Dear Friends:—

Several weeks ago a young man came into our store with a Vatican City Collection that was for sale. An almost complete range of all issues in fine mint condition — a very attractive lot, and so I bought it. Then this week an older man brought in a collection of Vatican City he was selling, identical to the one described above — same album — same stamps — same condition and same catalogue value. Well I thought this very unusual, so I looked into the safe full expecting to see that the first one I had purchased had disappeared, but no, it was still there. When I started to tell the man about this unusual coincidence, he smiled and said “that was my son’s collection you bought.” They had collected together, forming these similar collections, and I’m sure had a father-son relationship that few are lucky enough to achieve.

A beautiful lot of mint Canadian stamps were brought into the office for valuation by a young lawyer. He was acting on behalf of his father-in-law who lived in New York. We made our valuation and the offer was rejected. However, several weeks later I received a letter from New York asking if our offer was still good. I replied that it was, and in due course received the stamps. No doubt our price was higher than the New York dealers. All stamps were unhinged, mint and mostly blocks — many with plate numbers starting with the 1897 Jubilee, Maple Leaf, Numerals, Admirals, beautiful coil strips, 50c Bluenose superb plate block, all the later $1.00’s in plate blocks, Special Delivery early issues etc.

A local new issue dealer, needing cash sold us part of his stock. All were mint topical complete sets — a beautiful lot, valued and paid for within an hour. His parting comment was “I knew your offer would be the highest, I’m satisfied.”

Not often I can walk from the office to a home in our immediate area and buy a collection. This happened with Mr. Briard who lives in Rosedale and is a long time customer and friend. He recently decided to sell his collection of Canada — practically all mint, beautifully arranged and mounted in 27 albums. His parting words “I’m satisfied, but be sure to let me know when you want to sell your house.” Needless to say Mr. Briard is in the Real Estate business.

An Austrian collection was received in the mail. It was a very nice lot cataloguing about $2,000.00. A cheque was sent within 24 hours and a deal completed. There is no problem in selling your stamps by shipping them to us by mail or Express. Our policy is to value the stamps immediately upon receipt and send off our cheque. This is with the clear understanding that if you are not completely satisfied, then your stamps will be returned promptly in the same condition as received. If you have any questions on this method of selling your stamps, please write or telephone me.

Philatelically yours,

HARRY B. MARTIN, Jr.

Empire Stamp Corporation Limited

1150 YONGE STREET • TORONTO, ONTARIO

(Telephone 921-8967)
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST

EDITOR
KENNETH ROWE, Apt. 403, 90 Warren Road
Toronto 195, Canada

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age is required if the material is to be returned.

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not necessarily endorsed by the Society and/or this journal.)
EDITORIAL

"To purchase the unique no price is too high"

Canada seems to be rapidly acquiring all the more undesirable features that plague the hobby.

Apparently some person has decided that an island off the Nova Scotia coast, which has one summer residence, two navigation lights and 1,000 seagulls, needs an issue of "local carriage labels." 42,000 labels have been printed with a face value of 9c. each in seven different designs. That works out at 42 labels for each seagull and very appropriately the labels bear seven different birds as their motif.

Apparently, we are dealing with very well educated birds as 1500 F.D.C. were prepared and mailed (with additional Canadian postage to pay their passage) as bait.

The organizers are no doubt hoping to attract flocks of the species of Great Wide-eyed Sucker.

What is more upsetting is that apparently the Canada Post Office has not taken exception to the issue other than to say that the labels must not be placed on the front of the envelopes. Ye Gods!! What next?

Major R. K. Malott reports the addition of four new programmes to our Slide Library. Please add them to the list published in the Directory and contact Major Malott if you would like to see them.

37. Canadian Pioneer Air Mail Envelopes and Stamps—by Major R. K. Malott
38. Canadian Semi-Official Air Mail Stamps On & Off Cover—by Major R. K. Malott
39. Canadian Air Mail Stamps Regular & Varieties—by Major R. K. Malott

CANPEX '72

Klondike days in Edmonton is funtime, plan now to holiday in Alberta next July. CANPEX '72 the 44th convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada to be held at the Chateau Lacombe in Edmonton from July 6th to 8th is already shaping up as the biggest and best show ever held in Canada.

The mid-summer date was decided on in order to accommodate collectors with children in school, also to compensate for the long journey most must undertake to attend this far West it is at a time when there are other attractions. The world famous Calgary Stampede will be going strong all the following week. July is also a good time to tour the Canadian Rockies, close at hand is Banff, Lake Louise, the Columbia Icefields and the mountain holiday resort of Jasper Park. The annual fair in Edmonton now called Klondike Days will be in full swing from the 20th to 29th, time permitting be sure to attend.

For further particulars write to the Edmonton Stamp Club, P.O. Box 399, Edmonton '15, Alberta, Canada.

NORFOLK ISLAND

NORFOLK ISLAND lies between New Zealand and New Caledonia in the South Pacific Ocean. It has its own postal service and being an External Territory of Australia also has an Australian postcode number (2899). Air services operate to Sydney (Qantas twice weekly—1,035 miles) and to Auckland (Air New Zealand weekly—660 miles).

Uninhabited when discovered by Captain Cook in 1774, Norfolk Island became the second British settlement in the Pacific and served as a penal station from 1788 to 1813 and from 1825 to 1855. In 1856 it became the home of the remaining descendants of the "Bounty" mutineers. The convict settlement at Kingston is unique for the preservation of its setting.

The Island measures some 5 miles by 3 miles. Except at Kingston in the south and Cascade landing on the north-
ern side, precipitous cliffs rise from the sea. The Island is a plateau about 350 feet high with many valleys and two mountain peaks rising to 1,000 feet. Wooded with Norfolk Island pines it has strikingly beautiful scenery. It is free of harmful reptiles and insects and the sea abounds with fish. Year-round swimming is enjoyed at the reef-enclosed beach at Kingston.

A representation folder is on sale containing the full definitive set of bird stamps (15 stamps—values 1c., 2 c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 7c., 9c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 45c., 50c. and $1). The folder gives a brief account of the birds illustrated on the stamps and is similar in layout to that issued for the previous definitive ship stamps. The front cover features the Norfolk Island Kingfisher which appears on the $1 stamp.

The cost of the presentation folder complete with a full set of stamps will be $4.00. Approximately 8,000 only of these presentation sets are being made.

The folders are obtainable from the Chief Philatelic Office, Norfolk Island, 2899, South Pacific or from the Philatelic Sales Points of the Australian Post Office located in the main Post Offices of all capital cities. Orders will be dealt with strictly in order of receipt.

SALES DEPARTMENT

My request for members to send in new books as mentioned in the last issue is starting to bring some tangible results; however many many more are required. As usual early Canada both used and mint is in the greatest demand with books of the following countries or groups wanted immediately:

Early and middle FRANCE...

mint and used

NETHERLANDS and colonies...

mint and used

Early and middle Switzerland...

mint and used

ALL SCANDINAVIAN countries except Finland.

GREAT BRITAIN...

most issues

mint and used

including phosphor types.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND and Pacific Islands...

all

mint and used

Early and middle U.S.A.

mint and used

We have large stocks of blank books awaiting your orders for shipment. Books cost five for a dollar, postpaid.

We have recently received large lots of used CanadianOfficials with some books of mint Officials. There are still some semi-official airmails available and worth looking at. For those of you interested in mint Canadian plate blocks we have some nice books starting at about Scott 150 and reaching to the modern issues. Some of the very expensive airmail plate blocks are still available but will only be sent to serious buyers.

COVERS: Early covers (including stampless) of GREAT BRITAIN: Canadian First Flights: and mixed Airmail cover lots are still available.

If you have not yet received a sales circuit it maybe because you haven’t written and I would appreciate hearing from you. Maybe I have something for you... Yes??

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Ontario, Canada

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England


From time to time a Canadian collection becomes available for sale through our private treaty department (David Muscott can tell you if anything appropriate is currently “on the cards”).
CANADIAN STRAIGHT EDGE STAMPS

By R. A. LEWIS, RPSC 8674

A fascinating specialty that is catching on in Canadian philatelic spheres is the assembling of various type collections of straight edged stamps. These once despised stamps have become popular at the present time probably because there have been a number of commemoratives within the last few years, commencing with the Nonsuch Issue in June, 1968. These were printed by the British-American Bank Note Company Limited which had not acquired a contract since the New Brunswick commemorative of 1934.

The straight edged stamps that this article explores are those that were officially issued for postage purposes. It therefore excludes sheets that were only partly processed such as the 1928 Scroll Issue where pairs, imperf between, are on the market.

There are four distinct sources of straight edged stamps, or part perforates as they are sometimes called. The most common would be booklet panes and coils (rolls), both of which have been with us continually since 1900 and 1912 respectively. Research on sheet stamps and coils (rolls), both of which have been with us continually since 1900 and 1912 respectively. Research on sheet stamps coming part perforate is not complete but it appears that the first such stamps were issued January 15th, 1914 with the introduction of the Admiral Issue in a new type sheet. These sheets were printed with 400 subjects (20 x 20) and severed into panes of 100 by cutting between the 10th and 11th rows both horizontally and vertically. An exception was the 50 cent black (but not black brown) which came in sheets of 200 (20 x 10) and panes of 100. In this case the only straight edges would be left and a right vertical edge. For all the rest of the Admiral Issue it is possible to collect eight different part perforates, i.e. each of the four sides and the four corners.

Sheet stamps with part perforates continued to be issued until 1934 with the Jacques Cartier commemorative being the last until recent years. It is interesting, if not confusing, to note that during the period 1914 to 1934 there was no consistency in the perforating and cutting procedure, such that sheets came with no straight edges, two straight edges, or the eight referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The Canadian Bank Note Company Limited obtained the printing contract in April, 1935 and their processes have not resulted in part perforates from sheets to date. However, when the British-American Bank Note Company re-entered printing of stamps, the commem-
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AND STAMP COLLECTORS

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POSTAL STATION "B"
Sparks Street Mall, Cor. Sparks and Elgin Streets, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5A0
Station Haute Ville
3 rue Buade, Quebec 4, P.Q.
"Postal Station "C"
Fairview Mall, Cor. Don Mills Road and Sheppard Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario (Metropolitan Toronto)

* Packages of assorted single stamps only are available at this location.

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ET COLLECTIONNEURS DE TIMBRES,
LES POSTES CANADIENNES ONT MIS SUR PIED
UN CENTRE DE SERVICE POSTAL OFFRANT UNE
EXPOSITION DE TIMBRES-POSTE ET LA POSSIBILITE
D'ACHETER DES TIMBRES A L'ETAT NEUF A LEUR
VALEUR NOMINALE AUX ENDROITS SUIVANTS:

SUCCURSALE POSTALE "B" 1250, rue Université, Montréal 110 (P.Q.)
SUCCURSALE POSTALE "B"
Rue Sparks, Au coin des rues
(Sparks et Elgin, Ottawa)
(Ontario) K1P 5A0
Succursale Haute-Ville
3, rue Buade Québec 4 (P.Q.)
"Succursale postale "C"
Fairview Mall Au coin de Don Mills
Road et de Sheppard
Avenue, Willowdale (Ontario)
(Toronto métropolitain)

* Seules peuvent être obtenues, à cet endroit, des envelopes de timbres assortis.
oratives from their presses during the years 1968, 1969 and 1970 came in sheets containing three sides imperforate (having no selvege). This company continues to print commemoratives but since the Mowat Issue in 1970 has ceased producing the tabless sheets. In addition to the commemoratives, the British-American Bank Note Company obtained the contract to print the 6 cent definitive (Centennial Issue) and it came with part perfs. It is interesting to note that they also printed the recently issued 7 cent definitive but no straight edges appear. It therefore looks like we may have seen the end of straight edges on sheets, for the time being at least.

The fourth scourge of straight edged stamps is the miniature panes. These are also referred to as Cello-Paqs. The first was issued in 1961 with the then current definitive issue and the last came in 1967. These small panes were short lived as the experiment did not prove to be popular and in its place there was much experimentation with booklets. All miniature panes had straight edges on each side, hence there are eight possible positions.

Since there is such a variety of different positions and types of part perforates a booklet has recently been published to catalogue all the known varieties and positions. The latest count (including the recent combination booklet which contains 1, 3 and 7 cent stamps) shows 1,115 possible varieties. This includes separate listings for tagged stamps, dies, papers and printings. In spite of the large number of possibilities the cost of assembling a complete collection, which is theoretically possible, should not be great as the most expensive items are the 1926 2 cent Admiral surcharge (one line) or the $1 Parliament Buildings Issue of 1928. The latter item is of the type that only comes in two varieties, imperf horizontally either top or bottom edge. Actually the most significant cost is in terms of time but

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1935 — UNUSED
B. C. JUBILEE'S

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<td>Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceylon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Falkland Islands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
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</tr>
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<td>India</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>9.90</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Somaliland</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-West Africa</td>
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<tr>
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<td>6.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern Rhodesia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Straits Settlements</td>
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<td>Swaziland</td>
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1948 — UNUSED
SILVER WEDDING’S

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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Others available — SEND WANT LISTS FROM YOUR FAVORITE COUNTRIES PRIOR TO 1960.

---

L. C. P. Davenport
7 JACKES AVENUE, APT. 308
TORONTO 190, CANADA
Mr. Bernard D. Harmer
H.R. Harmer, Inc.
4 W. 45th St.
New York, N.Y. 10036

Dear Mr. Harmer:

Many thanks for the latest and final check realized from the sale of the H.R. Harmer collection of Irish Free State materials.

The entire transaction was handled in a professional manner, beginning with the visit of your appraiser to my home, some 70 miles west of Chicago. The preparation of the catalog, with its meticulous attention to lot breakdown, descriptions, and illustrations, stands as a prime example of the art.

Further, the advertising and publicity in the philatelic press were first-rate. Prompt remittances, including the generous advance, were also appreciated.

Again, thanks for a professional performance.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

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the resulting satisfaction of achievement serves to justify the effort expended.

One of the hang-ups in this particular specialty is the ease in which straight edges can be "manufactured" with scissors. This is not really the problem it appears to be because of the small value attached to recent part perfs which indeed look much like a scissor cut because of the sharp edge. However, in the case of older issues it is usually easy to separate legitimate copies by the rough edges caused by the guillotine cutter. After one has gained experience in the field it is surprisingly easy to isolate the forgeries.

It is a known fact that part perforates can often be bought at a significant discount from trade prices but it will not likely always be the case, particularly in the older issues where straight edges were treated as damaged stamps and discarded thereby limiting the number remaining for collectors to obtain. A corner stamp from a sheet (see illustration) must surely have a premium value and it is a virtual certainty that such will be the case in a few years as there become more and more collectors in this field of philately. Consider the number of corner stamps that now exist for earlier issues having regard for the fact that there was only one per page of 100, or 50! Surely a premium of three or four times catalogue would be reasonable in many cases.

A few comments regarding mounting or displaying seem appropriate. It is always a matter of personal taste, and while most choose to mount in block form, with straight edges all around the outside edges, it would seem more logical to set up nearest to the form of manufacture. It would follow therefore that the block form is most acceptable for booklet panes, miniature panes and recent sheet stamps, while the earlier sheet stamps would be laid out with the four corner stamps placed in a block with perforations all around the outside. Then the four remaining stamps may be placed around the block in any suitable position. In those situations where there are only two stamps involved positioning does not seem so important.

There is much more research to be done in this specialty but most of it lies in study of sheet stamps issued prior to the Canadian Bank Note era which commenced in 1935. Any information available from readers would be greatly appreciated.

---

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and way down south

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For regular delivery of The Australian Philatelic Bulletin and Stamp Preview, write to the Philatelic Mailing List, P.O. Box 259, South Melbourne, Victoria, 3205, Australia.
Our trip to Europe allowed us a few minutes in each place for stamps. You go to the Stamp Mall on the Strand and someone from your club, three thousand miles away, will be there. When all other stores are closed, here one can find all the dealers with their little stands. One thing which impressed me is that some have gone over to computer inventory control. With capital gains tax D Day coming up soon our dealers may have to resort to some improved inventory methods. It is interesting that many hotels collect stamps for their visitors. In Switzerland I was allowed to sort through a huge box of commemoratives and I also got a few from a hotel in Denmark. If you need stockbooks and albums Germany is the place. The prices are about half of what they are here. There is hardly a dealer who will not give you a few percent off from the price for a catalogue. Just about the opposite from here where every dealer takes as much as he can for a catalogue except for a few sources in the USA.

Forgeries and reprints of European classics are wanted in Europe for reference collections. I sold some to an Italian dealer in Venice. The craze for full gum stamps has turned into another sideline. Mint stamps without gum, especially the classics, are offered. I fail to see the point but soon we may have mint with full gum, mint hinged, mint without gum and mint but cancelled. Can you think of any others?

There is a rumour that one stamp dealer may take the plunge and advertise on the back of the Opal booklets. German stamp booklets used to have such advertising and the Philatelic Agency advertised on some of the Israel booklets. The early German advertising booklets are very rare today.

The revalued Canadian postal stationery exists only pre-cancelled. The regular stationery will be used up as is and will not be changed. The 5c. envelopes, size 8 and 10 have been issued revalued. The white 5c. postcard, plain and rouletted and the 5c. postcard cream plain and rouletted exist. The rouletted cards are often overlooked by collectors because they do not find their way into a normal postoffice. These are sold in sheet form for businesses and these are listed in the Webb catalogue. The revaluation was done by one company only and I have not seen any difference in this overprint such as the previous issue, which came in two dies. The 7c. cards use a new miniature die, but I can not explain why a smaller size was used for the card. One thing is certain that the Canadian Post Office is not abiding by the Universal Postal Union regulations adopted in Tokyo in November 1969. Post cards must measure not less than 3 ¼ by 5 ½ inches and not more than 4 ¼ by 6 inches. A similar requirement for envelopes is to become effective 1 October 1973. Our cards have dimensions differing from these requirements. There will be no more reply cards, another regulation of the UPU.

There have been a number of complaints by dealers that the Post Office is going into their business by selling First Day Covers and soon stamp albums. I notice that European Post Offices do not hesitate to advertise their own FDCs, souvenir mounting sheets for albums, special cancelled stamps and booklets about their stamps. Some offices sell
THIS 'n THAT

THIS — IS TO LET YOU KNOW THAT ONE OF OUR MOST INTERESTING PURCHASES FOR SOME TIME IS A LARGE (24 CUBIC FEET, ACCORDING TO THE EXPRESS COMPANY) COLLECTION COVERING MANY AREAS OF THE WORLD. AMONG THE COUNTRIES SHOWING MORE THAN AVERAGE STRENGTH ARE NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOME OF THE BRITISH PACIFIC ISLANDS, SOUTH AFRICA, GREAT BRITAIN AND NORWAY. ANOTHER COLLECTION JUST PURCHASED CONSISTS OF BRITISH WEST INDIES WITH QUEEN ELIZABETH II VIRTUALLY COMPLETE MINT, GEORGE VI ALMOST COMPLETE, WITH MANY HIGH VALUES USED AS WELL. THIS MIGHT BE A GOOD TIME TO GET YOUR WANT LISTS IN QUICKLY FOR ANY OF THESE COUNTRIES.

THAT — YOU WILL NOTICE THAT NO MENTION IS MADE OF CANADA IN THE PRECEDING PARAGRAPH. THAT IS BECAUSE WE ARE INTERESTED IN BUYING A COLLECTION OF CANADA THAT IS STRONG IN CHOICE QUALITY MINT CANADA PRIOR TO 1940. IF YOU ARE A SERIOUS SELLER, PLEASE CONTACT US, AND WE WILL REPLY PROMPTLY.

George S. Wegg Limited
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TELEPHONES: Area Code 416 - 368-7528 489-1344
- CANADIAN AGENTS FOR ROBSON LOWE LIMITED
used stamps and still the dealers are doing very well. Of course, European dealers started the FDC sale much later than here and so the Post Office did not take away much of the profit. For the first few issues dealers have not lost much business here but one will have to wait for the next issues to see if collectors prefer the PO FDCs or the private FDCs.

You may remember that I forecast that the new definitives would not bear the portrait of Her Majesty. The 7c. was issued in the old style. No decision has apparently been made and the Queen will have to give consent to such a move which we believe has not been obtained. Sooner or later a decision will have to be made to replace the present regular set with a new one.

All of you who attended the Canadian National Exhibition will know that the PO issued 15 different picture postcards. Each card shows a picture of a Canadian scene. A miniature of this reproduced on the reverse side with 7 cents added. The 15 cards sell for $3.00 and can be obtained from the Philatelic Agency. No prior announcement was made about these cards.

The following new items just appeared at the Philatelic Agency: No. 8 and No. 10 envelope 6c. black precancelled, the 6c. black sheet from precanceled, this is from the re-worked die, the 6c. black sheet from original die tagged but in the centre instead of the side and what is called a “Postettes” which is a folding sheet with a 7c. stamp similar to the airmail sheet which sell for 5 per package for 69 cents. Hamilton and Windsor will be the first to receive these for a trial period.

\[
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<tr>
<td>R230 Rev, face with order</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash with order. Priced singly but less if ordered by tens (or more) Condition guaranteed.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
\end{array}
\]

FRED JARRETT
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Toronto, Ont.
IF YOU HAVE STAMPS TO SELL

... THEN READ THIS TYPICAL LETTER

George K. Mauer
2483 Fairway Drive
Costa Mesa, California 92627

Dear Mr. Harris,

Thank you for your cordial letter. Thank you, too, for the generous check you enclosed. The amount you offered for my collection of stamps was far more than I had expected to realize.

I had discovered that most dealers were willing to buy only the better items. Those who might have been interested in the whole lot weren't financially able to pay cash. Private collectors wanted just a few items here and there.

Your firm, on the contrary, was willing to buy the entire collection, was willing to appraise it at your own cost; and, if your appraisal wasn't satisfactory, to send back the collection to me at your own expense. I considered it a mighty fair proposition.

I am indeed most happy with the whole transaction. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

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To replenish our extensive retail stocks we are constantly buying—at generous prices—collections and accumulations made by stamp collectors provided they are worth $100 or more.

Our free appraisals, good prices, and prompt payments—with no hanging or delays—have made us innumerable friends among collectors with stamps to sell. . . . Send only 25¢ for this booklet of valuable information, "If You Have Stamps to Sell," and read it for your own protection before disposing of your collection.

H. E. HARRIS & CO., CATALOG DEPT., BOSTON, MASS. 02117

"THE WORLD'S LARGEST STAMP FIRM—FOUNDED IN 1916"
Before listing this issue’s varieties I would like to thank those who have written me, reporting their findings. I must caution, however, that in order to prove an error constant, at least two examples must be seen.

A. Group of Seven 1970

1) blue dot by 6, but lower than #4 mentioned in the March-April issue of “The Canadian Philatelist”. Caused by a minute particle damaging the plate.—row 9 #2. Reported by Laverigne (RPSC #9661)

B. Rutherford, March 21, 1971. — Lithographed by the British American Bank Note Co. in three colours: orange, red and black — 50 stamps per sheet — five horizontal rows of ten. Flaws caused by particles damaging the plate.

1) small orange dot in “C” of Canada, row 6 #1
2) large orange dot in “C” of Canada, row 1 #5
3) orange dot above first “a” of Canada, row 9 #4
4) orange dot in “n” of Canada, row 5 #4

C. Maple in Spring, April 15, 1971. Lithographed by Ashton Potter Limited in sheets of 50 — Five rows of ten. Variety caused by the master die being damaged.

1) red dot above and between the last “a” of Canada and “6”, row 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, stamp #9. Variety caused by a minute particle on plate.
2) blue dot to the left of the “P” of Printemps, row 1 #3
3) two red dots between “g” of Spring and “P” of Printemps, row 4 #9
4) red dot in lower left margin, row 5 #1
5) grey dot left of “C” of Canada, two red dots above “n a”, row 2 #6
SAXONY 3 pf. red in original sheet,
the most important and spectacular rarity of German philately, starting
price DM 250,000.-- or Can. $80,000, was the most valuable and the
"top" item of

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offer your stamps to interested parties of considerable means in all parts
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Cable Address: EDMORO
The NAME OF WORLDWIDE RENOWN
6) red dot in "C" of Canada, grey dot below "n a", row 3 #6
7) red dot by "C" of Canada, row 2 #8
8) red dot between "a d" of Canada
9) blue dot in last "a" of Canada, row 3 #3
10) red dot in last "a" of Canada, blue dot above "6", row 2 #1
11) grey "hook" on "6", row 2 #5
12) red dot above first "a" of Canada, row 5 #3
13) black dot by 6, row 3 #4
14) red dot left of "P" of Printemps, row 2 #3
15) red dot by "6", row 1 #5
16) grey "knob" in "r" of Printemps, row 5 #7

D. Samuel Hearne - May 7, 1971. Printed by the British American Bank Notes Co. in two colour gravure and one colour steel in sheets of 50 — ten horizontal rows of five.

1) the right hand of the bottom point on the "compass" shows doubling. I believe this to be a retouch but stand to be corrected on this point. It does vary in length with different subjects on the plate: Row 1 #1 - very slight; Row 2 #1, 2, 4 - medium length; Row 3 #4 - very slight; Row 7 #2 - very long.

Canpex '72

New 4th. OHMS CATALOG free
describing fully, illustrating and pricing the 257 major, and 667 minor varieties, ranging from the 8-Hole Perforated 1918 Admirals, to the 1962 Overprinted Q.E. 'G', with no further issues by the Canada P.O. To adult collectors, interested in further data on this Canadian group, I will forward the new 4th edition CATALOG ($3.00) with 256 illustrations, free, (add 25c. for postage). Please send wantlist, or request to see a selection.

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- WANT LISTS recorded when they are unable to be filled immediately. Scott Numbers O.K.

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|------|-------------|------|
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| 60  | 75p | $0.42
| 79  | 140 | $0.65
| 80  | 140 | $0.55
| 90  | 150-53 | $0.65
| 91  | 150 | $0.90
| 92  | 152 | $0.65
| 82  | 152-2 | $0.75
| 84-01 | 158-62 U | $0.50
| 85  | 161 | $0.80
| 87  | 161 | $0.80
| 87a | 162 | $0.50
| 88  | 162 | $0.65
| 88a | 162-8 | $0.50
| 89  | 163-8 | $0.50
| 90  | 163-8 | $0.50
| 91  | 163 | $0.50
| 93-8 | 168 | $0.30
| 97  | 168 | $0.50
| 98  | 168 | $0.50
| 99-111 | 169 | $0.50
| 102b| 169 | $0.50
| 105 | 169 | $0.50
| 105a | 169 | $0.50
| 106 | 169 | $0.50
| 108 | 169 | $0.50
| 109 | 169 | $0.50
| 109a| 169 | $0.50
| 110 | 169 | $0.50
| 112 | 169 | $0.50
| 113 | 169 | $0.50

PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

Each FORTNIGHTLY LIST contains about 4,000 items country by country
Write for Free Copy to

B. J. HUNTER
Weston Lea, Albury, Guilford, England
MARIANNE

FIG. 1

FIG. 2

FIG. 3

FIG. 4

FIG. 5

FIG. 6

FIG. 7

FIG. 8

FIG. 9

FIG. 10

FIG. 11

FIG. 12

FIG. 13

FIG. 14

FIG. 15

FIG. 16
Who Is Marianne?

By F. ALUSIO #8871

The Republic of France is symbolized by a female visage, often adorned by a Phrygian cap. Here is explained the secret of her name.

"MARIANNE" OF PEACE

The representation of the Republic on the French postage stamps has been ceaselessly, since their issue in 1849, depicted with features of a young woman whose head is surrounded at times by ears of wheat mixed with vine branches, to evoke Demeter (Greek goddess of agriculture) to give her blessing to the crops. Others are depicted with a Phrygian cap because this headgear was worn some time ago by the convicts liberated from the penal colony and it is also the emblem of recovered liberty.

The Provisional Government of the Second Republic, for fear of annoying some reactionary people adopted for its symbol not the representation of Liberty, but a wise Ceres (Fig. 1) (Roman goddess of agriculture). Her reign, however, was transient and she vanished from the stamps when Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was nominated first president and then Emperor of France. In 1870 the Empire collapsed and Ceres reap- appeared on stamps. The personification of the Third Republic abandoned its olympic attributes and assumed the design of a single woman on the stamp which philatelists designate as the "Mouchon Type". (Fig. 2) She holds on the right The Hand of Justice and on the left The Declaration of the Rights of Man. At the same time a large size horizontal stamp called the "Merson" type (Fig.3) was issued. The young woman, who is thought to be "Marianne", is seated casually in a thoughtful position in a rural setting. The Republic then personified itself with the famous "Sower" by Roty (Fig. 4) and for thirty years, "Marianne", at a restful pace and with a graceful gesture sowed the wheat.

"MARIANNE" OF WAR

Between the two wars during a period of increased perils, a new "Marianne" (Fig. 5) stretched towards the world with an olive branch in her arms. Then, in 1939, under the guise of Iris (Fig. 6) (Goddess of the rainbow and a messenger of the Gods) she sought to hold the torch of liberty. Nevertheless the war came and "Marianne" (Fig. 7) escaped to London and inspired the engraved Edmond Dulac to design one of the most beautiful modern stamps that France has ever had. In Algiers another "Marianne" (Fig. 8) is born; here Phrygian cap is surrounded by a laurel crown.

At last France was liberated and we see it in the serene face of "Marianne" (Fig. 9) by Grandon which then resumes the graceful line of "Mariannes"—by Mueller with the face exposed to the sun (Fig. 10) or the one who reaps the corn-wheat (Fig. 11); the "Marianne" on the prow (Fig. 12); the "Marianne" by Decaries (Fig. 13) by Cocteau (Fig. 14), by Cheffer (Fig. 15) (Cheffer died before he saw his work accomplished and it was the engraver Durrens who completed the final design) and recently another "Marianne" by Bequet (Fig. 16) has seen the light.

WHY "MARIANNE"?

Marianne, therefore, reigns in France's stamp albums and has done for more than a hundred years. Now let us imagine, philatelist friends, that you ask yourself the question: Why Marianne? Why was this name chosen rather than another to symbolize in France the republican regime? Does this name belong to any historical personage or was it born from a myth? Do not be ash-
CANADA and B.N.A. VARIETIES
FROM THE SPECIALISTS

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<td>192a</td>
<td>'Broken E' Mint Block of 6</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>218</td>
<td>'Bullet Hole' Mint Block of 4</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>424</td>
<td>A Mint Sheet with a Diagonal Paper Crease running across the top half of the Sheet before printing. An interesting seldom seen variety</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>480</td>
<td>A Fine Used Copy of the Narwhal 'Missing Green' variety</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Prince Edward Island — The 'TWC' Variety in a Block of 4</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J7a</td>
<td>Newfoundland — Mint Half Sheet of 50 with the 'Lue' Variety. A splendid showpiece</td>
<td>125.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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MEMBER: R.P.S.C. #9272, S.P.A. #26171
amed, dear philatelists, of your ignorance. If you interrogate a thousand persons chosen at random in France's territory you would not find ten who would be in the position to give an answer. Certain it is taught to all the school children that "Marianne" symbolizes the democratic regime of their country. Greater explanations are not given because . . . the historical truth of the origin of "Marianne" is unknown! Some fantastic hypotheses exist and there is an official version that explains it in this way:

In 1589 France's King Henry III was assassinated by a fanatical monk who was a partisan of the Holy League. A few years after this event a book appeared titled "De Rege et Regis Institutione" which is a manual of the perfect regicide (one who kills a king). The author distinguishes different types of tyrants and proclaims that it is the right of the people and simple citizens to kill a monarch who reigns illegally or acts against the civil rights. The author supports his thesis with different examples and considers the assassination of Henry III as a step to the betterment of France.

King Henry IV ascended to the throne and he was also assassinated by a fanatic. The Parliament of Paris condemned the famous book and ordered that it be burned in Public Square. The author of the book was a Spanish Jesuit monk who answered to the name of Mariana.

This name through the following two centuries was the standard-bearer of all those who would support in France the insurrection against the absolute monarchy and prepared the Great Revolution which broke out in 1789. The name Mariana, repeated by those who knew of his ideas, transformed it into "Marianne" which was the symbol of the new ideas.

But another strange fact occurred. In the XVII century a Marion was designated as a woman of wicked customs and the royalists wishing to express contempt for the new regime named the Republic "Marianne". They helped thus, with base intentions, to make sport with this name.

Soon after the 1848 Revolution and the coup d'etat committed by Napoleon III, the disappointed and disgruntled republicans reunited and formed secret societies with the aim of overthrowing the Empire and to restoring the Republic. The leaders of these societies were men like Ledru-Rollin and Giuseppe Mazzini. To revive the memory of the monk Mariana—and also that of a certain Marie-Anne, a beautiful girl who posed as a model for Rude when he sculptured "The Volunteers of 93" for the Arc de Triomphe, - Ledru-Rollin and his committee in London gave to these societies the revered name of "Marianne" as a symbol.

In 1870 the Third Republic was proclaimed and a Provisional Government was formed. Of the eleven members nine were freemasons: Gambetta, Arago, Jules Ferry, etc. The lodge to which they belonged was called "Marianne". Since then, and with such foundations, it is natural that the French Republic has chosen this name for its symbol and no political party has ever thought to change it.
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Album for revenues is being published in sections and several have been completed so far. As to revenues themselves, we are always in the market for larger collections and accumulations. Our latest purchase, for example, was an estate property consisting of one of the finest collections of Canadian revenues in existence.

ERRORS

New printing procedures in Canada have produced several major errors and despite the dependence on computer run printing machines will produce more. We are most eager to purchase anything that may be discovered in the way of errors and varieties and will pay handsome prices for anything attractive. In 1959, for example, we purchased 105 copies of the Seaway Invert, nearly all at high prices.

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STATION "B", WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CANADA
WHAT’S NEW IN OLD CANADA

By FRED STULBERG

THE OTTAWA CROWN — TRUE OR FALSE

This encircled crown which was used at Ottawa, Ontario from 1880 to 1905 was probably the most frequently forged cancellation in Canada. It is certainly not rare, nor even scarce, but its distinctive design seems to have given it an exalted position with cancellation collectors.

When an item reaches a certain value there is always someone, using nefarious means, prepared to cash in on the popularity. Thus a few creditable fakes involving this cancellation are known. Understandably collectors have come to approach all Ottawa Crowns with suspicion and reject any that evince even the slightest amount of doubt.

By any standard the cover above would be a reject. First of all it has the crown cancellation over another one, as though someone had taken an ordinary cover and had added the valuable cancellation. Secondly there is nothing to indicate that the letter was mailed at Ottawa. In fact, it appears to have been mailed elsewhere. However, as we shall see, the cover is genuine as are many of the Ottawa Crowns found along with other cancellations on the same stamp or cover.

The clue to the answer lies in the realization that the indistinct dater is New Edinburgh, C.W. (Ont.). At that time this post office was situated just outside Ottawa at Rideau and Ottawa Streets North and the district became part of Ottawa proper in 1888. Letters mailed from this post office and, in fact, several other post offices immediately adjacent to Ottawa were often handled through the Ottawa Post Office receiving the crown cancellation over the existing one as a transit mark. Frequently, an Ottawa dater was struck on the reverse (this cover has one).

Thus a cover rejected by many cancellation collectors turns out to be not only genuine but also rich in postal history. It not only shows the use of the Ottawa Crown as a transit mark but also is an example of very early usage since the device was proofed in April, 1880 — just a month prior to the date of this mailing.
“Christmas was something quite different in the old days”

Early on Christmas morning while the stars twinkled palely, the horse was harnessed to the sleigh and with torches in hand to frighten off the spirits and the wolves everyone drove through the winter-white forests on their way to early service at the church. The dense forests and roads echoed with the jingle of sleigh bells. Young and old, friends and relatives met at the church. Many had not seen each other since the summer harvest. This Christmas drive is taken from a woodcut made by G. Broiling after a sketch by A. Malmström in the “Ny Illustrerad Tidning” 1867.

On Christmas Eve, when everyone had finished his preparation for the holidays the house smelled of soap and spruce twigs, Christmas baking and cooking meat, the home-made branched candles were lit and the children gathered around the table. Everyone was waiting. For Father Christmas — Santa Claus. It was an uncertain wait — no one could be sure that his behaviour had been good enough. But suddenly he appeared outside the window with hoarfrost in his beard, with the billy goat and his sleigh. Jenny Nyström, one of the most beloved illustrators of all time, has painted this figure and in so doing created the modern Father Christmas figure in Sweden.

People met for the Christmas market at the square in the center of Stockholm’s Old City some weeks before the holiday. And all the scents of Christmas surrounded them — gingersnaps, saffron bread, mulled and spiced brandy, candles, billy goats of straw and spruce twigs. Everything connected with Christmas was offered for sale on all sides. The cold air echoed with enthusiastic voices and the snorting of horses. And the tradition of the marketing in the Old City still lives on.

August Mankell captured the atmosphere one day at the turn of the century. The stamps were made from his lithography.
If the weather gods were kind, the Riddarfjärden glistened with ice at Christmas time. Christmas day was spent quietly at home but the day after new skates were brought out and tested. Children and grown-ups swirled together with swinging skirts and flapping coat-tails. The atmosphere was gay in spite of the severe cold. This figure was taken from a woodcut by K.A. Ekvall.

You may have any opinion you like about Christmas past and present. But there is still a special aura over the genre pictures from the turn of the century. A kind of human warmth without pompousness or strain. That is why the Post Office will issue a booklet containing old-fashioned Christmas themes on its stamps this year. The five motifs have been taken from five artists of that period. The stamps were engraved by Czesław Słania and printed in monochrome in three different colours. They are printed on fluorescent paper at the Post Office printing plant. The stamps are only issued in booklets of 10 with perforations on three sides and containing two stamps with each motif.

The Post Office issues approximately 30 new stamps every year. And every stamp has its own background story, its own technical features and its own qualities. If you would like to know more about how you can keep in the picture with regard to Swedish stamps, then speak to your stamp dealer or drop a line to the Post Office, Section for Philately, PFA, Fäck, S-101 10 STOCKHOLM 1, Sweden.

A short story about a new Swedish stamp
"NEW" Available Now

"RICH" GOLD Embossing

"RICH" Maroon Grained Vinyl

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The Parliament album.

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P.O. Box 841
Brantford, Ontario
Prepaid letter from London dated 20 September 1850. Datestamped PAID at London and 1/- written in manuscript to show amount of postage collected. "5 CENTS" added at the Liverpool exchange office to show the U.S.P.O.'s share of the postage, as the letter was going by Cunard packet. Struck "PAID" on arrival at the U.S. exchange office. All markings in red.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE EARLY DAYS OF THE CUNARD LINE

By J. C. ARNELL, RPSC 8170

XII. The G.P.O. React to Competition on the North Atlantic

It was not until after the War of 1812 that American shipping interests seriously challenged the British monopoly in the carriage of the Mails. Prior to that time, there had been many American "regular traders" between New York and Liverpool, but they only sailed when they had a cargo, so that their dates of departure were never known in advance, and letters with any urgency were seldom sent by them. On the other hand, the British mail packets were scheduled to depart from Falmouth on the first Wednesday of a month and to return from New York on the first Thursday of the third month thereafter. These were the only true packets as the name can only be correctly applied to vessels operating on a regular schedule.

Late in 1817, advertisements appeared in the New York and Liverpool newspapers announcing the inauguration of the first American packet line at the beginning of the following year. Four vessels of about 400 tons burthen — Amity, Courier, Pacific and James Monroe — were fitted out for the purpose. As each vessel wore a black ball at the top of the mainmast and had a large black circle painted on the fore-topsail, the line was known from the start as the Black Ball Line. The first sailings were from Liverpool and New York on the 4th and 5th January 1818 respectively and proved the claim that these vessels were considerably faster than the average for the period. The next few years saw a business depression and the Black Ball Line only survived because the owners were sufficiently prosperous
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THE COMPLETE 660-Page UNABRIDGED EDITION, Clothbound $20.00

2. "Canada’s Registry System: 1827-1911"
   By Horace W. Harrison (of Maryland)
   (A Member of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada)

Like all good monographs, this fascinating study starts at the very beginning — Money Letters: Forerunner of the Registry System. Other chapters cover Registry Letters Prior to the Issuance of Registered Letter Stamps (1855 to 1875), including domestic use, letters to the United Kingdom and United States, and then into the period of Registered Letter Stamps (1875-1899). Also of prime coverage, with illustrations, are the RPOs and their registry markings.

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and had enough other income to keep the vessels running on schedule even with very light freights and small passenger lists. Because of their fixed schedules, these packets drew much of the business that was available. This showed others the value and possibilities of a packet service, so that rival lines were established out of New York as soon as business began to pick up in 1822. By the autumn of that year there were four sailings a month, approximately a week apart, of American packets between New York and Liverpool.

As might be expected, soon most of the transatlantic mail and passengers were being carried by the several American packet lines, for the service was not only faster, but also cheaper. After a few years of such competition, the British mail packets were withdrawn from the New York run and Halifax became their North American terminus. In order to get the official British Mails from there to Washington and back, a contract was signed with Samuel Cunard in 1827 to operate a small mailboat between Halifax and Boston, from whence the mails were carried overland by a courier. It is interesting to note that this was probably the reason Boston was made the terminus of the Cunard steamships, when that service was introduced thirteen years later in 1840.

Because of the success of the American sailing packets, the significance of the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company seems to have been lost on their owners, so that some years were to pass before they turned to steam. In 1845, following some pressure on the American government to grant a subsidy for a transatlantic mail steamship service, Congress passed an Act providing for an annual payment up to $100,000 for every ship receiving a contract from the Postmaster General for the carriage of the American Mails to England and the Continent.
Collections, Packets, Mixtures
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GALLEY ELEVEN — Philatelist

For slower ships the subsidy was to be $75,000 per year as long as they equaled the speed of the Cunard vessels. It was not until the following year that the Ocean Steam Navigation Company was formed with a contract to provide a fortnightly service to Cowes and Bremerhaven requiring four steamships; however, only enough money was subscribed to allow two vessels to be built—Washington and Hermann. As provision had been made for the operation of alternate voyages to Havre instead of Bremerhaven, half the contract was taken up by the New York and Havre Steam Navigation Company, which undertook to operate this second service with two ships—Franklin and Humbolt.

On 1 June 1847, the Washington with mails for Europe left New York on her maiden voyage and arrived at Southampton on 15 June on the way to Bremerhaven. In addition to mail for Britain, a French Mail was landed at Southampton. The British Post Office reacted very unfavorably to this new development as apparently it was not prepared to recognize this alternate contract packet service for what it was. In this connection, the U.S. Postal Act of 3 March 1845 had established the postage rate for letters at 24 cents per half-ounce between American ports and England, France and other foreign ports not less than 3,000 miles distant. Instead of accepting the fact that the postage on the letters for Britain had been prepaid to Southampton, a Post Office Order was issued on 9 June 1847 which required the payment of the full postage as if the letters were unpaid and had been carried by a Cunard vessel. Similarly, the French Mail was subjected to the same postage rates and in addition was put into the British postal service to be sent to France, via London, which meant even more additional postage.

This latter action was to have serious repercussions for the Canadian Mails. In 1844, in order to reduce the travelling time of letters between the Canadas and England, an agreement was signed between the U.S.P.O. and the G.P.O. for the transmission of “closed mails” from Boston to the Canadian border, which went into effect on 14 February 1845. This had operated at the same rate of postage as the rate established in July 1840 to be applied to British mail to or from any place in the British North American provinces via Halifax, namely
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Prepaid letter from London dated 13 December 1852. Datestamped PAID at London and "s 1/- Paid" written in manuscript. "21 CENTS" added at the Liverpool exchange office to show the U.S.P.O.'s share of the postage, as the letter was going by an American packet, and dated with the L DE 14 A lozenge. Struck "PAID" on arrival at the U.S. exchange office. All markings in red, except the Liverpool exchange office lozenge.

½ Sterling or ¼ Currency. As a result of the British refusal to handle the French Mail in a similar fashion, the U.S. Postmaster General abrogated all existing agreements with the G.P.O. on three months' notice.

This was followed up by the Reprisal Act of 27 June 1848 which allowed the U.S. Postmaster General to collect the same postage on mail carried to or from an American port by a foreign packet or other ship as the foreign country concerned imposed on mail conveyed by American packets or other ships to or from its ports, and at any time to revoke the same. It was at Boston and New York that this act was applied. Mail brought into the United States by Cunard vessels were surcharged additional postage in accord with the U.S. Postal Act of 1845, plus inland postage. This meant that letters landed at Boston or New York for delivery at the same port were charged 24 cents per half-ounce; within 300 miles of the port of entry, 29 cents; and elsewhere, 34 cents.

With the termination of the arrangement for the transit of closed mails to Canada, the British Post Office attempted to establish a private mail courier service between Montreal and the Cunard vessel at New York; in effect, a private closed mail. It is strange that the British should have attempted this, because it was precisely this system that the Americans had wanted to institute for their mail landed at Southampton and which the British had adamantly refused. To counter this, the U.S. Postmaster General issued instructions that any person attempting to carry such mail through the United States was to be arrested and prosecuted in every state through which the mail was carried.

Faced with this threat, the British Post Office had no choice but to accept the Americans' right to a share of the transatlantic mail business and to work out an accommodation with them. This was achieved quite quickly and was embodied in the postal treaty signed in London on 15 December 1848. One of
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the essentials of this treaty was that the basic postage from any point in one country to any point in the other was to be 1/- Sterling or 24 cents. This postage was made up of three parts — British inland postage of 1½d. (3 cents); ocean postage of 8d. or 16 cents; and U.S. inland postage of 5 cents (2½d.)— and was to be shared between the two countries in such a way that the ocean portion would be credited to the country whose contract packet carried the mail. Exchange offices were set up at the ports used by the vessels of the two countries, where special postmarks were applied showing the division of postage between the G.P.O. and the U.S.P.O. Thus, if a Cunard vessel carried a letter, the G.P.O. was entitled to 8d. for ocean postage plus 1½d. for British inland postage for a total of 9½d. or 19 cents. If such a letter were sent prepaid from England, it would have “1/-” marked in red to show the total postage and “5 CENTS” also in red to indicate the amount credited to the U.S.P.O. Conversely, if the letter were sent collect, the G.P.O. would strike “19 CENTS” in black to show the postage due to it when the postage was collected in the United States; on arrival at Boston or New York, such a letter would be struck with a “24” in black to indicate the total postage due. Travelling from the United States by a Cunard vessel, the U.S.P.O. would strike a prepaid letter with a “19” in red or an unpaid letter with a “5” in black to show either the credit to the G.P.O. out of the prepaid postage or the amount due to it out of the 1/- to be collected on delivery. In cases where a letter was carried by an American packet, the figures “3” and “21” replaced the above. A variety of different designs were used to show these accounting figures, including the incorporation of at least “19” and “21” in the American datestamps of the middle 1850's.

The treaty also provided for the transit of closed mails from one country through the other's territory. Thus the British Mails to the Canadas could once again be sent through Boston and New York, although now they would be carried by either American or British packet, depending on which was to be the next departure. In like manner, American Mails for the Continent were handled as closed mails through England. From this point on the mails moved smoothly across the Atlantic with at least one sailing every week by one or another of the contract packets.

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Dear Sir:

Errors in Canadian stamps occur so rarely that when something does escape the usual rigorous inspection and is sold to the public, it becomes a rather sensational event. Witness the famous 1959 Seaway Invert, and the 1969 Christmas error.

The first of the beautiful 4 Seasons quartet, the Maple Leaf in Spring, has been found IMPERFORATE and this is indeed an unusual event as this is the first time in Canadian philatelic history that a special issue stamp has ever been sold to the public imperforate! Various regular postal error imperfs were sold over postal counters in the past and other special issues do exist imperf but these last reached collectors after first being presented by Canadian postal officials to President Roosevelt and other notables. Such presentations were discontinued almost 30 years ago.

2 panes of 50 each of the Spring Imperforate were found; both in Saskatchewan. Each had one perforation line at the bottom and this helps to explain why the error occurred. Somehow during the perforation process, the post office sheet of 4 panes failed to get any perforation except at the very bottom of the top panes. The 2 bottom panes would have quite normal perforations.

Neither error pane now exists intact. Both have been cut up in pairs and blocks and dispersed to collectors.

K. Bileksi
Dear Sir:

"Several months ago a friend gave me a large paper bag full of old correspondence circa 1909 to look over and see if there was anything of interest. Apart from a number of exhibition and illustrated covers, there were five business envelopes bearing a very interesting multicolored label used by St. John, N.B. merchants obviously promoting this port city as the site for building ships for the yet-to-be-formed Canadian Navy. The labels are colored blue, brown and black and all have straight edges, either at the top, bottom or corner. While drawing a conclusion on the basis of such a small sampling is a dangerous practice, one might at first glance suspect that these labels were printed in two horizontal rows as none of them have straight edges on their side.

The five covers, used between 22 Oct. and 3 Dec., 1909, represented four different St. John business firms. A check of these firms revealed that two were no longer in business. Of the remaining two, one wrote stating that all their business records prior to 1920 had been destroyed by fire while the president of the other, after carrying out an extensive search of his company's records

Philip S. Horowitz
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and questioning senior personnel, also wrote that he could provide no further information on the label.

This is an extremely interesting little sideroad to Canadian philately and any further information on this label would be greatly appreciated by me.

Yours truly,

G. E. MacManus

* * * *

Dear Sir:

When my copy of the Canadian Philatelists arrived a few days ago, I flipped over the first page and was struck by the heading “Old Tyme Collectors”. Being an old timer myself, I was naturally interested. I then noticed the name of Reverend Moyer of Bracebridge along with the writeup.

This reminded me of the time Rev. Mr. Moyer called on me while I was dealing in stamps in Windsor away back in the early 1920’s or it may have been in the year or so before that. At this time Rev. Moyer was stationed at Hagersville and I think at a later date he was at Ridgeway. In any case, We had been dealing back and forth in stamps and it was decided that he would pay me a visit at my home in Windsor.

He arrived in Windsor late in the afternoon and we spent a very happy time together wheeling and dealing in our precious little bits of paper. We kept at it until after 3:00 o’clock in the morning. After breakfast we went at it again. Only one item stands forth in my memory and that was a complete sheet of Canada .06 Jubilees 50 stamps with the plate number at the top. This piece of paper at the top was a darn nuisance, so I took it off after I had gotten it in trade. Nobody collected plate numbers back in them days so why leave that piece of paper on and spoil the symmetry of the block? Oh yes, I forgot to state we traded even catalog value. All we wanted was something to add to our collections, and the actual dollar value had little or no significance. I have met a lot of the old timers and after being in business over 50 years, as I have been, I will most likely send along another few lines when something reminds me of the “Old Timers”.

Sincerely, Another Old Timer,

N. R. Hendershott

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YOUTH EDUCATION PROGRAM

The Youth Education Program has been moving ahead, albeit at a snail's pace.

A major failure is lack of volunteers. Another weak point is the inability of those committed to work the daily schedules when many school clubs operate.

We will try, after the first of the year, a new approach: several slide programs will become obtainable directly from the RPSC slide library rather than the Youth Program. It is hoped that this will reach people who have not yet become acquainted with our work.

Stamps are available FREE to youth clubs on application to:
Youth Education Program, R.P.S.C.
157 Clifton Avenue
Downsview 475, Ontario

☆ ☆ ☆

2nd International Philatelic Exhibition for F.I.P. Juniors will be held at Kristiansand S., Norway August 26 to September 3, 1972. Applications for this event will be received at the above address until December 1, 1971. In exceptional cases a Royal Philatelic Society of Canada philatelic "scholarship" will be available to defray some of the expenses of an exhibitor.

Michael Madesker,
157 Clifton Ave.,
Downsview 475, Ontario, Canada

COMING EVENTS

NOV. 4 - 6—East Toronto Stamp Club Annual Exhibition & Bourse at the Thorncliffe Park Market Place, Oversea Blvd., Toronto. Secretary: Raymond Reakes, 188 Woodmount Ave., Toronto 13, Ontario.

NOVEMBER 6 to 14, 1971. Third Inter-American Philatelic Exhibition (EX-FILIMA '71) under patronage of Inter-American Philatelic Federation (F.I.A.F.) at Lima, Peru. Commissioner, Mrs. G. M. Geldert, Apartment 1510, Island Park Towers, 195 Clearview Avenue, Ottawa 3, Canada.


1972. JULY 6, 7 and 8 — CANPEX '72. The Annual Convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Chateau Lacombe, Edmonton, Alberta. Contact Mr. E. S. Bishop, Box 399, Edmonton, Alberta.


1978. TORONTO INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
The active philatelic season for R.P.S.C. Chapters is now underway. To ensure prompt replies to requests for slide programs, R.P.S.C. medals for club chapter prizes for exhibitions or recognition for faithful service by a club member, or for general information, all correspondence should be addressed to the new Chapter Coorinator Major Richard "Dick" K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa, Ontario, K2H 6R1, Canada. The cost of the use of each slide program is $2.00 and the cost of each medal, either gold, silver, or bronze finish, is $1.50 post paid. Also available for loan to Chapter Clubs with certain reservations is a 16 mm film from the New Zealand High Commission entitled "Early Days". This coloured film, 680 footage, was made for the New Zealand Post Office by the New Zealand National Film Unit concerning the early days of postal services in New Zealand. There are two copies of this film available and although loaned to the R.P.S.C. free of charge there will be a $2.00 charge to Club Chapters to cover the cost of postage and handling. Chapters requesting the use of this film must confirm in writing that a qualified projectionist will be available to operate the showing and that the film is rewound on the original reel. Any damage to the film must be reported and the number of viewers and any comments re the film are also to be reported to the Chapter Coordinator in Ottawa.

All R.P.S.C. members are requested to assist Dick Malott to contact Stamp Clubs in Canada and the USA that would be interested in joining as a R.P.S.C. Chapter according to the regulations of the R.P.S.C. Please send in the name and address of a contact to whom he may write and send data about club membership. Dick also wishes to obtain the name and address of the various stamp columnists that write the stamp columns in the various Canadian newspapers and philatelic publications. Although some are known to him a lot are not. Their support in spreading the word of the R.P.S.C. and its Chapter system is to be sought and you as a R.P.S.C. member, wherever you may reside, can help by sending in the information required.

The R.P.S.C. is most anxious to expand its slide program by having produced, if possible, the subjects most desired by its membership. The use of interesting slide programs greatly stimulates interest in philately as well as provides knowledge to the viewers. R.P.S.C. members are therefore requested to write to Dick Malott advising him of subjects that they would like to see on a slide program.
Those subjects receiving the greatest support will be investigated thoroughly to see if the material is available for photographing and if an expert or interested collector is available to write up the comments that go with the slide program. Each slide program will normally be composed of one title slide and 49 coloured slides on the chosen topic. Many subjects could require more than 49 slides and if necessary two parts to the presentation could be made. To encourage collectors to offer their material for photographing and to write up a commentary the R.P.S.C. has two sets of a slide program made, one set for the Society and one set for the collector offering his material. Because of the cost of production only those subjects that are going to be of the greatest interest are chosen for slide preparation. If any member should have a subject that he personally wishes to have put on slides and wishes to pay the cost himself and donate a slide set to the R.P.S.C. for the benefit of the Chapter and club members, Dick Malott would be most happy to hear from him. Arrangements can be made in Ottawa to have the slides prepared in 2 to 4 weeks time at a cost of $45.00 for 2 sets of 50 coloured mounted slides. This method of communicating stamp collecting to new and old collectors by means of coloured slides should not be overlooked by any Chapter of the R.P.S.C. Write Dick Malott soon for further data and let him know what you want to see on slides.

Chapters are requested to keep Dick Malott informed of changes in their Club's liaison officer so that data for Chapter Clubs may be received with a minimum of delay.

* * * *

Twelve Chapter Clubs as of 21 September have returned to the Chapter Coordinator the form questionnaire re what the Chapter Clubs would like in the way of services from the RPSC. I urge all Chapter liaison members to send in their reply to me, Major Dick Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa K2H 6R1, Ontario, so that recommendations may be assessed and services provided where possible. If any of RPSC members have any comments on coloured slide programs, subjects for lectures, or suggestions for other services by the RPSC, I would be most pleased to hear from them.

The 11th Annual ORAPEX of the RA Stamp Club of Ottawa with participation of the Ottawa Philatelic Society and other Stamp Clubs of Eastern Ontario will be held in the Curling Club Arena of the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa 8, Ontario on Saturday 6 May and Sunday 7 May 1971. ORAPEX '71 (Ottawa Recreation Association Philatelic Exhibition) will honour the 25th Anniversary of the RA Stamp Club and will sponsor a special souvenir envelope for the occasion. For further details write to Major R. K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa K2H 6R1, Ontario.

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BOX 35, THORNHILL, ONTARIO
REVIEWS

756 pages. Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd., 391 Strand, London, WC2R OLX. Price £2.50

Revision of Prices. There has been a thorough review of prices wherever there has been movement in the market. Generally speaking the emphasis has been in the Edwardian and early George V periods. The countries where most alterations are to be found include Great Britain with British Levant, Kuwait, Morocco and Muscat; the West Indies; the Pacific Islands; Cyprus, Gibraltar and Malta; Australia (K.G.V.) together with early issues of New South Wales and Tasmania; Canada (note particularly the late price changes in the Addenda); Bechuanaland, Niger Coast and the Rhodesian group; New Zealand (especially turn of the century).

With these changes and the listing revisions carried out for thirteen other areas the "Red" Gibbons keeps its place in the forefront of British Empire Catalogues.

K.R.

* * * *

The Taylor-Made Fenian Essays. By Joseph E. Foley. Published jointly by The American Philatelic Society Inc. and Eire Philatelic Association. 24 pages, bristol paper cover. $1.25, postpaid, from A. P. S. Central Office, Box 800, State College, Pa. 16801. (A.P.S. members are entitled to a 20 per cent discount).

Two years ago a 1-cent Fenian "essay" changed hands for $4,800! Now the question arises whether these "essays" were actually created by the great master of bogus philatelic art—S. Allan Taylor.

Some members of the Eire Philatelic Association, a unit of The American Philatelic Society, had doubts about the "essays", and one of that group's most talented research writers, Joseph E. Foley, went to work to gather all loose ends, sifting fact from fiction, and then adding his own ingredient of philatelic sleuthing to produce a strong case to prove the S. Allan Taylor "theory".

One can imagine that the Eire Post Office, who issued two Commemoratives in 1967 which showed these designs, and the person who bought one for $4,800 have red faces after reading this excellent study.

K.R.

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