Cornwall, later to become HM King George V; and "CENTRAL CAMP, PETAWAWA, ONTARIO", in 1906-1910. These POs, although bearing military designations, were operated, I believe, by civilian postal staffs, thus cannot be considered as FPOs. A similar situation existed during and after the First World War and is normal practice today. In some instances, these civilian POs located on military establishments operated simultaneously with the FPOs, but having pointed this out I will leave their story to be told at another time. Before returning to the main subject. I should also mention the military postal service organized for the Canadian Contingent in the South African War, 1899-1900. This service and its well-known cachets have been very fully described in numerous articles by Ed Richardson and others, so I wish only to state that as it did not operate any FPOs in Canada, I consider it does not fall within the scope of this article. Nevertheless, the experience of the Canadian Postal Corps in South Africa (the corps was disbanded on return to Canada in 1901) coupled with the new war clouds looming on the horizon, undoubtedly resulted in the determination of the Postmaster-General and the Army to establish at least a semi-permanent military postal service which could be mobilized quickly to serve the Forces on active service.

The term "field post office" implies mobility and secrecy, i.e. a FPO must be able to move quickly from one location to another as required by the exigencies of war without the postmarks divulging the change to friend or foe. Accordingly a FPO is normally identified by a code comprising letters or numbers or a combination thereof. Now this practice was not followed in Canada except in a very few instances, instead the great majority of FPOs were identified by the name of the camp or station in which they were located. This unusual situation was corrected in 1940-41 when the existing FPOs were re-designated "Military Post Offices" (MPOs). New POs opened to serve the Forces in Newfoundland, Labrador and the Aleutians during the Second World War, although FPOs in the above sense, on the other hand were designated as "CAPOs". Although these CAPOs were not actually in Canada as it now is, I consider they belong properly within this article.



I have divided the FPOs into the following groups and their postmarks will be described accordingly:

Canada Militia, 1909-41 Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force, 1914 Transitional Period, 1936 (?)-1941 CAPOs 1940-46 Winter Manoeuvres, 1944-45 CANADA MILITIA, 1909-41

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Circular Date Stamps

The date stamps of the "Canada Militia" FPOs appear to fall into the four general types shown in the above diagrams while minor variations are indicated in the check list which follows. This list contains all the FPOs known to me to have been



issued with "Canada Militia" date stamps. However, I am unable to state that it is complete. For instance, a FPO was opened to serve the Royal Flying Corps at Camp Leaside near Toronto but I have seen neither a postmark nor a die proof of its date stamp. Additional FPOs may have been established in some of the training camps not mentioned in the check list but again, I have seen no proof of their existence.

The camps served by these FPOs were in use normally for only a few weeks in each year except during the period 1915-18 when training was continuous from about 1 Apr. to 31 Oct., the troops returning to city billets for the winter. For several years



Mail Delivery — 1915

after the end of the War, training was severely restricted and the need for FPOs did not arise again until about 1923. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the "Canada Militia" type of date stamp seems to have been used subsequent to this year only by the FPOs in Niagara and Petawawa Camps.

The foregoing information together with the detail in the check list shows that much research is still necessary to round out the story of these elusive but fascinating postmarks.

"CANADA MILITIA" FIELD POST OFFICES CHECK LIST

Location as shown on Postmark		1	b	VAR	IET	Y C	d	ACTUAL OR KNOWN DATES OF USE		REMARKS	
		1	2	3	4	-		Earliest	Latest		
Aldershot Camp, N.S.			x					18 Sept '13	-	Contraction of the second	
Barriefield Camp, Ont.	-		F	x	-			'12	'18		
Beamsville, Ont.				x				Jun '18		Letters of "Field Post Office" are 2½ mm.	
Calgary Camp, Alta.	-			x				'16	-	Redesignated Sarcee Camp (?	
Camp Borden, Ont.			0	×		No BO		25 Aug '16	103 (108)	Two hammers: 1. T of 'Post' is over centre o M of 'Militia'. 2. T of 'Post' is over left edge of M of 'Militia'.	
Camp Hughes, Man.	1		「大田田田	x		の思い		Aug '15		Two hammers: 1. Manitoba is abbreviated 'MAN'. 2. Manitoba is in full Redesig- nated "Camp Shilo" 21 Nov '36.	
Farham Camp, Que.	100	X		x	the second			22 Jun '11	-	the set of the set	
Goderich Camp, Ont.			20	x		IA-		'11	'13	tell years he	
Levis Camp, Que.			-	x				29 Jun '14			
London Camp, Ont.				x	x			19 Jul '11	ल चाणा	wy date to there is	
Long Branch, Ont.				x	ma			Jun '18	the - out	No. Harris Martin	
Niagara Camp, Ont.	x			x		x	x	(a) 16 Jun '09 (b) -(?) (c) -(?)	 27 Feb '41	Two hammers of (a): 1. "Field Post Office No. 1". 2. "The Field Post Office No. 1"	
Petawawa Camp, Ont.		x	N. C. N.	×			x	(b)1 24 Jun '11 (b)3 — (d) 1927		Two hammers of (b)3 1. Hyphen between "CAMP- ONT". 2. No hyphen between "CAMP- ONT".	
Sewell Camp, Man.	4	-		x	-	-		- '11	- '15	Redesignated Camp Hughes, 30 Jul '15.	
St. Jean, P.Q.				x				-(?)'11			
Sussex Camp, N.B.				x		THE		2 Jul '15		ALLANIA	
Valcartier Camp, P.Q.	A MO TO A STATE OF A		x					8 Sept '14	20 Sep '20	 Two hammers: 1. a. vertical lines of P of 'Post and D of 'Canada' are in prolongation. b. letters of 'CANADA MILI- TIA' are 2½ mm. 2. a. vertical line of P of 'Post' is to left of D of CANADA. b. letters of 'CANADA MILITIA' are 2 mm. 	
Vernon Camp, B.C.		100		x				9 Jun '15	1000 - 2 A 10	The second states where the	



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Plans for our 1960 Convention and Exhibition in Kitchener are now taking definite shape.

The Kitchener - Waterloo Philatelic Society have reserved the Granite Club in Kitchener, for the 28, 29 and 30th April, 1960.

Full details will be given in our next issue, both of the entertainment programme and of the exhibition, but we can right now promise that our Kitchener friends are going all out for something out of the ordinary.

We have a small poster they have had printed before us and we quote: "Drei Tage uff fun, Fellowship, und Food mit der Trimmins, like Pigtails and Schpare Rips yet!" and we can but repeat the injunction in the poster:

Plan NOW to attend the biggest and best Convention yet!

> Kitchener 28, 29 and 30 April 1960

The Special Commemorative Postal Card mentioned in the first paragraph of Col.Webb's article on page 233.(Courtesy of B.N.A. ROPICS)

Field P. O. No. 1, Ningara Camp, June 16th, 1969.	Official Ponverie
ONOUTABLE RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, K.C., M.P., Postmaster Gonani, accomponied by Mr. Geo. Rost, Chief Post Office Super- intendent, Cranada, such Singare Juno, Ont, and formally margarated the first Field Post Office in Canada. The scremony took place in the presence of Commandant Brig. General Cotton, and members of the start, metading Lt. Cot.S. A. Denkon, Let. Col. Ham. J. S. Hendrie, Lt. Col. J. Gulloway, Let. Cot. S. A. Denkon, Let. Col. J. Mason, Et. Col. J. G. Eangton, E. A. Col. & A. Thempson, Let. Col. J. Mason, Et. Col. J. G. Eangton, Et. Ald. A. T. Thempson, Let. Col. J. Mason, Et. Col. J. G. Eangton, Et. Ald. A. T. Theorpson, Let. Col. J. Therbergham, Int Col. W. B. Hall, Major J. P. Macdonald, Mayor A. J. Yan Notrand, Major L. Drane, Carty W. B. Lindmay, Capt. C. N. Shardy, Colt. W. P. Harcher, Leert, A. A. Dyndan, Liest, J. H. McDiarmid, Lieut, E. Ford	E. E. R. Field Bost Office No. CANADA MILITIA NAGARA CAMP ONTAND
and many other officers. The Postmaster General's remarks were as follows	The second second
¹ Bigastar Grandi Collas, entera ad new 1 can avere era it alloch me avere era traditional or loss presente in the matching of the state of the matching of the state of the matching of the state	PAN JULIO JULIO Apparent of the off-call and particular Apparent off-call and particular

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How many members have YOU brought into The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada in 1959? Is your name on the Honour Roll? Glance at it and see which members are actively working on behalf of the Royal of Canada. 80 odd members have brought in 240 new members to the Society. What have the other 1,200 done?

If our President can land over 50 new members, surely it is not too much to expect our 1,300 members to bring in at least ONE each year?

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We want to see every member's name on the Honour Roll. Can the Directors rely on your assistance and co-operation towards this effort?

Do it yourself-NOW! Get behind your Society, The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, and be proud to be associated with it.

SO - ALL TOGETHER - LET'S GO!

I hereby apply for membership in THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA, enclosing herewith, Admission Fee of \$1.00 plus required amount of the Annual Dues.

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Application filed during	1.00	1.50	2.50

(*) Denotes C.P.S. members obtaining new members.

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The Secretary's Page

The applicants listed below have applied for membership in the Society. In accordance with the Constitution, their names are hereby published. If no adverse reports are received within thirty days of publication, they will be admitted to full membership.

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The Jarrett Sale



The first session of the auction of the Jarrett collection took place on the 14th October at J. N. Sissons' offices. The Jarrett Collection was 50 years in the making and formed the basis of his famous book on BNA published in 1929. After 30 years, this book is still a classic and eagerly sought after by students of the stamps of Canada. Mr. Jarrett had uncanny knowledge as to where an stamps were located and made many finds over the years. He was also willing, in the day when the stamps of Canada were not so popular as they are today, to pay a little more than the other fellow for items that appealed to him. Consequently his collection abounds in choice covers, cancellations, multiples and proofs. The prices realized at this first session were high, particularly on the unique items.

A superb mint pair of 12d sold reasonably to L. A. Davenport, of Toronto, for \$17,000, while a single superb copy of the same stamp went to Raymond Weill, of New Orleans, for \$8,250. A 3d on cover with a superb 1857 Streetsville, Canada West, cancellation and Crown cancellation, fetched \$1,400 against an estimated value of \$1,000, and the rare cover with two copies of the 3d Beaver, with a Pembina, USA cancellation, realized \$1,250. The best of the 10d covers went for \$1,050, while single copies of the 10d ranged from \$40 to \$350, according to condition.

An interesting cover from Montreal to England bearing 6 copies of the 6d fetched \$1,800. It is interesting to note that Mr. Jarrett bought this cover a few years ago for \$400.

A combination cover, with a strip of three 1/2d perf., with a pair of 3d perf., paying the 71/2d rate to England, brought

- 6497 Dyke, Cyril D., Box 68, GLEN-AVON, SASK.
- 4167 Martin, R. C., Prof. Eng., 65 Gamble Ave., Apt. 201, TORONTO 6, ONT.
- 6671 Reid, W. J., 407 Elgin St., Apt. 33, OTTAWA, ONT.
- 6777 Nesbitt, W. A., 530 Highcroft Ave., OTTAWA, ONT.
- 7153 Brown, John Huntington, 621 Cummings Ave., Apt. 212, OTTAWA, ONT.
- 7219 Day, Della M., 28 Speers Ave., WESTON, ONT.
- 4330 Carter, John M., 429 Lytton Blvd., TORONTO 12, ONT.
- 6305 James, G. H., 84 Hollyrood Heights Drive, PORT CREDIT, ONT.
- 6775 Wilton, E. H., 2860 Glencoe Ave., MONTREAL 16, P.Q.
- 5444 McCullough, R. D., 8755 67th Ave., EDMONTON, ALTA.
- 6869 Brakefield-Moore, Supt. E., 14 Roxton Rd., HALIFAX, N.S.
- 6337 Pieper, Dr. Erich, 565½ Carlton St., ST. CATHARINES, ONT.
- 6536 Corbett, Dr. H. V., Dartmouth Shopping Centre, Suite 204, DART-MOUTH, N.S.
- 6872 Gilbert, J. H., Mermaid House, 34 New Street, PLYMOUTH, DEVON, ENGLAND.

CHAPTER CHANGES

- Chapter No. 51 Hamilton Philatelic Society. President: Mr. F. Atkinson; Secretary: Mr. Clarence J. Short, 18 Hixon St., Hamilton, Ont.
- Chapter No. 26 Leaside Stamp Club. President: C. A. Oyler; Secretary: R. F. Smith, 300 Airdrie Rd., Toronto 17, Ont.

\$1,250, although slightly defective. One of the rarest items of the sale, which, incidentally grossed \$78,000, was a block of four of the 3d perf., of which only one other block is known, and it went for \$1,600. An unusual 7½d, with enormous margins and imprint, fetched \$1,100, although slightly creased.

A horizontal sheet marginal pair of 6d on laid paper, lightly cancelled, went for \$1,300. Very fine copies of the 7½d used ranged from \$160 to \$320, and on cover, from \$700 to \$825.



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