MIXTURES

JUNK BOX
The Boss has a box behind his desk marked junk box. Anyone who visits the store and sees this box usually buys it on the spot, and the price usually runs about $50.00 to $100.00. What's in it? — Well, nobody knows, not even the Boss. We do know though that there has never been a complaint and your money refunded if not satisfied. Usually there is an old collection or two, albums, catalogs, covers, on paper Bank mixture including high values, British Colonies, good Canadian and U.S., etc.

☐ Junk Box No. 1 - Price $50.00
☐ Junk Box No. 2 - Price $100.00

DO YOU LIKE TO GAMBLE?
We have a large chest containing the most unusual lot of stamps, covers, junk and good stuff, all in together — in other words, a real mixture. These are going to be sold in $5.00 lots until the box is empty — we are not sure of what's in the box, but one thing we do guarantee is that you get your money's worth.

☐ Gamblers Lot — $5.00

CIGAR BOX COLLECTION
During the past few years we have accumulated many odds and ends of stamps from collections, job lots, broken-up approval selections, etc. You can imagine the tremendous amount of work that would be involved in sorting out such an accumulation. We have, therefore, been making up a cigar box full of really good stamps to sell for $10.00.

Do not confuse this lot with the ordinary "run of the mill" mixtures; it is much better.

☐ Price — $10.00

B.N.A. MIXTURES
These are really good mixtures from Canada and Newfoundland both used and unused, on and off paper and from 19th and 20th century. Commemoratives airmails, dollar values, etc. — over 500 stamps in each mixture. The $10.00 mixtures also have early Victoria issues, Jubilees, a Nova Scotia stamp cat. $4.00, covers etc.

☐ $5.00 B.N.A. Mixture
☐ $10.00 B.N.A. Mixture

U.S. LIBERTY MIXTURE
From the various collections, job lots and accumulations that we buy, there are always some U.S. stamps. We have a box here in the office marked "U.S. LIBERTY" and all the odds and ends are thrown in here. Old issues, new issues, on paper, off paper, commemoratives, animals — well just about everything. Good value, we make sure of that. We advertise this mixture only once a year, so order early before the box is empty. Over 350 stamps.

☐ Price — $6.00
☐ Also a Super Duper at $15.00
   (If You Order Early)

HIDDEN TREASURE
Take one of our quality $10.00 Cigar Boxes, add a few hundred stamps to bulk it out, sprinkle a generous handful of high values British Colonial and foreign gems and what have you? A Hidden Treasure mixture. We're sure the treasure is there and you have the fun of sorting and soaking and the thrill of finding really worth while additions to your collection.

☐ Price — $15.00

COVER COLLECTION
Over the past few years we have accumulated several thousand covers from all over the world. From this lot we offer First Day, and Regular Covers. These covers bear new issues as well as older issues. Added to this are unusual cancellations and the postal markings as well as post cards and postal stationery. A truly fascinating assortment from North and South America as well as Europe, Africa and Asia.

☐ Price — $10.00
☐ and — $25.00

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THOUGHTS & THINGS

GOTT NYTT ÅR
BONNE NOUVELLE ANNÉE
GUTES NEUES JAHR
HAPPY NEW YEAR

December is not a month in which one should be attempting to put out a philatelic journal. There are too many other essential activities encroaching upon one's time. I regret this because it means that we will be starting a new year and a new volume behind schedule.

There is little that we can do about it in the time available; the deck seems to be stacked against us. If we tried to get the journal into the mail before Christmas, it would be held up more than ever by the increased volume of Christmas mail. It isn't possible to get it into the mail immediately after Christmas because our printer will be on vacation between Christmas and New Year's Day. Perhaps we should aim our mailing schedule for the second month that is indicated on the cover of each issue.

We shall just have to suffer the delay this time and hope that we can come up with a satisfactory solution before next year.

In the meantime, we send you New Year's Greetings with the wish that 1981 will be a satisfactory year for all.

WHERE ARE WE HEADED?

In the July 29, 1980 issue of the Stamp Collector, there is an article by Herman Herst, Jr., in which he tells of some of the activities of the Hollywood Stamp Club in Florida. He states that this club, with a membership that is restricted to 500, has a waiting list of potential members, and that approximately half of the members are part-time dealers. He then goes on to explain, in detail, how the club runs auctions, some of which have up to 1,000 lots. Attendance at these auctions is always large.

He makes no mention of other programmes of the club, i.e., speakers, exhibits, etc. that could inform the members about other areas of philately. The emphasis seems to be on the acquisition and disposal of stamps for money.

Stamp clubs in the southwestern Ontario area also report that their best attended meetings are those in which there is to be an auction. It has been observed also that clubs that have many dealers at their meetings tend to have larger memberships than those with few or no dealers at meetings. It has also been noticed that there is a tendency for collectors themselves to become part-time dealers. And there are clubs in which the sole activity of a meeting is the buying and selling of stamps with no effort to provide programmes that would inform members about the stamps they are so diligently buying and/or selling.

The presence of dealers at meetings could be important to members of clubs in areas that have no stamp stores, but are so many dealers really necessary? There are meetings at which it seems as if one half sets up as dealers and the other half as buyers. Even the dealers actively buy among themselves at such meetings.

Is there no trading being carried on anymore — trading on a stamp for stamp basis and catalogue values be hanged? Or did such trading ever take place?

If a club's executive officers provide special programmes with speakers, slide presentations or displays that could add to a member's knowledge of philately, how many members do they get out to such meetings? If they have dealers also, they probably get a good attendance but too many of those present, if allowed to, would ignore the programme and continue to pore over dealers' stocks.
I have always gone on the assumption that the hobby of stamp collecting was primarily for relaxation and enjoyment; that one studied the stamps, learned how they were produced, why or how varieties appeared in such mass produced material, why certain denominations were issued, how and why stamps were cancelled and why other markings were applied to mail, why specific colours were used for stamps for a particular postage rate, how mails were carried, distributed, etc.

Such information was slowly learned from books, philatelic magazines and papers, from talks or displays at stamp club meetings, from the examination of exhibits, in conversations with other collectors, by letters exchanged between collectors and, of course, by the careful study of the stamps and covers in one’s own collection.

If, when a collection is sold, it has appreciated in value over the original costs, from a purely hobby point of view that would be fortuitously incidental to the intangible values that the collector derived from forming and studying the collection.

In the not too distant past, when someone learned that you collected stamps they usually asked “How many stamps do you have?” Now, the usual question is “How much is your collection worth?” The emphasis seems to have swung from stamp collecting being a pleasure hobby to being a financial or investment hobby.

Too many “collectors” have become vest-pocket (part-time) dealers, out to make as much as they can from collectors who in turn, are tending to become vest-pocket dealers themselves — buying and selling to one another with no one really collecting in the traditional sense, and few looking at the stamps for other than their so-called catalogue value.

Who will provide the new information that can be obtained from the close and careful study of the stamps? Who will write about their studies for publication? “Collectors” will be too busy buying and selling to write down any of the useful information they may have acquired in their handling of their material.

The pool of philatelic writers seems to be drying up already. This is very obvious when one reads the philatelic newspapers and sees the requests, almost pleas, for articles on studies in depth, that are made by the editors of the magazines of general philatelic societies.

In view of the rapid increase in the numbers of “collectors” during the past few years, philatelic writers should be coming out of the woodwork by now. But where are they?

Are collectors too busy putting together ‘investment’ collections to be bothered with writing about stamps?

Where is the next generation of philatelic writers going to come from?

Where are we going to find the future Boggs, Williams, Campbells, Reiches, Marlers, Whiteheads, and the like?

_ pmm

HANS REICHE, FCPS

We extend our much belated congratulations to Hans Reiche on being made a Fellow of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain in 1979. This is a well deserved honour in light of his extensive contributions to Canadian philately over the years.

He has, of course, written his “Postmarked Ottawa” column in the C.P. for over 20 years and is the author of handbooks on the Admirals and Canadian Varieties among others. He continues with his studies of the Admirals and with the Precancel Study Group, in addition to his writing.

Our warmest congratulations go to him.

WANTED — A COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

In 1975, the Lakehead Stamp Club, RPSC Chap. 33, attempted to get Canada Post to issue a stamp to honour Elizabeth Laurie Smellie, C.B.E., Chief Superintendent of the Victorian Order of Nurses for 20 years. As you realize, they were unsuccessful. They have renewed the request for such a stamp to be issued in 1984 and ask for the support of the RPSC, its chapters and its members.
You can learn how to buy and sell stamps and covers through our firm or public auctions; send today for our free brochure.

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If, after reading the brief biography below, you agree that Miss Smellie should be honoured with a stamp, please write to that effect to the Postmaster General and send a copy of that letter to your Member of Parliament, the Lakehead Stamp Club and to the Victorian Order of Nurses. The addresses to use are:

The Honourable André Oullet,
Postmaster General,
Centre Block, Room 509-S,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Ontario, KIA 0A6

Victorian Order of Nurses,
5 Blackburn Avenue,
Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 8A2

Mr. Jan Van Geem,
Lakehead Stamp Club,
230 Peter Street,
Thunder Bay, Ontario, P7A 5H9

Miss Elizabeth Smellie, C.B.E., R.R.C., L.L.D.
Miss Smellie, who was born in Port Arthur, Ontario, was Chief Superintendent (the title is now National Director) of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada for 20 years, 1923 to 1940, 1944 to 1947. She was on leave of absence for four years during the Second World War when she became Commander of Canadian Army Nursing Services, and was the first woman to attain the rank of army colonel. Miss Smellie also served overseas in the First World War as a nursing sister with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, in England and in France.
Miss Smellie retired as Chief Superintendent of the VON in 1947. She died in Toronto in 1968 at the age of 83 and is buried in what is now Thunder Bay, Ontario.

PHILEXFRANCE 82

PHILEXFRANCE 82, an international philatelic exhibition sponsored by la Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (F.I.P.) and organized by le Musée de la Poste assisted by a Committee of specialists from divers philatelic spheres, will be held at the Palais du C.N.I.T.
ARE YOU A PASSIONATE PHILATELIST?

Most of our customers are passionate about philately. Some are just beginning to collect, some are very advanced specialists. All seem to benefit from the relaxation and fun that comes with the hobby. Our staff at 43 Adelaide St. are avid collectors. They understand a philatelist’s concerns and wish to help. Our shop has become a friendly haven for most of the serious collectors who live near Toronto. Many from far away make a point of dropping in to see us when they pass through the city. Most find something they need, and they keep coming back, so we must be doing something right.

The store contains a vast range of stamps and postal history material, especially British North America, but with a surprising range of out of the way items from all over the world. The stock of covers and cancellations is certainly the finest in Canada. Single stamps and sets are of course available. Our scope is wide, including postage stamps, postal history, stationery, revenues, essays and proofs. We sell over a million dollars worth a year and clearly this must be replaced. Our staff will pay top prices with immediate payment or we may be able to place your surplus material to best advantage using our private treaty facilities.

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The Canadian Commissioner for PHILEXFRANCE 82 is Mr. Guy des Rivières, C.P. 245, Station B, Québec (Québec), G1K 7A9, from whom additional information will be available.

PASSING AROUND ALBUM PAGES? WHY NOT PROJECT THEM?

Stuart Clark reports that the Winnipeg Philatelic Society has found an answer to the perennial problem of how to show album pages during a talk on the collection. The usual practice is to pass the album sheets around after they have been commented upon. Much of the talk is missed as the members look at the sheets while the speaker is dealing with others.

The WPS uses an Opascope opaque projector to project complete album pages so that all present can see the pages while the speaker is talking about them.

The projector has a built-in pointer and auto-feed to make use of the machine easy. Protection of stamps from heat is achieved with a heat filter and cooling fans while the pages are kept flat by a glass pressure plate.

The projectors are not cheap. The basic unit costs $842.00 in Winnipeg. It may be possible to rent one as needed or, if there is a teacher in the club, it may be possible to borrow one from a local school (if they have one).

Information on the machine, including the names of Canadian distributors, may be obtained from the manufacturer, Projection Optics Co., Inc., 8 Fernwood Road, Florham Park, NJ 07932, U.S.A.

(Continued on page 63)
Sir:
It is not often that the United States flag dominates our Parliament Buildings.
Is there significance in the slogan "United States Geological Survey 1879 Centennial 1979"? Do they want to absorb us?
The use of the two stamps is a mystery too, perhaps a Canadian visiting California put the Canadian Stamp on by accident and merely left it there and added the correct U.S. postage.
Gordon Hind, Ontario.

Handicapped People. I like reading, knitting and classical music. I also have a boyfriend who collects American stamps.
Yours sincerely,
(Miss) Margaret A. McConochie, Scalescough Hall, Carleton, Carlisle CA4 OBT, Cumbria, England.

Sir:
I have just retired as the manager of a firm in the dairy foods industry, and a great proportion of our production has been exported throughout the years to various countries in the world. Unfortunately we have had no exports to Canada.
I have been gathering clippings from the envelopes for many years. However, it is not before now that I have time to enjoy the stamps.
To come to the point I am in search for a Canadian who would be interested in exchanging Canadian stamps for Norwegian ones, maybe also from other European countries of which I have a surplus.
It would also be interesting if sort of a "pen friend" relationship might be established.
I do hope that your society could have the possibility of putting me in connection with a man - or women for that sake - interested in stamps, and interested in exchange of letters with a Norwegian.
Yours sincerely,
Leif E. Myraker, 2635 Tretten, Norway.

EXCHANGES
Sir:
I would very much like a pen-friend who collects English stamps for some Canadian ones.
I am in my 30s and live in a home for
Luis Henrique Lucena,
Av. Carlos S. Bloch, 485 apt. 7,
13200 - Jundiaí - Sao Paulo,
Brasil
is looking for people interested in exchanging stamps or postcards.

Mr. Makoojinna is looking for someone to exchange specific Canadian stamps for Indian stamps. He has difficulty obtaining Canadian stamps because of distance and severe governmental restrictions on foreign exchange. "I give a brief list of kind of material I require (ref. 1979 Canada Specialized): all mint.
105i, 110, 115, 118, 133, 139
286b, 287b, 307b, booklet panes
338a, 341b, miniature sheets
404pii, Wpg tag, wide 1-bar
402a, 404b, 405b, 405g, miniature sheets
434a, 443a, 443g miniature sheets.
Also a number of items in the Centennial and Caricature issues, mostly the HB fluorescent papers and general tagged varieties and booklets."
Mr. R. M. Makoojinna
14 Kerawala Bldg.,
789 Jame-Jamshed Road,
Dadar,
Bombay, India 400 014

Ageria:

Boukhari Bachir (15 yrs)
16, Rue Amar Hamiti
Hussein-dey Alger
Algeria.
Corresponds in French.

Abdellisk Houcher,
Kouba Kon de Beni ourtilane
Pairs Akbou (W) Bejais,
Algeria.
(age not stated, probably mid-teens)

Israel:

Doron Shaule,
P.O. Box 5127,
Ramat-Gan, Israel.
A 21-year-old student is still looking for an exchange partner. Interest - Sports stamps, horses on stamps and antique cars on stamps.

Italy:

Osvaldo Puppin,
Via Matteotti 5,
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Annual Convention
September 19
LACPEX '81
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COMING EVENTS

JANUARY 17-18 — Philafest III, exhibition and bourse in the Holiday Inn Milwaukee-West, 201 North Mayfair Road (Hwy. 100 at I-94), Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Admission and parking free. Sat.: 10 a.m. - 8 p.m., Sun.: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Information from: Tom Kassel, Box 329, Milwaukee, WI, 53201, U.S.A.

FEBRUARY 13-15 — SARAPEX '81, Exhibition and bourse of the Sarasota Philatelic Club, Inc., at the Sarasota Exhibition Hall, 801 N. Tamiami Trail (on U.S. 41), Sarasota, Florida. Cachet and exhibition cancel. Admission free. Information and prospectus from: Sarasota Philatelic Club, Inc., P.O. Box 3553, Sarasota, FL 33578, U.S.A.

FEBRUARY 27 - MARCH 1 — MILCOPEX 81, Annual Exhibition and Bourse of the Milwaukee Philatelic Society at the Red Carpet Hotel, 4747 S. Howell Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Theme: "British Philately" including British (incl. Commonwealth) literature. Information available from: Karl L. Keldenrich, P.O. Box 1980, Milwaukee, WI 53201, U.S.A.

FEBRUARY 28 - MARCH 1 — ALAPEX '81, Annual Exhibition and Bourse of the Birmingham Philatelic Society, at Holiday Inn - 20th Place, 420 South 20th Street, Birmingham, Alabama. Theme: patriotic music of America with cachets and cancellation. Information from Chairman, Alan Barasch, P.O. Box 3403-A, Birmingham, AL 35255, U.S.A.

MARCH 7-8 — NIPEX '81, annual exhibition of the Niagara Philatelic Society at the Stamford Lions Memorial Hall, 3864 Portage Road, Niagara Falls, Ont. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Admission free. Information from Ed Yonelinas, R.R.1, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., L0S 1J0.

MARCH 13-15 — ROCPEX '81, annual exhibition and bourse of the Rochester Philatelic Association in the American of Rochester Hotel, 70 State St., Rochester, N.Y. Information from: ROCPEX '81, P.O. Box 3806, Brighton Station, Rochester, NY 14610, U.S.A.

MARCH 14 — OAKPEX '81, 8th Annual Exhibition and Bourse of the Oakville Stamp Club, at Trafalgar Hall, Trafalgar Rd. at Hwy. 5. 10 a.m. - 9 p.m. Admission Free. Information from: Chairman, P.O. Box 524, Oakville, Ontario, L6J 5B4.


MARCH 28 — OXPEX '81, 31st Annual Stamp Exhibition and Bourse and the 1st All Topical Exhibition and Bourse of the Oxford Philatelic Society, ATA Chap. 58, Gymtoria I and 2, College Avenue Secondary School, Woodstock, Ontario. Auction, draws, admission and parking free. Information on OXPEX '81 from Mr. Wm. Koleszar, 11 East Park Drive, Woodstock, Ont., N4S 3M9; Topical Exhibition from Art Williams, Embro, Ont., NOJ 1J0.

APRIL 4 — KAPEX '81, 25th Annual Exhibition and Bourse of the Kawartha Philatelic Society, Holiday Inn, Peterborough, Ont. Information from the Chairman: Robert Bowley, 374 Hunter St., W., Peterborough, Ont., K9H 2M5.

APRIL 4-5 — SPRING SHOW '81, Annual Exhibition and show of the Edmonton Stamp Club at the Executive Inn, 105 Street. Information from Keith R. Spencer, P.O. Box 399, Edmonton, Alberta, T5J 2J6.

APRIL 18 — 2nd Annual Sudbury Stamp Show and Bourse of the Sudbury Stamp Society at the Civic Square, Sudbury, Ont. 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. Information from Dan McInnis, P.O. Box 2063, Station A, Sudbury, Ont. P3A 4R8.
COMING EVENTS

1981

MAY 2 - 3 — 33rd Annual Exhibition of the Lakehead Stamp Club, at the National Exhibition Centre, Confederation College Complex, Thunder Bay, Ont. Information from Mr. R. Bennett, Sec. Treas., 425 Walsh St., W., Thunder Bay, Ont., P7E 4W9.

MAY 9 - 10 — ORAPEX '81, 20th Annual Exhibition and Bourse of the RA Stamp Club at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ontario. Information from Andy Ellwood, Pres., RA Stamp Club, c/o Ottawa Civil Service Recreational Association, RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ont., K1H 7X7.

MAY 21-24 — TOREX 1981, philatelic and numismatic show at the International Centre, 6900 Airport Rd., Mississauga, Ont. 200+ dealer bourse, auctions, displays, seminars, films and society meetings. Information from Torex Bourse Chairman: Al Bliman, P.O. Box 3145, Station D, Willowdale, Ont., M2R 3G5.


SEPTEMBER 18 - 19 - 20 — LACPEX '81. Annual Exhibition, Bourse, and Banquet of the Lakeshore Stamp Club at the Dorval Community Center, 1335 Lakeshore Drive, Dorval, Quebec. LACPEX '81 will host the 53rd Annual Convention of the RPSC. Prospectus, bourse space and other information is available from Mr. R. G. Power, P.O. Box 99, Hudson Heights, Quebec, J0P 1J0. Telephone: Home (514) 458-7368 or Office (514) 457-9000.

SEPTEMBER 24 - 26 — BNAPEX '81, 33rd Annual Convention of the British North American Philatelic Society, at the Skyline Hotel, Ottawa, Ontario. Mailing address is: BNAPEX '81, Suite 200D, 320 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1R 7S8.


OCTOBER 25 - NOVEMBER 2 — ROCPEX TAIPEI '81, The 1981 Philatelic Exhibition in celebration of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China (Taiwan), at the Postal Savings Banks' Building, Taipei. Details available from: Canadian Commissioner, Michael Madesker, 565 Alness St., Downview, Ont. M3J 2T8.

1982

JUNE 3 - 6 — 54th Annual Convention of the R.P.S.C. hosted by the Greater Victoria Philatelic Society in the Empress Hotel, Victoria, B.C. General Chairman: George Freeman, 3963 Cumberland Road, Victoria, B.C., V8P 3J7.

JUNE 11 - 21 — PHILEXFRANCE '82, F.I.P. sponsored International Philatelic Exhibition, Paris, France. Information from Canadian Commissioner, Mr. Guy des Rivieres, C.P. 245, Station B, Quebec (Quebec), G1K 7A9.

— BNAPEX '82 at the Cavalier Hotel, Virginia Beach, Virginia, U.S.A. Chairman: Wilmer C. Rocket, 2030 Overlook Ave., Willow Grove, PA 19090, U.S.A.

1983


— BNAPEX '83, at Winnipeg Manitoba. Chairman: Beverly Clark, 924 North Drive, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T 0A8.
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His Excellency is the twenty-second Governor General since Confederation. He is Chancellor and Principal Companion of the Order of Canada and Chancellor and Commander of the Order of Military Merit.

Edward Richard Schreyer was born at Beauséjour, Manitoba, on 21 December 1935. He is the son of John and Elizabeth Schreyer who were members of a pioneer farm family in the district. After elementary and secondary schooling at Beauséjour he studied in Winnipeg at United College, St. John’s College and the University of Manitoba, earning the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Education and Master of Arts (international relations and economics). While at university he served for two years (1954-6) as second lieutenant in the Canadian

Patron de la Société Philatélique Royale du Canada


Edward Richard Schreyer est né à Beauséjour (Manitoba), le 21 décembre 1935. Il est le fils de John et d’Elizabeth Schreyer, tous deux issus de famille de colons de la région. Il fait ses études primaires et secondaires à Beauséjour, après quoi il fréquente le United College, le St. John’s College et l’Université du Manitoba à Winnipeg où, chemin faisant, il obtient un baccalauréat ès arts, un baccalauréat en éducation et une maîtrise ès arts (relations internationales et économique). Durant ses années d’université, il sert pendant deux ans (de 1954 à
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Mr. Schreyer was first elected to the Manitoba Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1958, at the age of twenty-two and was returned in the general elections of 1959 and 1962. From 1962 to 1965 he was Professor of Political Science and International Relations at St. Paul's College, University of Manitoba.

Following the federal general election of 1965 he entered the House of Commons as Member of Parliament for Springfield, Manitoba. He was re-elected in the general election of 1968 as M.P. for Selkirk, Manitoba.

On 8 June 1969 he was chosen Leader of the New Democratic Party in Manitoba. Three days later he resigned his seat in the House of Commons. In the provincial general election of 25 June he was returned as Member of the Legislative Assembly for Rossmere and became Premier of Manitoba. In the general election of 1973 he was re-elected and commenced a second term as Premier. Though he was re-elected M.L.A. in the general election of 1977, his party lost and he became Leader of the Opposition in the Manitoba Legislature.

Throughout his tenure as Premier of Manitoba, Mr. Schreyer held the portfolio of Minister of Dominion-Provincial Relations. He also served as Minister of Finance from 1972 to 1976 and as Minister charged with the administration of the Hydro Act from 1971 to 1977.

In 1975 he was given the Vanier Award as an outstanding Young Canadian of that year. He has been a member of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and the Interparliamentary Union.

On 30 June 1960 he married Lily, daughter of Jacob Schulz who was at one time a Member of Parliament for Springfield, Manitoba. The Schreyers have four children: Lisa, Karmel, Jason and Toban.

C.C. - Companion of the Order of Canada
C.M.M. - Commander of the Order of Military Merit
C.D. - Canadian Forces Decoration

1956), à titre de second lieutenant, dans le Corps de élèves officiers du Corps blindé royal canadien.


Après les élections de 1965, il entre dans l’arène fédérale en qualité de député de Springfield, Manitoba, à la Chambre des communes. Il est réélu en 1968 dans la circonscription de Selkirk, Manitoba.


Le 30 juin 1960, il épouse Lily Schulz, fille de Jacob Schulz, ancien député de Springfield. Les Schreyer ont quatre enfants: Lisa, Karmel, Jason et Toban.

C.C. - Compagnon de l’Ordre du Canada
C.M.M. - Commandeur de l’Ordre du Mérite militaire
C.D. - Décorations des Forces canadiennes
The Maple Leaf Issue of Canada
1897 - 1898

by C. R. McGuire ©

This is an updated and revised version of an article which was first published in the "STAMPEX '80" catalogue.

This article is based on a fifteen panel exhibit prepared by the staff of the Postal Museum with the assistance of several Canadian philatelists. The display was first shown at London '80, the International Philatelic Exhibition held 6-14 May, 1980. A photographic rendition of this exhibit was displayed at Stampex '80, Toronto, 4-6 July 1980. It will eventually be shown at the Museum's new quarters, which opened to the public 2 July 1980, at 180 Wellington Street, Ottawa.

NOTE:
Words in brackets within quoted portions of this article were added by the author for clarification purposes.

INTRODUCTION

In a letter dated the 26th September 1896, W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance gave notice to the British American Bank Note Company that their contract (which required six months to terminate), would cease on 22 April 1897. Fielding's authority was an Order-in-Council dated 14 September 1896.

On 19 October 1896 tenders were invited for the manufacture and supply of postage stamps and related security items. Tenders were accepted up to noon of the 23rd November 1896. The contract was to be awarded for a five year, three month term to commence 1 July 1897.

Copies of the terms and conditions were sent to a suprisingly large number of printing firms in Canada, the United States and Great Britain — a total of forty-two. In addition, other firms learning of the call for tenders wrote requesting the specifications. Because of the various stipulations, particularly the requirement to build a plant in Ottawa, few firms could seriously consider bidding and only the following three actually submitted tenders for the contract:

— American Bank Note Co., New York (ABNC)
— British American Bank Note Co., Ottawa (BABNC)
— Barber & Ellis Company, Toronto

A $5,000.00 deposit was required to accompany a tender submission. The Barber and Ellis Company did not include the deposit. As a consequence, their tender was not considered.

The British American Bank Note Company had printed Canada's currency and postage and revenue stamps since February 1868. The official reason for changing contractors was given in the Postmaster General's Report for 1897:

"The contract with the British American Bank Note Company expired on the 22nd of April, 1897, and a contract was entered into with the American Bank Note Company for the manufacture and supply of postage stamps, etc. An estimate of the probable ordinary requirements for the next fiscal year and the comparison based thereon between the old and the present rates show that, under the new contract, stamp supplies will cost the department, say $10,000 per annum less than under the old contract, a reduction in outlay of about 20 per cent".
However, the 23rd January 1897 edition of the *Weekly Philatelic Era*, a well respected philatelic journal of the period, gives the following, rather pointed, explanation for the change of printers under the recently elected Reform (Liberal) government:

"The British American Bank Note Company, which for so many years have had the contract for printing Canada’s paper currency and postage stamps, have been notified that their services will no longer be required. The shareholders in that company were not of the right political stripe for the new Government. The contract has now been given to the American Bank Note Company of New York. This company will have to establish a branch office at Ottawa and all the work will have to be done in Canada."

The further assessment of research conducted by the author among records in the Public Archives of Canada may reveal yet another reason for the change in printing firms. This may be the subject of a future article.

**THE PRINTING CONTRACT**

The contract was offered to the American Bank Note Company on 5 January and was accepted by the firm on 9 January 1897. However, there were several points which required clarification and the contract was not actually signed and returned by the Company until 19 March 1897. The firm lost no time in printing postage stamps because it delivered its first — the sixteen value Jubilee issue, on 12 June 1897.

In the meantime, upon learning that the contract was awarded to a "foreign" firm, G. B. Burland, President of the BABNC wrote the following very frank letter to Fielding on 13 January 1897:

"With reference to the tender of the British American Bank Note Company, we would ask your kind attention to the injustice that would be done to the capital invested in the country if the work of the country is given to foreigners, and we ask that new tenders be taken for the following reasons:

1st. That ample capital has been invested at the request of the government to satisfactorily prepare all the work required by the government.

2nd. That the contract has been awarded in violation of the terms and conditions of the specifications.

3rd. That no notice was given that foreign tenders would have privileges not embodied in the specification.

4th. That the terms of the specification would be violated by giving the privilege to foreign competitors for a double period without equal rights to the local company.

5th. That the greatest injustice would be done local capital by allowing free duty to such foreign competitors without any allowance, in lieu thereof, to the local company.

6th. That all persons tendering against invested capital should show their ability by having suitable premises and machinery with which to do the work, the tenders of all parties would then be on equal terms.

For the foregoing reasons and many others we respectfully ask a reconsideration of the subject."

Fielding’s brief and, anything but encouraging reply on the 15th January states:

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant respecting the engraving contract."

and, prompted Burland to write again, the very same day!

"We have to thank you for the time and attention you have given us with reference to the contract intended to be given to foreigners having no claims or interest whatever in our country, save a strong desire to get possession, at any price, of the bank note business of the Dominion.

The British American Bank Note Company was established to retain this work in Canada, large capital was invested by its citizens and the best of protection was afforded, and for years past I make bold to say that the Finance Department and the banks of the Dominion have had the note circulation of the country supplied them, at least thirty per cent less than the current rate for such work from New York."
Our capital now stands in great danger, not from competition with the citizens of Canada and their capital, but from one of the largest monopolies of the United States having no interests in the Dominion other than the purpose of securing its work and obtaining sole possession of the field with the ultimate result of being able to charge any prices they may think proper, as was done in former years.

In order to prevent such a calamity to the commercial interests of the country and to protect the large capital already invested we, the British American Bank Note Company, are prepared to accept the terms of the tender submitted by the American Bank Note Company, and thereby preserve, if possible, the bank note business of the Dominion which has been performed by us for the last thirty-five years in a satisfactory manner.

Asking your most serious consideration of the subject."

If readers are surprised at such prompt same day action from the Government of the day, the fact that Fielding sent out another letter in reply to Burland’s second letter before the 15th was over, is even more amazing:

"I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this date on the subject of the contract for Dominion notes, stamps, etc. The work in question was offered to open competition in accordance with a determination publicly announced some months ago. You had an ample opportunity of tendering and you did tender. If your tender had been the lowest you would have received the contract, but unfortunately your tender was an excessively high one, the acceptance of which would have been a grave injustice to the public interests. The government deemed it to be their duty to accept the lowest tender coming from capable and responsible parties. Acting upon this view they have awarded the contract to parties whose tender was very much lower than yours. Under these circumstances it will be apparent to you that the government cannot entertain any new proposal from you for the work."

Despite the lack of a positive or even encouraging response from Fielding and the refund, with interest, of the BABNC deposit on the 18th January, Burland continued to pursue the matter. On the 28th January he sent Fielding a copy of his Company’s petition to the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada-in-Council. The petition used basically the same arguments as Burland outlined in his letter of the 13th and 15th January, and included comparative figures to further substantiate the appeal for intervention by the Queen’s representative. Regardless of the determined effort to retain the contract they held for thirty-five years, the BABNC failed to keep it. "Insult to injury" may have occurred when the ABNC built a plant just a few doors away from the BABNC on Wellington Street, where they were to keep the contract for nearly as many years as the former holder. It was not until 1930 that the BABNC regained the contract, and then only for five years before it returned to the CBNC.

Beginning in 1968, the contract for printing Canada’s postage stamps was tendered for by the two competitors. Ashton-Potter Ltd. of Toronto, a firm specializing in high quality, multi-colour lithography, began competing with the Bank Note Companies in 1971. Today the three firms share the task of producing Canada’s postage stamps on a tender basis.

THE PRINTERS

By their contract, the ABNC was required to establish a subsidiary plant in Ottawa where "work . . . shall be done and performed . . . in such building or buildings as are approved by the Minister of Finance of Canada . . . (they are) to be fire-proof and to contain all necessary fire-proof vaults to ensure the safety of work." The only other work the contractors were permitted to perform on their premises was the engraving and preparing of bank notes for Canadian chartered banks.

On 21 November 1896, Mr. T. H. Freeland, Secretary and General Manager of the ABNC submitted his firm’s tender. In his covering letter Mr. Freeland expressed concern that his firm would not be permitted to import the materials required to engrave and
produce rolls, plates and postage stamps from outside Canada. In his reply of 14 December 1896 Mr. Fielding made it clear that the clause did not place such restriction and confirmed:

"Our chief purpose in requiring the work of this contract be done in Ottawa is that it may be performed by workmen in an establishment coming immediately under the supervision of this Department with a view to the greatest possible security against loss or fraud."

As their contract stipulated the printers constructed a building — on Wellington Street at the north-east corner of Kent Street. Because of the urgent requirement for premises, the building was built in winter, the first in Ottawa to have concrete and brick work done at that time of year. The firm remained at 224 Wellington Street for over fifty years until a shortage of space became critical. A modern printing plant was designed and constructed at 145 Richmond Road. In August 1950 the firm first occupied the custom plant, where it continues to operate today.

The firm was known as the American Bank Note Company until being incorporated by a letter of patent as, the Canadian Bank Note Corporation, on 24 March 1916. The name was changed again to the Canadian Bank Note Company by a supplementary letter of patent on 30 November 1922.

THE DESIGN

Preliminary designs were prepared by unknown ABNC artist(s). A series of essay-sketches were created with hand-painted water colour borders and tipped-in engraved or photographic vignettes (Fig. 1). A half cent denomination was prepared with a vignette (missing when acquired by the National Postal Museum) depicting Alexandria, Princess of Wales (later Queen Alexandria). The border is carmine. There are two cent (green) and twenty cent (purple) denominations with engraved vignettes similar to the eight cent Small Queen issue. Finally, a fifty cent denomination was prepared with a photographic vignette of Edward, Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII). The border is blue and the photograph is black and white.

Figure 1. Preliminary designs prepared by the American Bank Note Company. Hand painted water colour borders with tipped-in engraved or photographic vignettes.

Four other designs were prepared, also presumably by the ABNC. They include, a pencil and ink wash drawing, after a portrait of Queen Victoria by Heinrich von Angeli similar to one used for the Jubilee issue (Fig. 2) and a series of photographic and wash drawings (Figs. 3 to 6). Two have pencil notation "not approved", the third, "approved" and source of vignette on the overlay (Fig. 6a).

The vignette for the chosen designs of the stamps was engraved by Charles Skinner (1845 - 1907) of ABNC, after an autographed photograph (Fig. 7) of Queen Victoria taken by W & D Downey, of Elbury Street, London during the Diamond Jubilee celebrations. The Downey firm was the official photographers for the British Royal Family for many years.
Figure 2. Preliminary sketch based on design for Jubilee issue.

Figure 3. (left) Original essay - not approved.

Figure 4. (above) Proposal for a new frame.
The models for the leaves in each of the corners were actual leaves from maple trees growing on Parliament Hill, Ottawa. The leaves in the design give the series the name by which it has become popularly known. The outer frame of all denominations consists of one broad line all round.

**THE METHOD OF PRODUCTION**

The stamps were printed by the intaglio-engraved or recess method. A master die was made consisting of the vignette and "Canada Postage". Separate dies were made for the various denominations with the frame, leaves and values individually engraved on each secondary die. The use of this procedure is substantiated by the minor differences in the shape and position of the leaves on each denomination. Transfer rolls, made from these
working dies, were used to lay down the printing plates, made of unhardened steel. A rotary press was used to print the issue. This type of equipment utilizes plates which are bent or curved to fit the cylindrical base of the press. During printing pressure is applied to paper laid against the base. The plates were inked and the excess removed by wiping with burlap. The remaining ink was held in grooves cut below the surface of the plate. During printing, damp paper was forced under pressure, down into the depressions and retained the ink. As a result, lines on the face of engraved stamps are slightly raised and correspondingly depressed on the back. After printing the dampened paper was dried, gummed and perforated.

THE PROOF MATERIAL

Numerous die essays, proofs and colour trials exist printed on India paper, many are mounted or die sunk on card. With this material it is possible to trace the development of the issue through the various stages of design and colour selection to the issued stamps. However it is not practical in this article to illustrate all the material necessary to properly tell the complete story and it is difficult to describe the many pieces concerned.

One cannot, however, fail to mention the existence of the several essays — in various colours on India, unmounted and, mounted and/or die-sunk on card, for the unissued fifteen cent denomination. There also exists an unnumbered die proof essay (in vermilion) die sunk on large card which may be unique, for the unissued fifty cent value.

THE COLOURS

Colour trial die proofs, using the three cent die, were prepared in proposed colours of issue for the various denominations. (Figs, 8-13). Each was approved with comments written, dated (except the ten cent value) and initialed by “WM” (William Mulock, the Postmaster General). Note that the colour for the three cent denomination (Fig. 10) was
found unsatisfactory and Mulock decided it should be similar to the corresponding value of the Jubilee issue. He also wrote a similar instruction for the six cent stamp along the upper portion of this proof. Nevertheless, the shades of the issued stamps for these two denominations are deeper than their Jubilee counterparts.

The colour and paper for the five cent denomination (Fig. 13) was presented for approval in an unusual manner. The stamp was printed, perforated, affixed to an envelope and tied by two small odd-shaped punch holes, often used by printers for specimen purposes. Note that the original approval was crossed out, indicating that the original submission may have been subject to changes before being approved by Mulock.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Date Colour Approved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>half cent</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Not known, however, it may be assumed it was decided to utilize the same black colour which was used for the previously issued half cent Large and Small Queen and Jubilee issues. Since Canada's next and last two, half cent stamps (the Numeral and Tercentenary issues) were also black, somewhat of a tradition appears to have been established and maintained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one cent</td>
<td>blue green</td>
<td>21 October 1897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two cent</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>21 October 1897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three cent</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>Originally approved 21 October 1897. Date Mulock made notes re: three cent and six cent colours is unknown. Undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>five cent</td>
<td>deep blue</td>
<td>See note for three cent above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>six cent</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>22 October 1897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eight cent</td>
<td>orange</td>
<td>Undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten cent</td>
<td>brown</td>
<td>Undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>violet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to the Postmaster General’s Report for 1898:

"To conform to the regulations of the Universal Postal Union, the colour of the new 1c. stamp is green and that of the 5c. a deep blue. This necessitated corresponding changes in the colours of the other stamps of the new series; for example, purple, instead of green, being selected for the 2c. denomination, and orange instead of slate for the 8c."

The domestic letter rate value (3 cent) continued to be printed in a red-carmine-vermillion shade, as it had since the Province of Canada issued its first postage stamp — the three pence Beaver, in 1851. Incidentally, the Beaver stamp has the distinction of being the first issued with a pictorial design. Previously, all postage stamps depicted a geometric design, the vignette of a statesman, or, a monarch (like the "Maple Leaf" issue.)

(To be concluded)
Canadian Stamp Varieties

by Leopold Beaudet

P.O. Box 8315
Alta Vista Terminal
Ottawa, Ont. K1G 3H8

1.0 INTRODUCTION
As explained in the previous issue of the Canadian Philatelist, the intent of this column, which I hope will become a regular feature of the magazine, is to record newly discovered varieties on Canadian stamps and postal stationery. I welcome correspondence regarding varieties you have discovered, and will acknowledge your contributions reported here unless you request anonymity.

2.0 $4.25 BOOKLETS
The $4.25 booklets, which are the only source of 11.9 x 12.4 fully perforated 17c QEII definitives, were first issued on 3 July, 1979. At the time of issue, I found two slight but distinguishable flourescent shades of covers as well as two paper shades on the stamps themselves. The dullest paper on the first booklets I bought had a smooth surface; however, the paper gradually began to acquire a ribbed texture and recent booklets have paper which is unmistakably vertically ribbed.

The only major variety I have heard about consists of some booklets with the tagging completely missing. One was offered at a D. I. Jorgensen auction in October, 1980, with an estimate of $250.00 (1).

This relatively quiet state of affairs lasted for over a year. Towards the middle of July, 1980, some Ottawa post offices ran out of booklets and were unable to obtain further supplies until early September. Those supplies were worth the wait! As it turned out, British American Bank Note Co. reprinted the booklets using a new green cylinder (and possibly a new purple one, although I cannot be positive on this point) but still the original gray one. They trimmed the left selvage closer to the stamps (the selvage on the original booklets is about 4 mm wider than on the new printing), and they tagged them with narrower phosphor bars, 3.5 rather than 4 mm wide.

Although the stamp paper was almost identical (differing slightly in flourescence but still vertically ribbed), a jungle of new cover varieties sprouted up. The new printing showed up on the original dull and low flourescent covers as well as a new very high flourescent one. Covers also started appearing with the same brown horizontal wavy lines found on the 50c booklets on three slight but distinguishable dull or low fluorescent shades as well as on a low fluorescent type with a large number of high fluorescent fibers impregnated in it and a very high fluorescent shade. I have listed in Table 1 all the varieties I have seen.

As far as I know, Ottawa was the first centre to receive the new printing with all these varieties. The philatelic bureau has not distributed or even publicized the new printing (as I write this in November, 1980) although the covers with the wavy lines are definitely of catalogue status. Will these lines be a standard feature of all future printings?

In the next issue I hope to discuss these booklets in greater detail.

3.0 50c BOOKLETS
The 50c booklets have been available
TABLE 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cover Type</th>
<th>Fluorescence</th>
<th>Stamp Fluorescence</th>
<th>Cylinder Number Green</th>
<th>Cylinder Number Gray</th>
<th>Day of Issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Plain</td>
<td>Dull</td>
<td>Dull</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 July '79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Dull</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 July '79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Plain</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 July '79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Plain</td>
<td>Dull</td>
<td>Dull</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sept '80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Plain</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Dull</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sept '80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Plain</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Dull</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nov '80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Lined</td>
<td>Dull-flaked</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Oct '80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Lined</td>
<td>Dull</td>
<td>Dull</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sept '80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lined</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Dull</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nov '80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Lined</td>
<td>Low-flaked</td>
<td>Dull</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sept '80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Lined</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Dull</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nov '80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

with the high fluorescent and flecked low fluorescent covers since June, 1980. Although they too were first issued with 4 mm phosphor tagging bars, they became available with 3.5 mm bars as far back as November, 1979.

4.0 17c QE II DEFINITIVE

BABNC were frugal with the cylinders used to print the 17c QE II definitive in the sheet format. The gray cylinder for this stamp shares at least two flaws with its 14c counterpart, one of which is of catalogue status.

1/1 ‘Raised eyebrow variety’. A dark band over the Queen’s eyebrow (C2-C3).
2/2 A noticeable break in the background shading behind the Queen’s head (C5).

The stamp position is specified by its row followed by its column, and the Thirkell position of the variety is given in brackets after the description.

Note that these flaws appear only on every third pane in half the post office stock because of the printing cylinder layout and the way the panes are cut and packaged as explained in this column in the previous issue. Does anyone have a plate block of the 14c or 17c with these flaws?

I do not know of any evidence to suggest that the red cylinder on the 14c QE II definitive also was reused to print the green on the 17c stamp.

The width of the tagging bars on this stamp varies from 3.5 to 4.5 mm from one pane to the next. I have also seen variations of about 0.5 mm between two bars on the same pane. I believe the different widths are caused by normal printing variations although it has been suggested that the widest bars are due to panes being tagged twice (2).

Stamps with 3.5 mm bars now include the 17c QE II sheet definitive, the 50c booklets, the new printing of the $4.25 booklets, and unconfirmed reports of the 5c Floral definitive printed by BABNC. I would be interested in hearing about and seeing any other definitives with 3.5 mm bars.

The Venus Stamp and Coin Centre of Montreal illustrated in an advertisement in Canadian Stamp News (3) a startling block of the 17c QE II definitive. The block, which looks like printer’s waste, consists of the lower right corner of four stamps from one pane and the top two stamps from the succeeding pane along with the gutter between the panes. The size of the gutter proves that there is no waste paper between adjacent panes around the circumference of the cylinder. Also the perforation misalignment which occurs once per pane between successive strikes of the perforator is readily apparent in the gutter. The block also has the complete selvedge from the right side of the pane including the portion on which the security control number is printed which is normally cut
off as waste. The block is misperforated and most of the purple engraved portion of the design is poorly printed or missing altogether.

5.0 17c PARLIAMENT DEFINITIVE
Mr. Arthur Kollman, an Ottawa dealer, showed me part of a pane of this stamp with two varieties. The first is that the horizontal perforations are shifted down by about 2 mm so that they run through the words ‘Postes/Postage’ and the top of the denomination, ‘17’. The second is considerably more interesting. In addition to the stamp design, there is a quite distinct embossing of the design in the area that it should have been assuming that the horizontal perforations were positioned correctly. The embossing or ‘albino print’ on this engraved stamp was produced because the sheet from which this pane emanated came in contact with the printing plate under pressure when there was no ink in its recesses. How could this occur? Was the sheet fed through the press twice, once without ink on the plate and then with ink when the error was spotted? Or did the sheet somehow come loose while in the press and come in contact with the plate twice?

6.0 17c ALBANI/WILLAN SE-TENENT PAIR. 4 JULY, 1980.
These two stamps were printed se-tenant by Ashton-Potter Ltd. using four color lithography and perforated bottom to top with a 13.2 x 13.2 1 row T comb. I have seen no plate or fluorescent paper varieties.

7.0 17c NED HANLAN. 4 JULY, 1980.
This stamp was printed by Ashton-Potter Ltd. using four color lithography and perforated right to left (unusual because normally the side perforated stamps are perforated left to right) using a 13.2 x 13.2 1 row T comb. I am unaware of any paper varieties; however, there is a constant plate variety.

7/4 Several blue dots below the ‘9’ of ‘1908’ (border of B10-C10).
There is also a spectacular missing color variety. One or more stamps in the second column of one or more panes is missing the blue color which affects, among other things, the country name and denomination. A mint horizontal pair was offered in the Robert A. Siegel auction of 18-21 November, 1980. As illustrated in Canadian Stamp News (4), the left pane selvedge is attached and the right hand stamp is missing the blue color. I have seen a photocopy of a used horizontal pair of the same variety also with the left pane selvedge. The selvedge of this pair was quite wide indicating that it came from the philatelic bureau or from remnants of philatelic stock repackaged for sale at post offices. Does anyone have further information?

8.0 17c SASKATCHEWAN. 27 AUGUST, 1980.
This stamp was printed by Ashton-Potter Ltd. using four color lithography and perforated right to left using a 13.2 x 13.2 1 row T comb. I have seen no plate or paper varieties.

9.0 17c ALBERTA. 27 AUGUST, 1980.
The printing details are as for the 17c Saskatchewan commemorative. I know of no plate or paper varieties.

10.0 35c URANIUM. 3 SEPT., 1980.
This stamp was printed by CBNC using four color lithography (red, blue, black, and silver), and perforated top-bottom using a 12.9 x 13.2 1 row H comb. I know of no paper varieties and only one very minor plate flaw.
- Small red dot in right pane margin opposite the upper part of the ‘5’ of ‘35’ of stamp 5/5 (A15).
However there is a profusion of transient ‘doughnut’ flaws, mostly red doughnuts in the dark blue background. David Willoughby of Tokyo, Japan, wrote about this.

11.0 17c INUIT - SPIRITS, SE-TENENT PAIR. 25 SEPT., 1980.
This se-tenant pair was printed by CBNC using five color lithography, and perforated left-right using a 13.2 x 13.2 1 row

(Continued on page 60)
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Post-Scripts

by Max Rosenthal

Artists' Thoughts on Canadian Stamps

"Last year about 60 thousand million letters circulated throughout the world and on each letter was at least one stamp." So wrote Eric Burgess in the Jan.-Feb. 1963 issue of the magazine Canadian Art. "85 million worth of them were Canadian! Essentially, a postage stamp is official acknowledgement that postal charges equal to its face value have been prepaid to the country which issued it. So, two basic requirements are the name of the country and the amount paid. And being, in effect, tokens, postage stamps are security printed as a safeguard against counterfeiting."

It is enlightening to hear the comments of someone on Canadian stamps who is not a philatelist, but looks at them from an artist's point of view.

The two-cent stamp of 1872 (Fig. 1) is an original design of charm and simplicity. In 1897 the famous Diamond Jubilee issue (Fig. 2) commemorating Queen Victoria's 60 years as Queen appeared. This design was made by F. Brownell, an Ottawa artist, in collaboration with L. Pereira, the Secretary at Government House. Then, later in the same year, another issue appeared - a beautiful stamp showing the widowed Queen as photographed by W. & D. Downey of London. But the value on the stamp was shown only in English, so for the French-speaking population, figures of value were added in the following year (Fig. 3). It is unfortunate that these were not in white against the colour to balance the maple leaves in the upper corners. This detail was repeated in the stamps of 1903 and 1912.

In 1893 the United States had revolutionized stamp design with the superbly produced Columbian Exposition issue of 16 stamps recounting an historic
event. Canada followed in 1908 with the Quebec Tercentenary issue designed by J. A. Machado of the American Bank Note Company. This marked the first appearance of the fantastic scroll-work and meaningless ornamentation which were to plague Canadian stamps for the next 30 years. The $1 of 1929 (fig. 4) shows it in full flower. By 1952 however, it was largely shaken off (Fig. 5)."

THE "NADIR OF CANADIAN STAMPS"

In Canadian Art, at the time of the Bell commemorative, Charles Comfort, R.C.A., writing "from an artist's point of view" also, in "Wanted! Better Designs For Canadian Postage Stamps", asks "What is wrong with Canadian postage stamp design? Take for instance the four cent red. Here is a stamp of sober dignity, conventional but not unattractive, a well engraved portrait of His Majesty the King. One finds the inscription on this stamp unworthy, an oblique cross-limb on the A is a gauche and awkward eccentricity.

"It is with the more recent commemorative issue, the Alexander Graham Bell and the "Citizen" stamp that public criticism has grown to a disastrous protest. Regarding the former one correspondent writes 'Canada has lapsed very badly in producing this stamp, (Fig. 6) unique for its bad proportions, poor colour, lack of design, and general similarity to an old fashioned label on a bottle of cure-all. 'Every trite visual cliche'. The release of the 'Citizen' blue this year, (Fig. 7) has not demonstrated any official change in policy. Certainly the figure, which represents the Canadian citizen, lacks virility and decision, to say nothing of dignity, while the design itself suggests a country entirely devoid of taste and bankruptcy of ideas.

"Open competition may provide an answer to the problem, but only if the
responsibility of selecting the designs submitted is entrusted to a competent committee of selection."

"HOW TO OBTAIN GOOD DESIGNS"

This title heads an article by Donald W. Buchanan following that by Charles Comfort in the same publication. He notes, "The Post Office Department has in recent years turned out so many pictorial stamps in which photographs are used as substitutes for properly designed compositions. Of course, some of these photographs may have looked interesting enough in those '8' by '10' prints, in which they were first submitted for consideration, but to reduce such photographs, complete in every detail, from that size down to the tiny surface of a stamp is a deliberate negation of design.

These misguided results are most noticeable in the present 17 cent airmail special delivery stamp (Fig. 8) which is based on an aerial view of the city of Quebec. You actually require a magnifying glass to make out what this composition is about.

"First, let us eliminate the servile dependence on photographs; next let us do away with the hackneyed use of old fashioned motifs. For example, the engraver who did the background of the recent Bell commemorative issue, employed various motifs that have long been out of date, except perhaps as timeworn decorations for bonds and stock certificates."

THE BILINGUAL PROBLEM

Eric Burgess wrote, "The addition of numerals to the 1898 issue was the first hint of a problem with which the Post Office has been struggling, with varying success, ever since - the fact that there are two languages in Canada. During the past three decades inclusion of the words "Postes-Postage" has been required on every stamp. The exception which proves the rule was the issue of 1950 (Fig. 9), and even here precedent finally prevailed.

Designers continue to exercise impunity in placing these two required words as inoffensively as possible in their designs. It is sincerely hoped that the disappearance of 'Postes-Postage' after the usual three decades will not be delayed by a distressing tendency to spell out everything in detail which has been appearing on Canadian stamps."

SUGGESTED ARTISTS

Donald Buchanan suggested, "The Post Office Department might begin right away to improve our stamps by commissioning a number of broadly simplified drawings of landscapes and industry from our own Canadian artists. Names of course come to mind; for example A. J. Casson and Thoreau MacDonald, who is an illustrator of books. Of course, the artists, whose drawings were selected for this purpose would, each in turn, have to be brought to Ottawa for a few days, so that the engravers at the bank note companies could consult with them regarding any minor changes in drawings which the technique of engraving might demand."
It is interesting to note that some of the better compositions are based on good poster designs or on bas reliefs by American sculptors. We have at least one sculptor, Emanuel Hahn, whose work should prove acceptable."

Both Casson and Hahn did eventually design Canadian stamps. The latter's work proved controversial. The naturalist Elizabeth F. MacDonald, in the Mar.-Apr. 1968 magazine Canadian Audubon, on depicts the head of a moose. In designing the stamp, Mr. Hahn scaled down his original large model until the final one measured only seven inches from tip to tail!

"The 4c. all-grey denomination depicts the head of a Rocky Mountain sheep (Fig. 12). Through the coloration, although very dull, the detailed study of a 'trophy head' shows the artist's capabilities for faultless work."

MORE WILD LIFE ISSUES

"On April 1 the following year three more wild life issues appeared, and again we find two more by Emanuel Hahn. One was the issue depicting the walrus (Fig. 13). The portrait, on an all-grey stamp, was from a very beautiful figure of a sculptured animal carved from greenish blue-grey soapstone material. (This carving was in the Oshawa Public Library). Every fold of the skin, the facial ex-press, the 'whiskers' - not one detail escaped the eye.

"The 5c issue, an all-blue stamp, depicts the beaver (Fig. 14). Mr. Hahn relates a rather interesting story. He wanted a certain green shade used for this stamp; saw just the shade in a dress worn by the teller at his bank, and obtained a sample which he sent to Ottawa along with his design. However Ottawa decreed the blue colouration would be employed (U.P.U. regulations). The next wildlife issue to use another of the artist's designs appeared April 4, 1955. This depicted the head of a muskox on an all-mauve stamp (Fig. 15)."
There were many complaints regarding this study, some even comparing it to the head of a be-wigged judge! Actually the design came from a photograph taken for the Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa. It shows a group of these animals standing close together in their 'protective tight formation'. Mr. Hahn selected the central figure as the model for his design.

"The first design which depicted the whooping crane was done by the late Dr. Wm. Rowan of Alberta. This appeared April 4, 1955 (Fig. 16). In creating this sketch Dr. Rowan depicted a pair of these birds flying high above lakes and wooded terrain. This effect was accentuated by the small details of the landscape below, and full emphasis was placed on the size, beauty and strength of these flying birds. The result is a lovely delicate representation of art, which in no way detracts from the impression one feels, in the strong urge of the birds to reach their nesting grounds.

"Caribou possess the peculiar habit of moving in an almost 'regimented' line, especially when the band is disturbed. It was this trait which Mr. Hahn wanted to convey in his design of the 4c. issue of April 12 issue of 1956 (Fig. 17). The stamp was released in the same all-mauve coloration of the muskox.

"In designing the head of the mountain goat which appeared in the all-blue 5c. issue of April 12, 1956 (Fig. 18), Mr. Hahn took for his study an illustration from a 1946 cover of Canadian Nature, predecessor of Canadian Audubon.

One of the loveliest designs to appear on a Canadian stamp is the work of Angus Shortt, of Winnipeg, brother of Terry Shortt, also an artist, of the Royal Ontario Museum. This stamp, which replaced the 15c. gannett Air Mail issue of 1954, depicts four Canada geese in flight against a deep blue background (Fig. 19)."
SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS

Eric Burgess concludes, "It amounts to this; either Canadian designers are inferior to those of almost every other stamp-issuing country or the methods we use to obtain designs from them are not successful. Great Britain, Switzerland, the United States and other countries have formed committees of men eminent in the arts to recruit and to direct stamp designers. And they pay for designs at levels high enough to attract the best artists and typographers. The Postmaster-General recently stated that the Post Office Department made a net profit of 20,000 dollars on the five-cent St. Lawrence Seaway stamp! As we have seen, Canadian policy is reflected in the quality of our stamps many of which have been obtained inexpensively by amateurs.

"The officials of the Post Office Department concerned with these matters admit they have no training in design. The current five-cent stamp itself (Fig. 20),

shows lack of informed direction in some of the fundamentals - for example, there is no indication that the portrait is royal and the lettering is timidly offensive. Politicians and civil servants are not qualified to direct or evaluate design. It has been suggested that what we need is a national director of graphic art.

"Such a man, well qualified and respected in his field, would deal with all forms of graphic art for the government. Given the power to set up advisory panels of experts, he could, at this focal control point, provide badly needed authority, quality and continuity in federal government design."

REMEMBERING "MANNY" HAHN,
R.C.A., S.S.C.

In the fall of 1954 I interviewed Emanuel Hahn (known to his friends as "Manny") in his home in York Mills, just north of Toronto's city limits, to induce him to speak on stamp designing at the North York Philatelic Society, which he readily agreed to do. I found him crusty yet good-natured man whose professional demeanour was heightened by a distinguished white goatee. Hahn was bewildered by the criticism of the face-on aspect of his stamp designs, since, being basically a sculptor, this was his primary impression of wild life. He showed me the large plaster cast of the Queen Elizabeth head from which was designed another stamp that came in for much criticism. The cast was considerably superior to the 1953 Coronation stamp (Fig. 21) that was based on it and he blamed the deterioration of its appearance on the intermediary hands who worked on it.

Although his brother, Paul Hahn, a piano dealer, was a noted philatelist, "Manny" could not fathom the intricacies of the philatelic mind. If a stamp had an error in it, he asked my, why should it be more valuable - that should make it less so, as displaying someone's incompetency!

Eric Burgess' ideas on a committee to select stamp designs have largely been brought to fruition, but whether they have resulted in better-looking Canadian stamps, by and large, I leave to the reader's opinions.
Postmarked OTTAWA...HANS REICHE

Probably this may have been reported but for those not having seen it, the 1976 Robert W. Service and Germaine Guevremont stamps have a few very interesting constant plate varieties. The best one is described by the finder as the "hidden moon", on the Sam McGee stamp. It is located on the upper right hand corner below SAM, stamp No. 46LL. A large round fluorescent dot can be seen under the UV. Both field stock and Agency stamps show it. Another variety is named the "hidden flame". It shows up under UV above the value 8 on the "Le Surnevant" stamp No. 41 LL. A red dot is located below the letter A of SAM, stamp No. 42 LL, and hickey type of flaw with a red dot below E of Service, stamp No. 44 LL. A collector friend in Ottawa located these in a reasonable quantity.

* * * * *

Some years ago we mentioned the idea of an electronic perforation gauge. Although at least one very good perforation gauge exists, many collectors still find it difficult to make accurate measurements. Not only is the alignment of the gauge important, care must be taken to avoid parallax when reading the values and the gauge must remain in a temperate climate. An electronic gauge would overcome all of these problems.

Recently a British manufacturer has developed a gauge which can measure certain dimensions electronically. A further development will now lead to a perforation gauge which can be read automatically within two or more digits. A digital display system is used. As soon as we have further information, we will mention it in this column.

* * * * *

A most informative book has been published by the Swiss Post Office. It is called in translation "50 years postage stamp printing". It explains the details of the production methods used over the last 50 years by the Swiss printers of postage stamps. It shows also that plates once bent for production can be repaired or re-entered, a fact which has been denied by many. The book includes a special design called the Four Seasons, but the design was not used for the intended high values in 1961.

* * * * *

Another book has been issued by P. Sem who earlier wrote three books on Baden, Bavaria and Thurn and Taxis. The present one deals with the small and large shield issue of Germany. The various cancels and combinations, including varieties are listed and priced. A very useful addition for specialists.

* * * * *

A rather peculiar one Dollar Admiral stamp was recently shown to us. The two numerals were blocked out by a rectangular between them a value 25 inserted as well as two additional values added in the upper corners of the stamp. The three values of 25 and the rectangles are in a blue colour. The stamp appeared to have a regular cancel from Vancouver. Can anyone help?

* * * * *

Again Art Kollmann comes up with a most interesting new find. Although the regular 17c green Parliament has been reported with a number of varieties, some constant, others oddities, this one is certainly different. The entire stamp design appears in albino print impressed 3 mm below the actual design. The value 17 and, at the bottom, Canada are clear impressions in albino. There is no green ink but the imprint.

(Continued on page 60)
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Here we are in December and still await the announcement of the 1981 Stamp Programme as well as an announcement of what the new postage rates will be. The last issue for 1980 which is also the last issue for which we have any information is:

The 17¢ stamp issued on 5 December to honour Dr. Emmanuel-Persillier Lachapelle, co-founder of Notre-Dame Hospital in Montreal in 1880. Dr. Lachapelle was born at Sault-aux-Récōllets on Dec. 23, 1845 and died in Rochester, Minnesota, in 1918.

He trained as a physician and had a large clientele, but he was also a capable administrator. He was treasurer of the Quebec College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1878 and, after he and two others founded Notre-Dame Hospital in 1880, he was its administrator for years.

Dr. Lachapelle also helped reduce the incidence of diphtheria, typhoid fever and tuberculosis. He also strongly advocated vaccination against smallpox at a time when such a stand was very unpopular.

In honouring Dr. Lachapelle, Canada Post is also commemorating the centenary of the founding of Notre-Dame Hospital which is today the largest francophone medical centre in North America.

The stamp, designed by Jean Morin Designers of Montreal, is based on a portrait in the Salon des Gouverneurs of the Notre-Dame Hospital. Twenty million stamps, in panes of 50, were printed by Ashton-Potter, Toronto, in three colour lithography on PVA gummed, coated one side litho paper. All stamps were general tagged.

January 19 — 17¢ stamp depicting an 18th century mandora, a predecessor of the mandolin from the Royal Ontario Museum collection. The stamp honours “The Look of Music” exhibition of rare musical instruments dating from 1500 to 1900, at the Vancouver Centennial Museum.

Clive Webster of Toronto designed the stamp and William Tibble prepared the typography. Ashton-Potter Ltd., printed 21.5 million of the stamps in panes of 50, by 5 colour lithography on coated one side litho paper. The gum is P.V.A. and all stamps are general tagged.

Notes added in proof...

During the holidays I received a copy of “Proposed 1981 Postage Stamp Program”. It was headed “Confidential”! It would have been nice to see this list widely distributed because, to date, as far as I can tell, the 1981 program has not been announced in the philatelic press. Even our local Canada Post philatelic counter was not aware of the program.

The program lists 44 stamps with a face value of $9.39. But don’t go by these figures. New postage rates will be in-
**BON MARCHE**

The following are a few of the fabulous prices obtained at the Specialized British North America auction held on October 28th at Harmers New York Gallery:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CANADA</th>
<th>Cat. Value</th>
<th>Realization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1851 Beaver 3p red on Laid Paper, used</td>
<td>$550.00</td>
<td>$1400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Albert 6p grayish purple on Laid Paper, used</td>
<td>$700.00</td>
<td>$1800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6p on cover</td>
<td>700.00+</td>
<td>3750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852-55 Wove Paper Beaver 3p deep red, used</td>
<td>165.00</td>
<td>475.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p, the Major Re-entry (47L1), extremely fine</td>
<td>165.00+</td>
<td>950.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p, vert. pair, upper pane Re-entry, used</td>
<td>330.00</td>
<td>1250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p, on Thick Hard Wove Paper, superb</td>
<td>165.00</td>
<td>1150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p on Ribbed Paper, used</td>
<td>165.00</td>
<td>340.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p on Thin Paper, used</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>1600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Albert 6p slate gray, lightly cancelled</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>1550.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6p greenish gray, very lightly cancelled</td>
<td>600.00+</td>
<td>1550.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857 Queen Victoria 1/2p rose, used</td>
<td>350.00</td>
<td>1400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857 7 1/2p green, lightly cancelled</td>
<td>1500.00</td>
<td>2100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868-70 Large Queen 5e olive green, small part og.</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>1000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879 Jubilee Issue 6e yellow brown n.h.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
<td>450.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2 dark purple, o.g.</td>
<td>1450.00</td>
<td>2100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4 purple, n.h.</td>
<td>1600.00</td>
<td>5000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$6 olive green, o.g.</td>
<td>1600.00</td>
<td>3000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6e yellow brown, block of four, n.h.</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>1500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10e brown violet, top plate block of ten, n.h.</td>
<td>750.00+</td>
<td>2700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The complete set on pieces with Jul 19 1887 and Flag cancels, despite minor faults</td>
<td>4619.25</td>
<td>6250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flag cancels, despite minor faults</td>
<td>950.00</td>
<td>1600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4 purple, used</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>260.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1e orange, used on cover to Mexico</td>
<td>1400.00</td>
<td>10000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2e green, used on cover to Budapest, Hungary</td>
<td>1400.00</td>
<td>10000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6e yellow brown, on cover used locally</td>
<td>1400.00</td>
<td>10000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6e dark violet, on cover used to Bremen, Germany</td>
<td>1400.00</td>
<td>10000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15s steel blue, on cover to Bremen, Germany</td>
<td>1400.00</td>
<td>10000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948-50 Ovpts. &quot;O.H.M.S.&quot; 50e dark blue green, block of four</td>
<td>1200.00</td>
<td>1600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW BRUNSWICK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851 Imperf 1sh bright red violet, used</td>
<td>2500.00</td>
<td>4500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOVA SCOTIA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851-53 Imperf 3p blue, used</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>260.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6p yellow green, horiz. strip of four, on cover to New York</td>
<td>1400.00</td>
<td>10000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6p, right diagonal bisect on cover</td>
<td>1600.00</td>
<td>5000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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introduced so all values indicated could be changed.

For Mach 25 there is a notation “Definitives in the events of rate change 1 April”. No stamps are indicated. However, new definitives (heritage artifacts) 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c, are slated for release Aug. 4.

There will also be a $1.50 definitive (registrations on fee) Point Pelee National Park, scheduled for May 22.

Finally, at the year’s end, PMG André Oullet announced that there will be a stamp to honour the former Governor-


So the total is now 45 + stamps.

I wonder when Canada Post will see fit to release the 1981 program to the public?

Just to rub salt into the wounds created by the seemingly indifference of Canada Post to its philatelic customers, I would like to say that the French P.T.T. announced, on Dec. 15, 1980, the first part of their stamp issue program for 1982! as well as the complete program (denominations omitted but motifs indicated) for 1981.

From one of most regular advertisers, Kasimir Bileski, comes the announcement of a hitherto unreported Canadian error.

The accompanying illustration speaks for itself. An entire pane of 50 of the Royal Military College stamps of 1976 (Sc. 692-3) is double printed. This is not just a slip print affecting only part of the design or just one colour. All colours and all of the design are double.

Mr. Bileski states that “This is the first
time such an error has happened to a commemorative stamp in Canada. The pane was purchased by a non-collector nearly four years ago and he kept it all this time merely as a “messed up” curiosity. There may have been 3 more similar panes but no others have ever turned up in this period and they were no doubt intercepted by inspectors.”

The pane no longer exists. It was broken up and dispersed.
CHAPTER MEETINGS

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meetings every Wednesday at 8 P.M. in the Dickinson Room, Stry Bowling Alley, 144 East 7th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. President Mr. W. Carracher, 744W 69th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V6P 2W3.

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY
(Chapter 6b). Regular meetings: second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the Fort Calgary Interpretive Centre, 750 - 9th Ave., S.E., 7:30 p.m. President: E. A. Harris, P.O. Box 1641, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2L7.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ISRAEL PHILATELY
(C.A.F.I.P.) RPSC Chapter No. 76. Meetings every third Monday of the month (except July and August) at 7:30 p.m. at Coleman's Delicatessen, 3085 Bathurst Street, Toronto (at Lawrence). Visitors always welcome. President: David Warren, P.O. Box 397, Willowdale, Ontario, M2N 1Y2.

COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter No. 11. Meetings held monthly on the Fourth Monday at 7:30 p.m. Visitors welcome. Secretary - Mr. Charles Bailey, 997 Milligan Avenue, Trail, B.C. President - Mr. C. E. Burnyeat, Moller Road, Fruitvale, B.C.

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

GREATER VICTORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
(Chapter 32 of the R.P.S.C.) Meets in Windsor Park Pavilion at 8:00 p.m. on the third Friday of each month. Secretary Mrs. Gladys Clarke, 1737 Mortimer St., Victoria, B.C., V8P 3A9. Telephone 477-0261. Visitors Welcome.

HAMILTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter Fifty-one. 2nd and 4th Mondays Sept. to May inc. Lower auditorium of the Canadian Martyrs Church at the corner of Main Street West and Emerson Avenue in Hamilton (across from McMaster University campus). Secretary: Mr. Andrew Chung, McMaster University. P.O. Box 299, Hamilton, Ontario L8S 1C0.

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB
RPSC Chapter 49 meets the second & fourth Monday, Sept. to May, at 7:30 p.m., at the Hall of St. George Cathedral, Johnson and Wellington Sts., Kingston, Ont. Correspondence to: Kingston Stamp Club, P.O. Box 1202, Kingston, Ont. K7L 4Y8.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY
(Chapter 13) Meets on the 2nd Thursday of each month (except July and August) in the Elizabethan Room of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church (Queen St. entrance) at 7:30 p.m. Visitors welcome. Pres. Enn Glasauer, 34 Glenwood Drive, Kitchener, Ont., N2A 1H7, who may be contacted for information.

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB
R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 33. Meets second Wednesday and last Friday monthly from September to June in the Faculty of Education Building. Visitors always welcome. Bert Foster, Secretary-Treasurer, 303 Otto St., Thunder Bay, Ont. P7A 2T7.

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB
501 St. John's Blvd., Pointe Claire, Quebec. Meeting nights 2nd and 4th Thursdays September till June at 7:20 p.m. President Graham Locke; Secretary Margaret Dunnett. Mailing address: P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire-Dorval, P.Q., H9R 4N5. Visitors Welcome.

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Chapter 5 of the Royal. Meetings at 7:30 p.m. on Second and Fourth Thursdays (except in July and August) at the North York Memorial Community Hall, 5090 Yonge St. Willowdale, Ontario. Sec'y: Mrs. M. Summerfield, Phone 221-0375. Visitors Welcome.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month (July & August excepted) at the North York Memorial Community Hall, 5090 Yonge St. Willowdale, Ontario. Sec'y: David Harvey, 7 Birchdale Ave., Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, B2X 1E6. Visitors welcome.

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB
R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 135 meets 7:30 p.m., second and fourth Tuesdays, year round at Trafalgar Hall Auditorium, Trafalgar Road at Hwy. 5, Oakville. R.P.S.C. Representative: Dave Dixon, P.O. Box 524, Oakville, Ont. L6J 5B4. Visitors Welcome.
CHAPTER MEETINGS

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 16 Meets Thursdays at 8:00 p.m. September through May in Room 021 Marion Hall, University of Ottawa. Contact President Ian Kimmerly, 200 D, 350 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7S8. Phone: 235-9119. Visitors welcome.

THE PHILATELIC CLUB OF MONTREAL
(Chapter 122 of the R.P.S.C.) meets the first and third Thursdays of each month, September through June at 7:30 P.M., at the Notre Dame de Grace Community Centre, 5311 Côte St. Antoine Road, Montreal. Guests always welcome. Information: P.O. Box 264, Westmount, Québec, H3Z 2T2.

RA STAMP CLUB - OTTAWA
(Chapter 41, RPSC). Meets 7:30 p.m. Every Monday at The R. A. Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ontario. (Except June, July and August). Visitors Welcome - Phone 735-5100.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB
Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays 8 P.M. at St. Malachy's High School with exception of June to August. Auction at each meeting. Secretary, Saint John Stamp Club, Box 2423, Saint John, N.B. E2L 3V9.

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE QUÉBEC
Regular meetings will be held in the basement of The Saint Charles Garnier Church, 1215 Chanoine Morel, Sillery. As in the past we will hold meetings on the first and third Wednesdays of the month - 7:30 hr., to 10:00.

VANCOUVER ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY
(Chapter 52) Meets monthly on the second Thursday, Room 112, Provincial Museum, at 8 p.m. Mr. A. Bunting, Secretary, Vancouver Island Philatelic Society, Box 6537, Postal Station “C”, Victoria, B.C. V8P 5M4. Visitors always welcome.

WESTMOUNT PHILATELIC CLUB
Scheduled Meetings on most first and third Mondays comprise informal sessions on the first Monday; formal Lectures and Presentations are held on third Monday of the month. 9:30 p.m. As this is a private club, jacket and tie are required, along with an invitation. Mailing address: 4495 Sherbrooke St. West, Westmount, Que. H3Z 1E7. Telephone: 935-8772.

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Meets 7:30 p.m. second and fourth Tuesdays, except July and August at St. Paul's Runnymede Church, 404 Willard Ave., near Jane and Annette, Toronto. Visitors welcome.

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meetings: 1st & 3rd Thursdays 7:30 p.m., Veterans Club Room, downstairs, C.N. Union Station, Main St. at Broadway, Box 1425, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 2Z1. Visitors Always Welcome.

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U.S.A.
The first part of the book is a detailed history of the mail service beginning with the English transatlantic mail packets in the early 18th century up to and including the services provided by the Cunard Line steamships and others from 1840 on.

The author describes in detail the routes taken, the ships used and times involved. He also provides extracts from letters from both sides of the Atlantic which indicate the deficiencies of the service and suggestions for its improvement.

He also clearly sets out the difficulties in communication brought about by the American Revolution, the Napoleonic War and the War of 1812. Each of these conflicts necessitated changes in the mail packet service insofar as routes taken, frequency of service and loss of mail through seizure, and other causes were concerned. Each of these conflicts and their effects are treated separately with a common thread running through the accounts. That common thread being the attempts to establish more direct links between Canada and Great Britain through Halifax.

The use of Halifax as a year round packet port was not readily nor easily achieved. The tendency was for mail packets to go to New York or Boston and to send mail to Canada from these ports either overland or by packet to Halifax from where it would go overland. And for a time, i.e., in the 1820's, the packets went first to Bermuda and then to Halifax.

No matter how the mails crossed the Atlantic, there was the problem of getting the mail from Montreal and Quebec to the ports in time to make the sailings of the packets.

The overland routes, either through the U.S. to Boston or New York, or the all Canadian route from Quebec through New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the difficulties in winter, the problems with the U.S. mail service, etc., are thoroughly dealt with. The problems and the
solutions are clearly stated and form a substantial part of the text. In 1851, the Province of Canada took over its domestic mail service and established its own line of mail steamers which led, in 1855, to the connection with the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, The “Allan Line” that lasted until 1889.

This section deals with the Canadian ocean mail service and pays particular attention to the subsidies which were established by governments in Canada (provincial 1851 - 1867, federal from 1867). It also introduces the Ocean Mail Clerks and their functions during this period.

The second half of the book is comprised of the appendices and other ancillary sections. By far the largest part, and the one that will be of most use to postal historians, is the 149 pages of Tables of Transatlantic Sailings 1795 - 1889, which list ships, ports from which they sailed and the dates of sailing and arrivals. From these tables the postal historian will be able to pinpoint the packet ships and sailing dates of material in their collections.

The book is well illustrated with half-tone illustrations of ships and ports of the times and excellent colour reproductions of pertinent covers and attendant markings and stamps.

There are very few typographical errors.

UNITED STATES CANCELLATIONS
1845 - 1869: UNUSUAL AND REPRESENTATIVE MARKINGS
by Hubert C. Skinner and Amos Eno.
Published by the American Philatelic Society and the Louisiana Heritage Press of New Orleans. 18.4 cm x 26.1 cm, 362 pages, 4030 text figs., 155 half-tone illus., city and state index, hardbound, 1980. Regular edition US$25.00, deluxe edition US$50.00, unbound pages printed one side only US$27.50 (APS members 20% discount) from the American Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 800, State College, PA 16801, U.S.A.

Nearly forty years of study by Eno and more than twenty years by Skinner, primarily on original philatelic material, have produced the results incorporated in this book.

The earlier work of others has been studied and acknowledged in the opening pages of the brief (16 pages) text. The authors present a short history of the previous studies of fancy cancellations which started with a note on them in 1919 in Mekeel’s Weekly Stamp News. They trace the flow of published matter up to the publication of the 1951 English version of Michel Zareski’s book “Obliterations et Marques Postales des Etats Unis du 19e Siecle.”

This is followed by a straightforward and logical classification from the simplest designs to the detailed “pictures” and ending with numbers and letters. There is also a short section on a number of postal markings which have been used to cancel postage stamps but which were not intended to be obliterator.

The illustrations are accurate tracings from original material and many have been identified as to the town of origin. Markings whose authenticity is in doubt are clearly indicated, the rest have been confirmed by examination of a piece or full cover bearing the cancel.

The classification of each marking has been reduced to a code which will probably become a standard for reference purposes. Finally, the index to the markings be state and town or origin makes access to the markings easy.

This book will be an essential reference for collectors of United States stamps and postal markings of this period.

THE POSTAL FACILITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE (UNEF II) 1973 - 1979 by J. L. Emmenegger. Privately published. 21.0 cm x 29.6 cm, 44 pages, illus., maps, tables, typewritten, photocopied, loose, 1980. US$10.00 postpaid from the author, P.O. Box 230, 1009 Pully, Switzerland.

The author, the chairman of the United Nations Forces Mail Study Unit of the United Nations Philatelists, presents in this brief work, a short history of the events (Yom Kippur War) leading to the establishment of the UNEF II, the
disposition of the forces involved and finally, the termination of the force on 24
July 1979.

The rest of the work treats the postal services of the UNEF starting with the
arrangements each contingent made separately, indicating that most used air
mail services out of Cairo. At first, each soldier was given five free Egyptian airmail
letters.

This arrangement was followed with the UN Free Mail Service and the U.N. Base
Post Office in Beirut (May 28, 1974 - Dec. 6, 1975) and Tel Aviv from Dec. 10, 1975
on. All UN Command Postal Services were handled by the Canadian postal
detachment. The final method of sending mail was by UN Diplomatic Pouch to the
New York headquarters where UNO stamps were affixed and the mail put into the
general U.S. mail stream. The first part concludes with a table of arrival and
departure dates of the several battalions, a list of UNEF II commanders and a table
of UNEF II battalions’ strengths on a semi-annual basis.

This part is illustrated with reproductions of covers, cancellations, cachets and
UN letterheads.

The bulk of the work is comprised of separate comments on the postal systems,
with appropriate illustrations, of each of the UNEF II battalions, that is, those of
Australia (Austair), Indonesia (Indbatt),
Finland (Finbatt), Peru (Perbatt), Sweden
(Swedbatt), Ghana (Shanbatt), Austria
(Ausbatt), Poland (Pollog), Ireland (Ir-
batt), Canada (Canlog), Senegal (Senbatt),
Nepal (Nepbatt) and Panama (Panbatt).

This is a useful compilation of markings and other data that will help in the iden-
tification of UNEF II mail and in writing up a collection.

THE AMATEUR COLLECTOR’S
H. L. Katchar, editor. Published by The
Amateur Collector Ltd., P.O. Box 242,
24, Great North Road, Highgate, London,
N 6, England. 13.5 cm x 19.5 cm, 140
pages, illus., multiling wire binding, 1980.
Available from the published: UK orders

£4.95 p.p.d., overseas £5.35 ($12.85) sea
mail, £6.35 ($15.25) air mail.

From the same publisher: THE SWISS
PHILATELIST. 16.3 cm x 21.5 cm, 12
pages, offset, saddle stitched, 1980.
Three numbers 75p ($1.80) by air. This
house organ contains articles, offers, etc.
The catalogue is popular because it is in
English and is the price list of a company
which sells stamps of Switzerland.

Stamp prices are quoted for single stamps
and blocks of four, used and mint. Many plate varieties and colour shades are
described. There is a specialized listing of
the classic stamps, single and multiple
mint, used and on cover, up to and in-
cluding the Strubels.

The airmail section has information about marks for special flights. The
stamps perforated or overprinted with a
cross are listed with the official stamps.
Classification of the postage due stamps is
detailed and includes the hand-struck “T”
overprints.

There are sections about hotel posts,
railway stamps, frank stamps, frank
vignettes, telegraph and Red Cross stamps.
The quantities issued are listed.
The excellent quality of the paper and the
the clear printing facilitate the use of this
catalogue which is highly recommended for
philatelists collecting the stamps of
Switzerland.

R.C.A.

SPEZIALKATALOG SVEDIGES
FRIMÄRKEN OCH HELSAKER 1980 -
1981. Published by Sveriges Filatelist-
Forbund, Birger Jarlsgata 18 B4, 11434
Stockholm, Sweden. 14.8 cm x 21.1 cm,
360 pages, illus., index, soft bound, 1980.
Price not indicated.

This is a “Specialized Catalogue of
Swedish Stamps and Postal Stationery”
which is almost entirely in Swedish,
therefore much of the background infor-
mation it presents is unavailable to those
who do not know the language.

The catalogue begins with 4½ pages of
abbreviations and designations in Swedish
and English and frequent referral to this
section makes at least the basic infor-
mation available. Next is a section dealing
with condition of stamps, centring, markings, postmarks, etc., indicating the classification of quality. The use of ample illustrations makes this section reasonably clear even if one cannot read the accompanying text.

Twenty pages are devoted to table of the use of various stamps during certain periods for a number of franking purposes - domestic mail, foreign rates, postcards, etc. The lists have dates of use, type of franking and give the number of such items known.

Next is an illustrated list of labels (registration, express, etc.) with dates, sizes and rarity factors. It is followed by a synoptic list of the known quantities of the early use of stamps (1855 - 1891), broken down into the various issues, for mail to most countries.

Before getting into the catalogue portion there is a continuation, from the previous edition, of an article (Swedish only) on military posts and a note on fluorescence and whiteners in Swedish stamps.

The catalogue section covers all issues from 1855 Coat of Arms Type I skilling banco to the domestic mail “discount stamps” of May 12, 1980, including officials and postage dues. Swedish Military Post, markings, covers, reply cards, etc., have a separate price listing. Complete booklets from 1904 to the present, including counter booklets and automatic machine booklets are listed and priced according to selvage markings.

The catalogue ends with price listings of all forms of postal stationery and Private Local Posts.

The listings give dates of issue, description of motifs, designer, engraver and quantities printed. Prices given are for mint and used stamps and for stamps on cover. Varieties are listed and priced and comments on forgeries are given; there is a page on the Sperati forgeries of the skilling banco issue.

This is detailed comprehensive catalogue that can be used by most collectors but to get the most out of it, a knowledge of Swedish is essential.
Virtually every stamp is priced, unused and used. Introductory notes provide information on details of items not listed, definitions of unused and used stamps and how they are priced. "Key types" are explained and illustrated. A table of world population figures has been updated. Stamps which do not merit full listing are briefly recorded in an appendix, and the most recent issued are included, with illustrations, in the Addendum. Each country listing opens with geographical and historical notes and details of the respective currencies.

It is a complete reference for the general and topical collector and has reached such a size and weight that it will probably have to be divided into two separate volumes within the next few years.

STANLEY GIBBONS STAMP CATALOGUE. Part 9. Portugal and Spain. 1st ed. 1980. 14.6 cm x 21.6 cm, x + 313 pages, illus, flexible covers, 1980. £9.00 (U.K.), approx. $29.95 from dealers.

STANLEY GIBBONS STAMP CATALOGUE. Part 19. Middle East. 1st ed., 1980. 14.5 cm x 21.6 cm, x + 403 pages, illus, flexible covers, 1980. £10.50 (U.K.), approx. $31.95 from dealers.


Part 9 of the catalogue covers the traditionally termed Portugal and Colonies and Spain and Colonies, which includes the Spanish Post Offices in Andorra. The listings end at the time when a territory attained independence; stamps issued after that date are to be found in other parts of the Foreign Catalogue. Editorial improvements and corrections have been made and all prices have been revised with considerable increases in the early issues of Cape Juby, Fernando Poo, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Spanish Guinea and Post Offices in Morocco. The lists of Portuguese Colonies, particularly of the Mozambique Company and the issues of Macao have been improved.

Part 19 brings together the issues of the Middle East, and all of the countries, with one exception, Israel, are independent Arab states. Revisions have been substantial with the most notable being that of the listings for Hejaz (Saudi Arabia), entailing the deletion of many varieties formerly listed, but which are now recognized as forgeries. The prices for early Egypt, Hejaz, British Occupation of Iraq and the British Mandates of Palestine and Transjordan have been revised considerably.


With the renewed interest in deltiology (postcard collecting) in recent years, it is understandable why several new postcard catalogues have appeared. Among those that have come on the market lately is this one published by Stanley Gibbons.

The compilers have divided the era of the postcard into seven periods; period 1, 1869 - 1899, extends from the first day of issue of a postcard (by Austria on Oct. 1, 1869) to the first regular issue of picture cards (in the 1890s); period 2, 1900 - 1914, the "golden age" of picture postcards; period 3, 1914 - 1918, World War I and so on up to period 7, 1969 to the present.

The significance of each period is explained in an introductory history of the picture postcard.

The bulk of the catalogue is formed by an elaborate classification of subjects or themes, arranged alphabetically from Accessories, Advertising, Animals, etc. to Social History/Topographical, Theatre/Wireless and finally Wars sections. Each subject has its numerous alphabetically arranged subdivisions and entries are cross-referenced to different but related sections. The "Artists" category contains some 40 pages of brief biographies of some of the best-known postcard artists (Mabel Lucie Attwell, Charles Dana Gibson, William Heath-Robinson, etc.) and details of other artists are listed under the various subjects.
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City: ...................... Prov: ..................... Code: ..................
The index is the key to the whole catalogue and is in the form of separate lists of Artists and Themes. The three-band pricing system of values is unique in that it provides an average or medium price for a card, based on its age and condition, thus older cards, generally the most valuable, in near perfect condition without blemish, will rate the highest band.

The book has about 500 reproduction of postcards representing every category but the erotic/pornographic. These are numbered, captioned, priced and cross-referenced to the text.

A very interesting and no doubt useful catalogue.


There is little or no change in the format and content of this edition from previous editions. Naturally, the coverage has been brought up to recent issues, i.e., the British Composers of September 1980, with the appropriate Presentation, Gift and Souvenir Packs and Post Office PHQ Postcards.

What is of interest are the changes in values presented. One usually expects prices to be increased, if only to reflect the changes due to inflation. This edition, however, shows some surprising decreases in values. The decreases are not general throughout the listings but obviously indicate that a number of issues were over-priced earlier. Among the decreases are the 1913 - 1918 £1 Seahorse, M, reduced by £1250 to £3000, and the 1929 £1 UPU M, down £250 to £850 and U, down from £700 to £550. From that stamp onwards, there are other declines. The phosphor issues of the early '60s are down 50p to £5; regular issues of that period show no changes. The later '60s and early '70s issues also show little or no changes; the issues from the mid-'70s to date showing only modest, seemingly normal increases.

This is a useful index to current price trends in Great Britain.


L'ORIENT PHILATELIQUE, no. 131, 1979 -1980. Golden Jubilee issue of the Journal of the Philatelic Society of Egypt. To mark the 50th anniversary of this society, this issue reprints the first issue of July 1, 1929 of L'Orient Philatélique. It also has, among other items, the second part of a detailed study of “The Third Issue, 1872 Printing” by E. C. G. MacArthur. This number is in English and Arabic; the first number was in French only. Philatelic Society of Egypt, 16, Abdel Khalek Saroit St., P.O. Box 142, Cairo, A.R.E.

BELGIUM PHILATELIC SOCIETY NEWSLETTER. Quarterly, Aug. 15, 1980 issue. The reappearance of the BPS Newsletter reflects a resurgence of the Belgium Philatelic Society. This 4 page publication is under a new editor and has the first part of: '5 Franc Leopold II, Sc. 39, Research in Depth', and the Belgium 1980 stamp list. Information on the BPS may be obtained from Pres. Jim Maher, 150 Terrace Lane, Hartland, WI 53029, (Continued on page 69)
THE LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB INC.

PRESENTS

LACPEX 81

EXHIBITION AND BOURSE
together with the
53rd ANNUAL MEETING AND CONVENTION
of the
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
18-20 SEPTEMBER 1981
to be held at
THE DORVAL COMMUNITY CENTRE
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- Awards banquet
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LACPEX 81
P.O. BOX 1, POINTE CLAIRE-DORVAL
QUEBEC H9R 4N5
Society Reports

SECRETARY--

Applicants listed as new members have applied for membership in the Society and 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.

(*) Has requested that street address be omitted
(M) Minor with activity guaranteed by parent or guardian.

NEW MEMBERS

19317  Childs, Kenneth H., 1164 Homewood Dr., Burlington, Ont. L7P 2M2. Mint & Used Can.; N.S.; N.B.; B.C.

19318  *Harvey, David. Can.; N.S.


19320  (M)Klang, Michael, 31 Scarlet Road, Halifax, N.S. B3M 1L2 China, France

19321  MacMullen, Craig, 8312 - 184 St., Edmonton, Alta. T5T 1G8 Can.

19322  Nagel, Eric B., P.O. Box 65, Taylor's, SC. 29667 German Area

19323  *Skelton, G. L. Can.; Cocos Isl.


19324  *Carson, Wm. U.S.; Brit. America

19325  Doyle, Ken, Hop Meadow Country Club, 85 Firetown Rd., Simsbury, CT. 06070 BNA; Early U.S.

19326  Nicholet, Mrs. Annie, Box 87, Love, Sask. S0J 1P0 World used

19327  Simard, Simon, Box 7035, Charlesbourg, P.Q. G1G 5E1 (Dealer) Can.; U.S.A.

19328  Willkie, Brian, 7169 Brian Cres., Niagara Falls, Ont. L2J 3P4 Can.; U.S.A.

19329  Marks, Robert E. M., P.O. Box 16, Serce Colorado, Aruba, Netherlands Antilles U.S.A.; Can.; Brit. Cols; Netherlands, Neth. Cols.

19330  Mississauga Library, 1350 Burnhamthorpe Rd. E., Mississauga, Ont. L4Y 3V9

19331  Ouellette, Robert, 1504 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, P.Q. H3G 1L3

19332  Phendler, Frederic J., 227 Strathearn Ave., Montreal, P.Q. H4X 1Y1 Can.; BNA, Switzerland

19333  Stephenson, David G., 91 Place Massey, St. Bruno, P.Q. J3V 1A2 Can.; Bermuda, U.S.A.

19334  Vogel, Frank, Box 38, Snowden Post Office, Montreal, Can. P.Q. H3X 3T3. (Dealer)

19335  *Hovey, Michael Can.; Barbados

19336  Clagotton, S. F., P.O. Box 460, Port Credit Postal Stn., Mississauga, Ont. L5G 4M1 Can.


19338  Killeen, Larry G., P.O. Box 266, Prince George, B.C. V2L 4S1 Can.; Brit. Comm.

19339  (M)Krouse, Donald Roy, 2043 Ungava Rd. N.W., Calgary, T2N 4B3 BNA, Can., N.Z.

19340  *Traquair, R. Scott Can.

19342  *Bunnett, Mrs. May Can.; G.B.

19342  Dunsmore, Henry, 8 Castleview Ave., Toronto, Ont. Ireland, France, U.S.A.; G.B.

19343  Martin, Gaetan, 15775 Desrosiers, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. J2T 4A4 Can.; U.S.A.; Antilles

19344  Naszady, Dr. Joseph J., 1 Court Terrace, Brockville, Ont. K6V 4T4 G.B.; Can.; N.Z.; Australia

19345  *Sokoloff, Wm. Can.; U.S.A.; BNA, Israel


19347  Desbiens, Rev. Claude, 47 Colsons Rd., Thornhill, Ont. L3T 3E9 Can.; U.S.A.; Vatican, Colonies
NEW MEMBERS

19348  Ewens, David P., 238 Boulton Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4M 2K1  Quebec to 1865; Phil. lit., memorabilia & PMG reports, letters

19349  Homer, Wm. A., 2931 West 31st Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V6L 2A5  Can.; G.B.; U.N.; Scandinavia, Israel

19350  Jackson, Dr. C. Colin, 221-1940 Lonsdale Ave., North Vancouver, B.C. V7M 2K2  Can.; G.B.; Birds; Archaeology, Tropical Medicine

19351  Rohrbaugh, Stephen B., 125 Russell Ave., Rockport, ME. 04856 (part-time Dealer - Coast of Maine Stamp Co.)  World

19352  Adelman, Dr. Maurice, 3858 Mt. Royal Dr., Windsor, Ont. N9G 2B7  Can.; Israel, Nevis, St. Christopher

19353  Beaudoin, Michel, 315 Iberville, Repentigny, P.Q. J6A 2A6  Can.; France, Italy, Greece, G.B.

19354  Bullock, Roger J., 13 Erie Drive, Hudson, MA. 01749  Can.; U.S.A.

19355  Celani, Daniel, 9173 Field Rd., Algonac, MI. 48001  Vatican City, Italy, Italian Cols.

19356  *Douglas, Melvin H.  Nfld.

19357  (M)Rosen, Jason, 214 Dinnick Cres., Toronto, Ont. M4N 1N3  World

19358  *Green, Ralph E.  Can. & Provs.

19359  Brown, George W., P.O. Box 209, Natlack, MA. 10760  BNA, Brit. W.I.; Brit. oceania canacs.; Covers

19360  Davis, Eric, Box 186, Woodville, Ont. KOM 2T0  BNA, Jamaica, Sq. circle & rare cancans.

19361  Greidanus, Jacob E., 10428 - 136 Ave., Edmonton, Alta. T5E 1W3

19362  La Forest, Raymond, P.O. Box 393, Grand Falls, N.B. E0J 1M0

19363  *Moncur, Wm. W.  Mint Can.

19364  *Parkinson, Fred J.  Brit. Cols.; W. Europe; General

19365  *Scott, Mrs. Grace  Can.; U.S.A.; G.B.; Jersey, Guernsey, I.O.M.; Australia, N.Z.

19366  Stein, H., 232 Third Ave. N., Yorkton, Sask. S3N 1C9  World

19367  Weiner, Mark, Tranquillite, St. Armand Ouest, P.Q. J0J 1T0  Switzerland

19368  Kruger, Michael, 427 Forest Ave., Rye, N.Y. 10580  Can.; BNA, Nfld.

19369  Roque-Nunez, Dr. Horacio, P.O. Box 442, Hanmer, Ont. P0M 1Y0  Europe, Australia, Latin American, S. America

19370  Schwartz, Paul B., 6809 Castor Ave., Philadelphia, PA. 19149  U.S.A.; Can. FDC's

19371  Naylor, Edward, Box 431, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont. L0S 1J0  Can.; G.B.


19374  Cloran, Nick, R.R. 2, Annan, Ont. NOH 1B0  Can.; Iceland, Faroe

19375  Lehnar, Joseph V., 56 Edith Dr., Toronto, Ont. M4R 1Z2  Can.; Yugoslavia, Argentina


19377  Lehner, Friedrich, 37 Plymbridge Cr., Willowdale, M2P 1P4  Germany, Lenin


19379  McSween, Mario, 58 Ellen, Valleyfield, P.Q. J6S 3A4  Worldwide

19380  Chiles, V. K., 754 O'Dell Ave., Sarnia, Ont. N7V 2K8  BNA

19381  Genereux, Jacqueline, 4-951 Terr. des Saules, Longueuil, P.Q. J4L 2V8  Can.; Military

19382  Gray, Robt. A., Box 1324, Bethlehem, PA. 18018 (Dealer - stamps and Coins)

19383  Harris, Lester S., 13572 - 140 St., Edmonton, Alta. T5L 2E6  BNA, Can. & Provs., Nfld. covers

19384  *Berkovits, Joseph  Can.; U.N.; Israel

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Notice of change of address must be sent to the Secretary, P.O. Box 1054, Station A, Toronto, Ontario, M5W 1GS at least SIX weeks in advance.


15480  Hutby, Roy, P.O. Box 2145, Stn. B, St. Catharines, Ont. L2M 6P5.
CHANGES OF ADDRESS

15874 Markham, Sylvia S., P.O. Box 73423,
Houston, TX. 77090.

13309 Noble, Roy, 5835 Crescent Dr.,
Delta, B.C. V4K 2E7.

13037 Rush, Ron, 1875 Hunter St.,
Sudbury, Ont. P3E 255.

8367 King, Kenneth S., 700-875 Wonderland

7472 Taussig, Dr. Andrew, 1890 Surrey

15087 Ireland, Peter S., 412 Runnymede
Cres., Dollard-des-Ormeaux, P.Q.
H9G 1K9.

12756 Post, Marvin, 138 Central Ave., Upper

9968 Skidra, Victor V., P.O. Box 5144,

7636 Botchar, Mrs. H. L. 1391 Balmoral
St., Thunder Bay, Ont. P7B 4T7.

10421 Kassel, Thomas, P.O. Box 329,
Milwaukee, WI. 53201.

19048 Hanley, Alrd, 570-25 Henry Lane,

10706 Donsky, Leon, 68 Hillcress Ave.,
St. Catharines, Ont. L2R 4Y1.

10030 Gasgharian, David P., 105 Paardeburg
Blvd., Petawawa, Ont. K8H 1H1.

12595 Maltais, Norman E., Boutique Hugo
Stamp Shop, 2164 King St. W.


14956 Thompson, Russell C., 3010 Gordon
Rd., Regina, Sask. S4S 2T8.

19047 Enns, Brian D., 2-44 E. 11th Ave.,
Vancouver, B.C. V5J 2B8.

13349 Pelletier, Jean-Guy, 401 11e Ave.,
C.P. 97, La Pocatiere, P.Q. G0R 1Z0

19025 Polder, Dr. Gordon J., P.O. Box 537,
Eau Claire, WI. 54701.

15409 Griffin, Sydney P., 16-5 Bradbrook
Rd., Toronto, Ont. M8Z 5V3.

11980 Stein, Mark L. 811-210 Willett St.,
Halifax, N.S. B3M 3C6.

14312 Warr, Bert Jr., 36 Boyle St.,

17014 Wilson, John E., 205-820 5th Ave.
S.W., Calgary, Alta. T2P ON4.

12857 Desrosiers, Guy, 171 Lebel,

13152 Iwaszkiewicz, Jorge Jm, 4 Canterbury
Park, Pointe Claire, P.Q. H9S 3Z7.

9389 Van Dam, Erling S.J., P.O. Box 300,
Bridgenorth, Ont. K0L 1H0

13295 Daniel, Dan L., 9 Saber Court,
Willowdale, Ont. M2M 1S9.

8618 Belliveau, Robert P., P.O. Box 20,
Meteghan River, N.S. B2W 2L0.

9360 Creasy, Gerald J., 8-95 Main St.,
Selkirk, Man. R1A 1R2.

18077 Fonfeder, G. P.O. Box 277, Stn. A.,
Montreal, P.Q. H2L 4K1.

15913 Dobkin, Donald S., 17360 W. 12 Mile
Rd., Ste. 101, Southfield, MI. 48076.

16000 Mida, Hymie, 62 Almond Ave.,
Thornhill, Ont. L3T 1L2.

10138 Bright, Barbara L., GBS 7-17, R.R. 2,
Lloydminster, Sask. S9V 0X7.

13773 Forest, Maj. Gilbert, 28 Montee-
Major, Laval, P.Q. H7N 4S1.

10917 Noble, Robert G., 1662 Lansdowne
St. W., R.R. 3, Peterborough, Ont.
K9J 6X4.

13442 Barasch, Alan R., P.O. Box 3403-A,
Birmingham, AL. 35255.

14894 Groth, Manfred, c/o American
Embassy, APO San Francisco,
Ca. 96346.

19020 Hughes, Douglas, Box 2745,
Peace River, Alta. T0H 2X0.

6214 McIntosh, O. E., 6 Lakewood Village,
Medin, N.Y. 14103.

8815 Newman, B. C. W., P.O. Box 353,
Carman, Man. ROG 0J0.

12812 O'Donnell, K. W. 7146 Camano St.,

7487 Wiggins, 708-380 Waterloo,
Guelph, Ont. N1H 7H8.

12766 Alford, George H., P.O. Box 438,
King George, VA. 22485.

10707 Evans, Alan D., 5193 Topaz Place,
Richmond, B.C. V7C 4Z3.

12076 Hall, Gary W., P.O. Box 218,
Berwyn, IL. 60402.

14588 Johnson, Sarun, 1240 Briar Ave.,
Provo, UT. 84601.

19106 Piercye, David, 204-10634 80th Ave.,
Edmonton, Alta. T6E 1V5.

13562 Brown, Maj. B. R., 2450 Massachus-
ettes Ave. N.W., Washington, DC 20008.

13300 Harper, J. Stuart, P.O. Box 188,
Naramata, B.C. V0H 1N0.

9001 Lint, Janet H., 106 The Kingsway,
Toronto, Ont. M8X 2V1.

13579 Sibbald, Dr. I. R., 141 David Drive,

13569 Burgers, Hendrik, 1592 Queensdale
Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1T 1R8.

17044 de Kovachich, Emeric, 1139 des
Pivoines, St. Redempteur, P.Q.
G0S 3B0.

12688 Hermes, Al, P.O. Box 46196, Stn. G,
Vancouver, B.C. V6R 4G5.

13304 Kudelski, Marian J., Box 105,
Coal Harbour, B.C. VON 1K0.

15249 Bertrand, Denis, 244 11e rue,
Montmagny, P.Q. G5V 3V8.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Changes of Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15183 Evans, Mark, P.O. Box 628, Dauphin, Man. R7N 3B3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10049 Rea, Ralph V., Box 318, Fort Simpson, N.W.T. X0E 0N0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12235 Cox, R. P., c/o Bank of Montreal, Verona, Ont. K0H 2W0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11578 Heeley, Frank, P.O. Box 1, Ft. Resolution, N.W.T., X0E 0M0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12643 Bucklin, Hollie A. Jr., P.O. Box 167, Ipswich, MA. 01938.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12661 Miller, Neil, P.O. Box 1083, Evanston, IL. 60204.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8010 Price, Dr. John D., 33-52 Bluesprings Dr., Waterloo, Ont. N2J 4M4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17089 Biedsoe, J. David, 2453 Kehrs Mill Rd., Chesterfield, MO. 63017.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10038 Findlay, Neil A., 209-4725 Albert St., Regina, Sask. S4S 3S3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13358 Grimm, Paul H., Box 157, Berwick, N.S. BOP 1E0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10784 Lebel, Mrs. M., 547 Boul. Roger Bontemps, Lac St. Charles, P.Q. G0A 2H0.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<th>Ch. Changes</th>
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</table>

**Deceased**

| 8744 | Marshall, Douglas W., St. Catharines, Ont. |
| 11251 | Rozvaliaeff, Vancouver, B.C. |
| 3703 | Elliott, W. A. (Lance), Beaumont, CA. |
| 6201 | Ralph, R. J., Fort Lauderdale, FL. |
| 15553 | Bedard, Robert, Calgary, Alta. |

<table>
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<th>Official Resignations</th>
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<tr>
<td>9021</td>
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<th>Corrections</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3673</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MAIL RETURNED
15288 Bessel, R., 2839 Isabella St.,
Thunder Bay, Ont. P7E 5C9.
15033 Hell, Paul T., 117 North Fourth Ave.,
Highland Park, NJ 08904.
11053 MacRae, Mrs. Irene, 195 Clearview
Ave., No. 2219, Ottawa, Ont. K1Z 6S1

CH-82
Insurance & Banking Philatelic
Society of G.B., c/o F. R.
Armstrong, P.O. Box 8803.

HONOUR ROLL • 1980
The following members and/or chapters are given credit
for adding new members to the Society roster for 1980.

9409 Allen, M.
10432 Allen, W.C.
8155 Arnott, F. R.
17027 Arscoott, K.
15743 Aubin, C.
15559 Aubrey, J. (2)
14094 Avis, R.
13799 Cameron, H. R.
10306 Carmichael, V. (2)
18043 Chiu, S.
15399 Collins, J. R.
12828 Emery, C. O.
8344 Fear, R. M.
7353 Feero, R. (4)
7762 Fillon, G. E.
9784 Flewwelling, B.
9365 Gale, C. W.
14802 Geldert, G. M. (4)
15635 Giorig, J. (3)
3080 Greene, V.
7219 Harris, E. (3)
7320 Harrison, J. B.
15086 Heaman, R. G.
17097 Hoehe, R.
8260 Jamieson, R. H.
9650 Johnson, F. H.
9996 Johnston, H. W. (2)
15768 Jones, D. H. (3)
15889 Kies, R. I.
10262 Kitchener, R.
9293 Knox, T.
9568 Lidbetter, G. A.
10545 Lyon, D. (15)
12017 Lyon, T. (10)
5358 Malott, R. K. (7)
7297 Mann, P. M. (2)
10425 Measures, D. J. (2)
7537 Millar, M. (2)
8890 McKay, H. K. (2)
10245 Palochik, A. M.
12500 Robert, W.
14688 Roush, W. D. (3)
9156 Sendebukher, J. M.
8841 Seyler, J. A.
12859 Street, H. M.
8273 Stulberg, F. G. (19)
6216 Sutherland, H.
15492 Tomasson, G.
16012 Troche, P.
11824 Van Oudenaarden, H.
9517 Walton, E. C.
10208 Wolf, P.
13025 Zeman, O. (3)

FROM THE CHAPTERS — — —

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE TRURO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The annual Exhibition of the Truro Philatelic Society took place on October 31 and November 1, 1980. It featured approximately eight dealers and sixteen exhibits of people in the area.

The week-end officially started with the presentation of the R.P.S.C. Judging Seminar on Friday evening by Dr. Fred Stulberg, immediate past president of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. It was extremely well attended despite the fact that many people were afraid to leave homes to the mercy of the witches, ghosts and goblins who have free reign that particular evening.

The next day was one of brilliant sunshine and this seemed to stimulate the desire of many out-of-town people to at-
tend the show. The judging took place that day with Dr. J. J. MacDonald of Antigonish, Mr. Douglas Murray of Charlottetown and Dr. Fred Stulberg of Toronto doing the honours. They had five apprentices. Awards were as follows:—
PARTICIPATION: Mrs. J. Britten; Miss Anne Marie Belliveau; Mr. Robert Murray.
BRONZE AWARDS: Mrs. Lynn Binney; Ken MacDonald; Robert Murray; F. D. Seaman.
SILVER AWARDS: William Burden; Michael Dekker; Paul Grimm; Ken MacDonald; Rod MacLennan.
GOLD AWARDS: Dr. R. A. Burden; Ken MacDonald (Best in Show).

POSTMARKED OTTAWA
(Continued from page 39)

The possibility exists that something went wrong with the printing machine and that the printing cylinder was dry without ink and then printed, or that this sheet came from an initial start when the machine was set up. The sheet should have been rejected. The entire sheet, to make it worse, is badly off centre perforated, but since the perforations are made after the printing, this can not be the cause of the albino print.

Albino prints are known for other issues. For example, complete lathework designs on the Admirals exist in albino. The next issue shows some albino prints in the plate inscriptions.

R.P.S.C. TIES
The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada ties are available at the R.P.S.C. Headquarters, P.O. Box 1054, Station A, Toronto, Ontario, M5W 1G5.

Price is $6.50 each
and includes mailing

CANADIAN STAMP VARIETIES
(Continued from page 31)

H comb. I know of no paper or constant plate varieties. However, transient doughnut flaws are common with at least one per pane usually.


The printing details are as for the 17c Inuit. The stamps come on two easily distinguishable papers, one dull the other highly fluorescent, in both philatelic and field stock. The dull paper appears to be the more common. Transient doughnut flaws are relatively common, and there is at least one constant plate flaw.
- Horizontal blue scratch in the bottom pane margin below the right edge of stamp 10/2 (corner of K10-K11-L10-L11).

13.0 REFERENCES.
THE PHILATELIC BOOK COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA

LA COLLECTION DE LIVRES PHILATELIQUES DE LA BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE DU CANADA

Continued from Vol. 31, No. 6, 1980

Anyone wishing to borrow a particular book or books should place his request at his local library to be forwarded to the National Library of Canada in Ottawa. This book will then be made available to the philatelist for study at his local library for a reasonable length of time or period.

Afin de'emprunter un livre ou des livres, il faut enregistrer une demande à une bibliothèque locale qui l'enviera a la Bibliothèque Nationale du Canada. Ce livre sera ensuite à la disposition du philatliste pour étudier à sa bibliothèque locale pendant une période raisonnable.


PHILATELIC BOOK COLLECTION


T.1. Introduction; periode du 18 septembre au 9 novembre 1870. (1957?).
T.2. Periode du 3 novembre au 22 decembre 1870. (1957?).
T.4.


Sellos de correos de España, Spain’s postage stamps: participacion espanola en la exposicion internacional de filatelia en Toronto. Spanish contribution to the International Philatelic Exhibition of Toronto Capex 1951. Madrid: Direcacion General de Correos y Telecommunicacion, 1951. HE6185 S72 S45


PHILATELIC BOOK COLLECTION


(Writings on Belgian postal history 1933-1950): a collection of clippings and copies. (s.l.: s.n., 1933-50). HE6185 B46 W75 fol.


Thoughts and Things
(Continued from page 11)

SECURITY Directory Listings

There are two main sources of names and addresses, other than Society membership directories, that could be used by anyone who was interested in stealing collections from a house. They are the local telephone directory and a city directory.

Have you thought of having your name removed from these because of the increasing value of your collection and other personal belongings?

Unlisted Telephone

In Manitoba, the Manitoba Telephone System charges $10 to change your telephone number and an additional monthly charge of $1.10 to keep the number out of their directory and to not give it out when someone requests it. In Ontario, Bell Telephone charges $17 to change the number and $2.50 per month to make the number unavailable either by directory or by direct enquiry.

A cheaper way to have your name and address removed from the telephone directory is to have the number changed and listed in your wife’s maiden name omitting any indication of marital status and using given name initials only.

In Manitoba, the charge would be $10 for a new number. There would be a credit of $3 per phone that was returned and the wife would get new phones free.

The Ontario system is again more expensive. There would be the $17 charge to change the number and the phones would not have to be returned. However, there would be an additional one-time charge of $8 to have the new number listed in the wife’s name and to have the monthly bill charged to the husband.

City Directory Listing

The other source of names and addresses, and often occupations, is the City Directory which may or may not be published in the city in which you live.

Write to the publisher of the directory (the local public library will probably have a copy) and request that they do not list your name in the next edition.

When the directory people call, as they do at regular intervals to check and update their lists, tell them of your letter. If you are working, ask your company to remove your name from the employees list that they provide to the directory publishers.

These procedures will remove your name and address from the more accessible lists but there would still be other sources that could be used — tax rolls, voters’ lists, etc., which are accessible to the public at various times.

AEROPHILATELY

Aerophilatelists may be interested to learn of a new federation, the British Aerophilatelic Federation (BAeF) which was formed under the sponsorship of the Aerophilatelic Club, London, British Airmail Society, Rasillet Club and the Concorde Study Circle.

Further information may be obtained from the Public Relations Officer: Mr. Brian L. Asquith, “Alandale”, Radcliffe Gardens, Carshalton Beeches, Surrey, SM5 4PQ, England.

(Continued on page 65)
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NEW ZIPS

Criticism had been levelled at Canada Post when it introduced its postal code system ANA NAN a number of years ago. It was said to be too cumbersome and time consuming to write or type and that something like the U.S. five digit Zip Code would have sufficed.

Apparently that U.S. Zip Code does not even suffice for the U.S.A. because as of February 1, 1981, new lists of “nine-digit” Zip Codes will be available for use. The new code uses the current five digits, a space and then four more digits. Two of the four will specify an area within the zip coded area, the other two will specify a portion of a street, a specific building or, perhaps, even one address within a building.

To aid in the sorting of mail, a new machine will be used that can ‘read’ a zip code then spray a series of long and short lines onto the envelope next to the code. This sprayed code can then be read by another machine at another sortation centre and route the envelope to its final destination.

Sounds just like Canada Post’s process.
(From Birmingham Philatelist of the Birmingham (AL) Philatelic Society.)

Some time ago I commented on the proliferation of names of stamp shows that incorporated “EX”, for exhibition. Apparently there are others among us who have similar feelings regarding these names. Christine Atkinson of Leighton Buzzard, England, is one. Her letter to the editor in Stamp Collecting (July 17, 1980) is to the point, but she makes an error in equating the “P” in such names as ZEAPEX and MILCOPEX with that of stamp, rather than from Philatelic. She closed her letter with: “One suspex that PERSPEX 81 will be next in line in the Middle East, ... APEX 82 as a new angle on things. When one suspex all aspex of these exhibition catchnames the prospects of all kinds of exciting new terms arise.” She closed with due respex.

She is right. One can come up with some interesting names. The compilation of a list of them could turn us into nervous wrex.
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WANTED Squared Circles, RPO's, Fancy Cancels, Town Cancels. Also Postcards, Covers. Greenwood Stamp Company, 216 Mailey Drive, Carleton Place, Ont. K7C 3X9.

WANTED — Alberta & Western Cancels on Stamp, Card or Cover. Also Post Card Views. Keith R. Spencer, 3059 - 109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6J 1C2.

CANADIAN POSTAL STATIONERY wanted to buy, including special order envelopes, railway express cards and pre-cancelled cards. Jack Robb, 5400 B Minoree Blvd., Richmond, B.C. V6X 2A9.

CANADIAN COVERS WANTED — Ontario towns, Squared Circles, Western, RPSO'S, Military, Flags, cards, rates etc. (also better cancels on stamp) Individual pieces, accumulations, collections and larger lots. Have some to offer. Graham Noble, Box 80, Kingston, Ontario.

WANTED - CANADA AIR MAIL

WANTED: Canadian pioneer and semi-official airmail covers and mint stamps. If you have any of these items not required please write. Also seeking Canadian and foreign aircraft crash (interrupted) covers and governmental container envelopes for returning mail to senders. Major R. K. Malott (Retired), 16 Harwick Crescent, Nepean, Ontario, Canada, K2H 6R1.

HIGGINS & GAGE WORLD POSTAL Higgins & Gage World Postal Stationary Catalog. Section 8/H, 1980-81 Price Supplement. Published by Classic Philatelics, P.O. Box 5637, Huntington Beach, CA 92646, U.S.A. 8 pages, US$3.50 (U.S./Canada), US$4.00 elsewhere.

THE ENTIRE TRUTH, No. 59, September 1980. Published 3 times a year by Classic Philatelics. 12 pages. In addition to an update listing of postal stationery, there is an article on Orchids on Postal Stationery and The First Mandate (Palestine) Letter Card -- A Newly Discovered Printing Variety. This issue is available for a $0.10 SASE or two International Reply Coupons to the publisher.

TRADE NOTES

The Robson Lowe auction in Basle, Oct. 21 - 24 last, saw high prices realized for some BNA items. Inverted Seaway 5¢ used on a small piece realized $12,617. A Newfoundland 1927 "De Pinado" 60¢ with overprint misplaced, on a letter from St. John's to Rome with "TREPASSEY/NEWF' D" c.d.s. on obverse, realized $16,940. A 1919 "Hawker" 3¢ mint, initialed J.A.R. in ink, on the back, by the postmaster of Newfoundland, realized $11,550, and a 1930 "Columbia" 50¢ on 36¢, fine mint, realized $4,427.

In the Nov. 18th auction at the Stanley Gibbons Auction Galleries, New York, the Simpson Collection of "Small Queens" (1870 - 1893) realized some $407,100 (including the 10 per cent buyer's premium) against a $212,400 estimate. Some of the 400 lots realized as much as five or six times the estimated value.

The largest single sale at that auction was an unique 1853 New Brunswick cover which was purchased for $168,740 on behalf of an anonymous collector. The cover had been sent from St. John, New Brunswick to Budapest, Hungary and bears the only known strip of three of the dull mauve one shilling issue of 1851 (Sc. 4), with a single copy of the three penny dull red (Sc. 1a) of the same year.

Robson Lowe New Schedule for Auctions:
February 4 - 5 - Bournemouth - General sale; February 10 - London - Europe and Overseas; February 24 - London - India Native States, Pt. 1.
March 4 - 5 - Bournemouth - General sale; March 6 - Bournemouth - Postal History; March 10 - London - Great Britain; March 24 - Basle I - Europe; Basle II - New Guinea, Papua; March 25 - Basle III - Baltic States; March 26 - Basle IV - Italian States; March 27 - Basle V - Levant, Near East, Holy Land.
April 1-2 - Bournemouth - General Sale; April 7 - London - "Cinderella" revenues.
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