An 1845 stampless cover from Port Sarnia U.C. to Sandwich U.C. Postage 9p cy. in red manuscript; rate for 101 - 200 miles under one ounce [via London]. Red handstamped PAID [Jarrett 578, Boggs H10]. PORT SARNIA, MY 17, 1845, 30 mms diameter in red [Jarrett 236, Boggs IVC]. Backstamped SANDWICH U.C., MY 17, 1845 in red [same type as Port Sarnia, Jarrett 236, Boggs IVC].

(Cover from the collection of Amherstburg Historical Museum)
Robson Lowe's Auctions

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<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>March 18th</td>
<td>AIR MAIL STAMPS AND COVERS - The &quot;Mar-ques of Bute&quot;, including strong sec-</td>
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<td>THIS CATALOGUE</td>
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<td>April 10/11th</td>
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<td>The HERMAN NAGELE collection of Greece</td>
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<td>1914-18 WAR STAMPS - ex German Col-</td>
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<td>GREAT BRITAIN AND THE &quot;BUTE&quot; COLLE-</td>
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<td>May 8/9th</td>
<td>GENERAL SALE AT BOURNEMOUTH.</td>
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<td>May 13th</td>
<td>POSTAL HISTORY AUCTION</td>
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* These Catalogues have Colour Plates.

ROBSON LOWE LIMITED
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Telephone: TRAfalgar 4034  Cables: "STAMPS, LONDON"
Our President, Dr. G. M. Geldert, bids fair to outstrip your Editor as a travelling man. At least, the latter is stationed in Toronto and has a number of clubs within fairly easy reach, but being in Ottawa represents a tremendous outlay of energy (and money) in going to places like Galt, Sarnia and Windsor, four and five hundred miles away.

How he manages to find the energy and pep to do it all, we do not know, but he does.

When this number of CP appears, he will be in Florida, enjoying a well-earned holiday in company with Mrs. Geldert. We hope he comes back to us (if such a thing were possible) with even more pep and zest. Good luck and a pleasant holiday, Doc!

We refer our readers to the items on Chapters 36 (RCAF Aylmer Station Stamp Club) and 62 (Dauphin Stamp Club) as showing what can be done by two relatively small clubs. The RCAF Club has 9 senior collectors and 20 juniors, while the Dauphin Club has in the neighbourhood of 20 members. It is not numbers that count, but the stout heart of the members of a club. Where there's a will there's a way! Well done, Aylmer and Dauphin! We shall certainly make a point of going to Aylmer, and we would be only too willing to go and hobnob with Dauphin, but alas, 1200 miles or so is a long way for a "gentleman of leisure", but we sincerely hope we shall find an opportunity to visit Dauphin before we reach the wheel chair stage, so keep up the good work in the meantime!

Recently, we received an appeal for advice from our friends in Port Arthur on how to make meetings more interesting and attractive, and, in our wisdom (or lack of it?) we sent them a few words of fatherly advice, which we hope they took in good part, albeit it was somewhat blunt.

However, an idea on the subject came into our head and from a few scrawling notes, it seems that there might be some possibility of development in it.

It came into our mind that there are, in this vast land of ours, quite a number of clubs that are far from any great centre of philately. Port Arthur was, of course, one of them, but we can see quite a few more scattered around the country. They are too far away to call upon the assistance of fellow collectors in some neighbouring city or town, and have to rely mainly on their own resources for interesting and attractive meetings.
It then occurred to us that among our eleven hundred odd members, some of them might be willing to gather together a few selected pages from their collection, and write a brief talk on them, explaining any interesting points, perhaps interjecting a bit of humour. The talk could be of about 30 to 45 minutes duration. Then when a club wants to see something different to what its own members can present, this talk and the selected pages could be sent to the club and some member with a good delivery could read it out. Obviously, the personality of the owner of the stamps would be missing, and stamp collectors being what they are, some fine crusty characters would not be present in person, to the great loss of the receiving club, but at least the local members would get an insight into what their fellow philatelists may be doing in the larger philatelic centres of Canada.

We ourselves are willing to do something along this line. Any other takers?

We have stuck our neck out on one or two occasions since taking this job over, and as we are a bear for punishment, we are sticking it out once again.

We note in the January BNA TOPICS an item (obviously a press release) re INTERPEX '59 in New York, saying "...New York, the centre of more philatelic organizations than any other city in the world and the headquarters of the international stamp trade, will be the site ....".

Well! More philatelic organizations in New York than in London? The headquarters of the international stamp trade?

These are very dogmatic assertions, and we venture to query them. While we know London well, our residence there was before we had succeeded to the lure of philately and when bicycles interested us more than stamps, so we can not say that we are as familiar with philatelic organizations in that city as we are, for example, Toronto, but we do know enough about them seriously to question that New York is a greater philatelic centre than London. As for being the headquarters of the international stamp trade, we grant that New York is the headquarters for the trade in Indonesia, Ghana, Moluccas and other similar issues, otherwise we query that statement. We still think that there is more philatelic material in London, and of good quality, and of whatever country, than in New York.

We asked for it, didn't we??

We very much regret to have to inform our readers that we are unable to publish Colin Bayley's column on the West Indies, as promised in our last issue.

Colin was sent to Australia by his Dept. at very short notice and was unable to prepare his article. However, he has assured us that he will be back from Australia in time to prepare it for the May issue.

We had the pleasure recently of attending the Dinner at the Annual General Meeting of the Life Underwriters Association of Canada, an organization which interests us very highly, because we have a close connection with it and it is, like the C.P.S., a national organization having members from Coast to Coast, and we are therefore able to obtain from it many pointers which may be of great use to us in the course of time.

What particularly struck us this year, was how close HQ in Toronto are with their local associations from Coast to Coast. The two chief awards of the Association were given to their associations in Calgary and Vancouver, and quite a number of the articles which appear in their magazine, the Life Underwriters' News, are contributed by members distant from Toronto, East and West.

In other words, they were a splendid example for us to follow. In other words again, where are our contributors from East and West?

We are very pleased to include in this issue a new column, THE LONDON LETTER, by that well-known and famous professional philatelist, Robson Lowe. There is no need for us to enlarge on Robbie's fame. He is known, and very favourably known, to collectors the world over. His column is indeed a great attraction for our CP and a feather in our President's cap, for he is the man responsible for obtaining it from Robbie.

But that is not all. Robson Lowe, from time to time, publish a coloured supplement to their catalogues. We have seen many of these in the past few months and they are indeed magnificent and simply stunning reproductions of some of the world's greatest rarities.

Thanks again to Dr. Geldert, Mr. Lowe has very kindly agreed that when his firm has a printing made of a coloured supplement, they will pull off a supply for use as inserts in our CP, and we have just had a letter from him informing us that he is shipping the first batch on the 16th Feb., by air freight. These should be here in time for the mailing of CP on 2 March, so you should a copy in your CP at that time. If you do not find one, then it will not have reached us in time and will be mailed in the May issue.

Our very sincere thanks to Robbie for his kind efforts on our behalf. They are very highly appreciated indeed by all of us here.
Sarnia, Ontario, scene of the 31st Annual Convention and Exhibition of the Canadian Philatelic Society next May 15-16-17, has much to offer to the visitor and convention delegate.

From a beginning some 150 years ago, when its inhabitants were mainly Indians, French and British, Sarnia is now a cosmopolitan city of many different nationalities.

In the pioneer days, this sparsely settled community was known as The Rapids, but in 1836, its name was changed to Port Sarnia, later shortened to Sarnia. This name was chosen in deference to Sir John Colborne, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, who earlier in his career had been Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, the ancient Roman name of which had been Sarnia.

This historic date was the real beginning of Sarnia as an industrial centre, and soon after, its growth began with the establishment of a weekly mail service. A special census in 1853 showed a population of 800. The Post Office was then located in George Durand’s small log cabin store on Christina Street, for far from where Kenwick Terrace now stands. Kenwick Terrace is the place where our Exhibition is to be held.

The first train came into Sarnia in 1858 on the Great Western Railway, now a part of the Canadian National Railways. The advent of the railway speeded up the transmission of the mails which, up till then, had taken a full day to come to Sarnia from London.

It was at this time that the first petroleum discovery was made at Oil Springs, a few miles away, but it was not until 1897 that Sarnia became the greatest oil refining centre in the British Empire. The year 1890 saw the completion of the tunnel between Sarnia and Port Huron, on the U.S. side. Its building was then considered as one of the most impressive engineering feats of the time.

A little over 20 years ago, the people of Sarnia and Port Huron were again joined together with the building of the Blue Water International Bridge, symbolic of the lasting friendship between Canada and the United States. From this bridge can be seen a wonderful view of the St. Clair River, through which passes more shipping in a six months period than is handled in a year by the Suez, Panama and Kiel canals combined.

To-day, Sarnia and its neighbours to the South are known as CHEMICAL VALLEY. From its early history as an oil producing area, Sarnia’s unprecedented growth has skyrocketed into the greatest concentration of the petrochemical industry in Canada. In 1951, Sarnia annexed 9,000 acres to its existing 2,000 acres and has since continued to grow, and to-day has a population of well over 46,000.

Situated as they are on the boundaries of two great countries, Sarnia and Port Huron provide an unparalleled opportunity for the stamp clubs of these two cities to stress the international character of stamp collecting in their sponsorship of the 1959 CPS Convention and Exhibition, which will be under the distinguished patronage of His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, J. Kieler Mackay, and the Honorable G. Menner Williams, Governor of the State of Michigan. Honorary Patrons of the Convention will be the Hon. William Hamilton, Postmaster General of Canada, and the Hon. Arthur E. Summerfield, Postmaster General of the United States, local members of Parliament and their Worship the Mayors of Sarnia and Port Huron.

At a special ceremony on Friday evening, May 15, the Exhibition will be opened by the Hon. Bryan Cathcart, Minister of Publicity and Travel of the Province of Ontario.

Saturday evening will be devoted to the Annual Banquet of SARFLEX INTERNATIONAL VI 1959, the sponsoring organization, at which international greetings will be conveyed by the Distinguished and Honorary Patrons. There will be a programme of unexcelled entertainment which, during the past five years, has made the name SARFLEX INTERNATIONAL outstanding in the philatelic world.

The 1959 Prospectus and Entry Forms are enclosed with this issue of THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST and SARFLEX cacheted covers and Seals are available now.

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It's rather difficult to describe shades but this is an attempt to do so, in the case of the "pale sage green" shade of the 7 cents Admiral of the 1911-1925 issue of Canada.

This is a very rare stamp indeed - also a much misunderstood shade. It is so seldom seen that some quite extensive Admiral collections do not include a copy. It is so much misunderstood that I have seen stamps in exhibitions labelled "pale sage green" which were not the correct shade.

One reason for such an error is obviously that the collector has never seen the true shade. This is not surprising really. I've seen only half a dozen copies in my life, and searched for almost ten years before I found one for my collection.

They are seldom seen in exhibitions and practically never appear in auctions. My own copy was bought some years ago from an old time collector who was breaking up his holdings. When we came to his page of seven cent Admirals, he pointed out a stamp and said "That's the rare shade". It was a light straw in colour. I spotted a greenish stamp and said "Thanks, but I think I'll take this one. Will you take a dollar for it?" "Sure", he laughed, "but you're making a mistake. That's not the pale sage green". "It's pale enough, and sage enough, and green enough for me", was my answer. Later on, having had it "vetted" by experts, I was glad I'd trusted my own judgment.

Some collectors think that a light shade of the straw colour is the rare stamp. It is quite rare at that, but hardly in the same class as the authentic pale sage green. In point of fact, the name given the shade may be a bit misleading, for the colour is not my idea of a sage green at all. Sage, the herb, has greyish green leaves, so has the Western sagebrush, so familiar to all travellers of the "great open spaces". But there seems to be no grey in the green of this stamp. It's a true green of a light pastel tint. There are no shades very close to it among Canadian stamps. The closest is probably a greenish shade, quite light, of the seven cent King Edward stamp.

Actually, the stamp can readily be identified by following carefully the descriptions given by the Hon. George C. Marler. the great authority on this issue, in his splendid study "Notes on the 1911-1925 series". Referring to the seven-cent value, he says:-

"The early printings will be found in a straw colour, quite unlike any of the intermediate or late printings, and this shade appears to have been current in 1912 and 1913.

"This was followed in 1914 by the rare shade of pale sage green, which is exceedingly hard to find in mint condition. This was succeeded by a greenish yellow - NOT NEARLY AS GREEN AS ITS PREDECESSOR SHADE - (the capitals are mine) which appeared later in 1914 and was current in 1915 and 1916 . . . " (late printings were in a lighter, golden yellow). The phrase in capitals is the key in identifying the rare shade. The greenish yellow, a very common stamp, is not nearly as green as the rare one.

The seven cent Admiral is one stamp which can be allocated properly to its period by the shades, from the straw to the pale sage green, to the greenish yellow, to the ochre and the golden yellow, with some finer distinctions in these. A page arranged chronologically makes a splendid showing. And the rare one, the pale sage green, really stands out in such an array.

Is it the rarest Canadian shade? Certainly it is the rarest in 20th Century Canada. Personally, I'd place it first of all Canadian shades, but then maybe I'm biased! Still, some shades in the Small Queens, such as the Indian Red, Copper Red, Rose, etc., are considered rare, yet I see a number around, and anyone who really wants one can readily locate a copy. But try - just try - to pick up a copy of the Admiral seven-cent pale sage green!
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CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS

Sarnia, Ontario
Two controversial questions were raised at one of the last regular meetings of the RA Stamp Club in Ottawa, when the Postmaster General and the Director of Financial Services of the Post Office Department visited the Club. Mr. MacDonald mentioned that the designers of stamps would like to see all wording eliminated from our Canadian stamps, with the exception of CANADA. You may well recall the "unrevised" issue which had no wording on it other than CANADA. The designer and artist feels that it is difficult to design a modern stamp which would be pleasing to the eye if the practice of adding unnecessary wording is continued. Members of the Club were asked to express their views on this matter and the majority agreed that they would be in favour of eliminating the words POSTAGE and POSTES and any other not contributing to the actual purpose of the stamp. The new definitives which have been adjudicated may well have these words eliminated. Time will tell.

The second question raised was that of issuing semi-postals. Canada never has issued semi-postal stamps, but many countries in Europe and elsewhere, have made this a practice since almost forty years. The revenue collected in this fashion is used for helping the Red Cross, National Health, in the event of great disasters and other charitable purposes. The popularity of these issues is well substantiated by the fast selling of the stamps at the post offices when they are issued. Funds raised by these means often exceed the sums obtained here per capita by similar organizations, indicating that such a venture may not only be profitable to the organizations, but also to the Post Office Department. Club members debated this issue for some considerable time and various opinions were voiced. An educational and advertising programme will have to be carried out in order to bring people to purchase such stamps if they should ever be issued in Canada.

Mr. MacDonald spoke about the ever increasing use of postage meters and decreasing use of stamps. With the new electronic means of sorting and expediting mail, the need of stamps may one day be completely eliminated. The Post Office has been looking into quite a number of electronic sorting machines, including the British Naphthadag system. One newspaper has reported that the Government has purchased such a machine, and that it will be installed in 1960. On the other hand, this was denied by the Postmaster General. The Financial Post carried an article on the use of the Canadian designed system by 1960. This machine has been developed by the electronic laboratory of the Post Office Dept., under the direction of Dr. M. Levy, who is the chief engineer. Another interesting fact was mentioned by Mr. MacDonald. Increase of airmails has reached the proportion of an expenditure of eleven million dollars. The United States P.O. is seriously considering the transportation of mail by missiles and test flights have been made.

The Post Office Department recently issued a policy guide for the selection of subjects for the designs of new Canadian stamps. Something like 100 to 200 designs are being submitted every year and many of them are in anticipation of events to come in two or three years. In this connection, it is interesting to note that Israel has recently announced the winners of a contest for postage stamp designs; these winners include an Argentinian, a Pole, a New Zealander and a German. Such a contest might bring out some interesting suggestions for new Canadian stamps.

Although many comments have been made about the design of the new stamp to commemorate the Fiest Powered Flight, the officials assure us that the plane shown on the stamp is not the ARROW, but just any delta-ringed aircraft. We have no comment to make and we leave the question to the imagination of our readers.

The NATO stamp to be issued on the 2nd April will show the NATO emblem and an encircled compass star on a field of Atlantic blue. Atlantic blue is a deep blue colour recognized by printers. This is the official colour. No definite date has yet been set for the St. Lawrence Seaway stamp. We believe that the colour of the stamp will be blue and that it will be issued on the 26 June.

To keep you up-to-date on the plateblock situation, here is the latest. Plate 9 UR of the 4c is sold out, and also UL and UR of plate 9 of the 5c. In Plate 1 of the 6c, the LR position is gone, leaving only a few corners of this stamp. Of the commemoratives, the following are nearing the end: 4c. Caribou; 5c. Loon, and of the La Vérendrye, Quebec and National Health stamps, only blanks remain in stock.

Two new retail price lists have been published which should be of interest to all collectors of Canada and Newfoundland. The BNA catalogue of Robert G. Lowe contains much valuable information for collectors, and is highly recommended. The other cat-

Continued on Page 45
Do you remember your very early collecting days? Way back! Do you remember the first time it dawned on you that "SUOMI" on a stamp meant Finland, that the weird array of unfamiliar characters (mirror-writing, so it seemed), surrounding the portrait of an unfamiliar bearded gentleman, indicated Bulgaria?

And the day you got your first three-cornered Cape? Tatty and cut into on two sides but the real thing none the less. The far-off period when a stamp was a stamp and if you hadn't got it, one more could be added to the running total you pencilled in at the back of the album?

Leopards from Gabon, charging elephants from the Belgian Congo, a complete set of giraffes and camels from Portuguese Nyassa, William Tell from Switzerland - the whole world was your oyster and how you enjoyed the flavour!

Then, of course, you grew up. Then too maybe, you became a bit of a snob about general collectors. I know I did. Perhaps you concentrated on the issues of King George VI or set about plating some nineteenth century European issue. Specialism, moderate or intense, brought its own, new, pleasures.

Sometimes, lingering at the back of the mind, there may have been just the smallest regret that some interesting stamps must be passed over because they didn't come within your own field. A show at the club, or some pages in a friend's album, may have inculcated doubts, set you wondering whether you were not losing a lot of fun.

That's the way it happened to me. I was looking through some approval sheets when my eye lighted on an old British Guiana "ship", with an odd postmark. I didn't collect British Guiana and was about to pass on - then paused again. What did this mark mean? "B.G." at the top. That's easy - British Guiana. Then another row "A 3 C" - April 3? No, because immediately underneath was "Ap 4 1862".

The stamp wasn't very expensive, so I kept it out of curiosity. Next time I was in a decent public library, I went in search of information about British Guiana. I read about the West Coast and the East Coast and then - the Arabian Coast. "A.C." The penny dropped, and not long afterwards I found a similar mark on another stamp, reading "B.C.". And the numbers, of course, must refer to post offices. Probably each post office on each coast had a different number.

In fact, there are thirty-odd variations on this particular theme, but I didn't know that then. But I began to look at all postmarks more carefully. Soon I found that early Barbados stamps (all of which seemed to be postmarked with a "1") actually carried a variety of numbers. I came across a "7", then a "6". Yes, it was new to me, but not, I found, to others. I read that "7" signified the parish of St. James, "6" in St. Joseph. The common "1" was, as one might imagine, the G.P.O. mark.

But, I found, I'd only just put my foot inside the door marked "postmarks". Since then, I've gone right in, only to find that the room leads to another room and that one to another - and so on.

And two things have happened to me - rather exciting. I've become a general collector once again! Any stamp from any country in the world is of potential interest, provided it is used and I can read the postmark. The other thing that happened is that I've got back the old thrill I thought had gone for ever - the schoolboy delight of unfamiliar territory.

A postmark is not always what it seems. That common old lot of Indian Q.V.43 and Edwards - the tuppence a hundred sort. Instead of sweeping the lot into the duplicate junk-box, I go through them carefully, stamp by stamp. At my right hand is an old atlas-gazetteer of the world, a very good one. I locate the postmarks - and find I've got half-a-dozen which were used in Burma.

Of course, Burma was part of India in those days. To-day, it is an independent state and Indian stamps used there before 1937 rate as fore-runners. But sometimes there are no names, only numbers.

That's when it is an advantage to belong to a stamp club with a good library. Better still, build up a little library of your own, or keep a note-book listing the "good" numbers. Here's a few to look out
for India. It isn't complete but these are the best ones so far as India used in Burma are concerned: B.22 (Bassein Town), B.21 (Bassein), B.173 (Sitang), B.150 (Borneo), B.129 (Tavoy), B.135 (Namayem), B.108 (Khyouk Phyo). The one I've illustrated (B.127) is quite common. It was used at Moulmein.

But when you pick over a heap of Indian stamps, it isn't only the Burma postmarks you should watch for. Indian stamps were used in a variety of places—Zanzibar, the Persian Gulf Ports, British Somaliland, the Red Sea island of Perim, Aden, Straits Settlements. They're all worth looking out for and most of them have a market value.

Here again, it's easy when the postmark gives you the name of the place; not so easy when it's a number. So here's a few numbers to look out for: Aden (124, 125 and B.22), a different type from the Bassein Town B.22 in Burma, Muscat (309); Bushire (308), Malaca (B.109), Penang (B.147) Singapore (B.172).

Hong-Kong is another wonderful place for the postmark collector. Victorian or Edwardian stamps with the cancellations Amoy, Canton, Chefoo, Foochow, Hoihow, Ningpo, Tientsin, Swatow and Wei-Hai-Wei (known also as Liu-Kung-Tau and Port Edward), are all worth various premiums. Here too numbers are found on the early: A.1 (Amoy), C.1 (Canton), F.L. (Foochow), N.1 (Ningpo), S.2 (Swatow), D.29 (Hankow), D.28 (Hoihow). Then there's the numbers showing use in Japan: Nagasaki (N.2), Yokohama (Y.1) and Kobe (D.30).

One of the best of all Hong-Kong cancellations is the circular date-stamp reading Anping. Anping is in Formosa and specimens are very scarce.

The British West Indies is a wonderful stamping-ground. Get hold of a list of post offices in the islands of St. Vincent or St. Lucia and then try to pick up specimens. You'll find loads of Kingstons and Castries (the GPO in each case) but the others will need a lot of patience. Some of them were very small places indeed and letter-writing was not a hobby of the inhabitants!

Jamaica is a headache quite on its own. It has more post offices than any other of the West Indian Islands, and also has the habit of using temporary cancellations when a new P.O. is opened. These may last for a few days or weeks and are replaced by the normal circular date-stamp. These T.H.D.S. (temporary rubber date stamps) are quite difficult to obtain but the effort is well worth while.

British Honduras also goes in for T.H.D.S. idea, but some of their rubber stamps have been in use for so long that one is reminded of the French proverb, which, roughly translated, states that "only the temporary things are permanent". Usually struck in violet, these big oval marks emanate from towns with fascinating names: Guinea Grass, Bomba, Roaring Creek, Boom, Caye Caulker, Baking Pot, Monkey River and of all things, Double Head Cabbage!

Apart from the curious alphabetical codemarks on the early British Guiana issues which I have already mentioned, the nineteenth century British Guiana stamps abound with ordinary postmarks of interest. Try to see how many different ones you can get without touching 20th century stamps at all. You'll be amazed! And, if you're lucky, you may pick up some of the Traveling Post Office marks—East Coast Railway, Canje Launch, Demerara Railway, Berbice Railway, etc.

When you've got a few of the latter, a nice little display can be made with a map of the Colony on the album page, with the various routes marked out in coloured inks.

Don't get the idea that it's only in the British Empire that real postmark interest can be found. Few indeed are the countries which have no secrets to be ferreted out in this direction. Germany, Austria, France and Turkey are positively outstanding in this respect.

Fact that in the early days ordinary German Empire stamps were used for postage in the German Colonies makes the examination of such stamps particularly worth while. And then certain towns on the later German colonial stamps themselves are most desirable. How to sort them out? Well, the big snag is that all the best books on the subject are, of course, in German.

But the really keen collector won't let himself be floored by such a thing. Once you know the German philatelic terms—and quite a few foreign catalogues have a three or four language vocabulary inserted—you won't have much trouble. Invest in a small German dictionary too, and use your common-sense. The effort pays off. You will be able to snap up good postmarks that your less enterprising friends will pass over.
Of course, if you get a smattering of German, the whole wide field of Austrian postmarks will be open to you too - and what a field it is! Quite apart from the ordinary nineteenth-century and early 20th century Austrians - which you can find used in places which now belong to Italy, Czecho-slovakia, Poland, Russia, Bulgaria, Hungary or Jugo-Slavia - there are the stamps of the Austrian Levant too.

Not so many years ago, nobody seemed to bother with the Levant issues. Now hundreds of people are searching for them, particularly when they have Palestine postmarks. Look out for these: Jerusalem (easy!), Caiffa and Jaffa. And for these, scattered all over the Middle East: Metelino, Dardanellen, Rodosto, Dedegatesch, Cavalla, Salonich, Valona, Rodi, Leros, Vathy, Sic-Cesme, Volo, Janina, Canea, Candia and Durazzo. That's just a few of them!

As for Turkey - well, until the end of the first World War, the Turkish Empire stretched an enormous distance. You can find Turkish stamps with postmarks showing use in the Yemen, in the island of Kamaran, in the Red Sea (now under the Aden Government), in the Greek islands, in Syria and Lebanon and a dozen places besides. These too are now very much in demand and their market price is rising to an astonishing degree.

France, again, had offices scattered all over the world and for many years ordinary French stamps were used. These were cancelled with the "number in dots" postmarks, and you have to know the numbers! There were, of course, two types of these postmarks - one with small figures and one with large figures.

Here are the rarest numbers in both series. Small figures: 4010 (Ineboli), 3769 (Lattaquié), 4014 (Sinope), 4015 (Salina), and 4017 (Tulnche). Large figures: 5154 (Lagos), 5156 (Cavalle), 5155 (Enos), 5155 (Dédégh), 5139 (Kustendjé), 5090 (Salina). All the post offices in Algeria used these postmarks at one time and some of these are very scarce too.

If you like French colonies, here is a very interesting little job. Take, say, the West African colonies and try to get stamps postmarked with the small town and village names in that area. You'll probably be able to find them on halfpenny approvals and some are decidedly scarce - but not many people are taking an interest - yet!

South America is another vast and interesting field. High prices are asked and given for stamps of Chile used with Peruvian town-names. These date from the time of the Chile-Peru War and the following are the towns to look for: Lima, Callao, Iquique, Pisagua, La Noria, Guanillos, Tacna, Mollendo, Yca, Pisco, Tambo de Nora, Huacho, Supe, Caasma, Chimbote, Salaverry, Trujillo, San Pedro, Pacasmayo, Chicyayo, Eten, Islas de Lobos de Añaza, Lambayeque, Ferrenafe, Paitha, Chica, Juanja, Huancane.

Note that all of these are circular date-stamp types, but if they are, they must have been posted between February 1879 and October 1885.

Collecting the old postmarks of the USA is a highly expensive business and better left alone. There are too many collectors in the field already. Nevertheless, they can be very interesting with their many crude picture-cancels - kicking mules, stars, masonic symbols - all in various colours. But not for the collector of average means, unless he is lucky enough to pick them up cheaply.

Canada too presents another tremendous field. Here is a good idea to concentrate on one particular style of postmark. The Railway Post Offices are a field in themselves, but can still be found lurking in old collections. The early "fancy" cancellations command high prices these days.

Another big collecting field is that known as "Squared Circle" postmarks, a distinctive type of cancellation used in the Dominion during the 19th century and which has been the subject of a deal of study. Some of the towns using this particular mark were very small indeed and surviving specimens are extremely scarce, fetching big prices.

Dr. Alfred Whitehead has written a book dealing with these postmarks alone and setting a points value on each of them. It's called "The Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada" and is well worth buying if you are interested.
Another postmark field which is complete in itself is that of Military Postmarks. The scope is tremendous and it is perhaps best to limit oneself to the marks used by one nation only. U.S.A., Britain, France and Germany are outstanding, so much so that many collectors take only the material in respect of World War I or II. Some confine themselves to early British campaigns in India or Africa.

These are just a few of the side-roads leading off the broad highway of postmark collecting, and for the average person it may be best to stick to a collection on general lines. Then, if one particular field appeals more than another, a more thorough exploration can be made.

One that appeals to me is the Belgian Congo. Here one has the added attraction that most of the stamps concerned are good to look upon and the cancellations themselves are of tremendous variety. Post Offices run into many hundreds so one doesn't feel guilty if one's collection isn't complete. Many offices used coloured inks, there are ship and river postmarks - all the ingredients of a first-class display.

What about the postmarks of Great Britain, some of you may ask? Well, this is a life-work, but one can have quite a lot of fun trying to collect the markings used in one's own town or county since 1840. Now that places like the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands have their own stamps, early cancellations from these places have a new interest. Make yourself a list of the post offices and set to work. I warn you, however, that the Channel Islands are already being extensively collected.

Here again the "number" problem crops up as in the early days numeral postmarks were in use everywhere in the British Isles.

So here are the numbers found on British stamps which indicate use in the Channel Islands: 524 (Guernsey), 400 (Jersey), 965 (Alderney). Here are some of the Isle of Man numbers to look for: 037 (Castletown), 407 (Douglas), 036 (Ramsey), D.51 (Peel). Later on, ordinary named types of postmarks were used which are easy to identify.

Well, we've covered a deal of ground in a few pages - and none of it very thoroughly. But if I've awoken just a few of you to the real interest that lies behind the postmark on a stamp, I shall have fulfilled my purpose.

From very small beginnings, postmark collecting has come to be one of the most extensive branches of philately. Of course, it will never replace ordinary stamp-collecting - it would be a disaster if it did - but it has opened up new avenues to people who had grown bored with the conventional

Continued on Page 48
The London Letter

By Robson Lowe

At the invitation of your President, I have been asked to write a column for THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST on the philatelic activities at 50 Pall Mall. It would be easy to do this by telling you about the weekly auction sales which, regardless of value, contain so much to interest any collector. There cannot be many enthusiasts who do not know that my personal interest has always inclined toward the used stamp, particularly on cover. Those who share this interest are apt to use 50 Pall Mall as their market. I like to know who made the stamp and how it was made, and this information is usually obtainable from a good text book. However, I am as curious as a monkey by nature and I want to know why this stamp was used, what route the letter followed and what sort of man sent the letter and, if the contents are still there, I cannot resist prying into the private correspondence of others. Fortunately, time limits my curiosity to letters carried prior to 1900 and I even carry round with me two, one is 1702 and the other from the fifteenth century, which I study at odd moments in the train or plane in order to transcribe and translate the contents. For some reason, all this side of the hobby is known as "postal history", but the truth is much broader - postal history is being made the moment I put this letter in the pillar box and all parts of our hobby, whether stamp collecting, philately, pre-adhesive covers or handstamped stamps, are facets of the subject "postal history".

* * *

Last week I went over to Paris to see the two-day Exhibition put on by the Société Philatélique Franco-Britannique, and the local society at Neuilly. This town, now a suburb of Paris, contained the Maison du Roi and the local postal history was matched by a show of one of our English Societies which highlighted Windsor, whose "massy pile" is our "Maison du Roi". The Exhibition was put on in much more pleasant surroundings than one finds at a local show in the Old Country. The standard of many of the exhibits was very high, several being "gold medal" and one really "grand prix", judged by international exhibition standards. All of which brings me to the big shows which are being held in 1959, the first at Hamburg in May and the second at Palermo in October. Judging by the latest prospectuses, both these internationals are going to be entertaining and members of the Pall Mall teams are visiting both cities during the next few weeks to get the low-down on local arrangements.

* * *

In London, many of the leading philatelists, both amateur and professional, are busily preparing the groundwork for our own "international", which is to be held at the Royal Festival Hall in July 1960. At first, I was not enthusiastic about the setting, but after having spent several days on studying various problems concerning construction and comfort, my views have changed. The thought of being able to enjoy good food and the service of five bars, the adequate supply of chairs and other facilities for comfort, the excellent lighting and the lovely vistas of the river, have all contributed to my conversion to the thought that this can be Britain's best stamp show. Between you and me, it is in the smaller exhibitions where I get my fun, and 1000 frames (16,000 pages, or 320 standard volumes), are more than enough to satiate the appetite of a philatelic glutton. There are always some frames which I want to go back to every day and bask in the affection which the owner has so obviously lavished on his treasures. Why is it that we love dirty little bits of paper which other people have spat on?

Around the World... Continued from Page 47

collection and were looking for fresh fields to conquer.

Like any other study, it takes time, patience and care - but it can cost you less money. Remember, if you do not have access to a good library, don't begrudge the money you may have to spend on books. Some books are quite expensive, but within them you may discover information which will enable you to recoup the purchase price at one go - just because you were able to pick (Courtesy THE STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL)

out a scarce postmark on an otherwise undistinguished stamp.

Harris Publications carry a tremendous stock of books dealing with postmarks. It will be well worth your while to look over their lists.

From Parliament... Continued from Page 43

dalogue is the well-known RNA of Robert W. Lyman. Both catalogues show marked increases in prices for many Canadian stamps. These catalogues may be obtained from many of our dealer members.
Prairie Conservation Stamps

Designed by the late Dr. Wm. C. Rowan, who also was the designer of Canada's "Whooping Crane" stamp of 1955.

There were only two issues, 1945 and 1946.

The 1945 issue consists of 5 different designs, each issued in sheets of 20, imperf. margins all around.

The 1946 issue consists of one value, issued in vertical strips of 5, imperf. all around.

1945 set of five, all straight edges $1.25
1945 set of five, block of four, s.e. $4.75
1945 set of five, perf. all around $1.50
1945 set of five, block of 4, perf. $6.00

1946 single, three straight edges $1.25
1946 single, two straight edges $1.30
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#416 - THE ROBERT McLACHLAN "LOCAL"

In packet #411 in the last issue of THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST, we raised a question regarding the CORBELL & Co. phantom, and doubted its existence. This month, we raise a similar question regarding another supposedly Canadian "Local", the "Robert Wallace McLachlan" stamp.

Hale's article in the July 1935 issue of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST does not indicate that he had ever seen a copy.

In the July 1865 issue of the STAMP COLLECTOR'S RECORD, then published in Albany, N.Y., by the infamous S.A. Taylor, the first announcement of these is made as follows:-

"CANADA - A postage stamp somewhat resembling Hussey's has been issued by Robert McLachlan, 143 Bleury St., Montreal. The design exhibits the octagonal face of a clock without hands; the proprietor's address appears in the margin; lake, blue, green and black on wove paper."

This would seem to indicate that at least four varieties of these phantoms were prepared for the gullible collecting public. Yet - if they were prepared and issued by Taylor - where are they?

I quote again from a letter from the late George Sloane, of New York, "The McLachlan never existed - of that I am positive. I am convinced it was no more than an erroneous report. I never look for one anymore."

So I too am giving up looking for a McLachlan phantom local - unless some reader of THE HOLLOW TREE can come up with additional information - or better yet - COPIES OF THESE PHANTOM CANADIAN PHANTOMS! ** ** **

#417 - TERRITORIAL POSTMARKS AND CANCELS

Have had quite some number of enquiries lately about Territorial cancels. There seems to be a renewed, and growing interest in these. Possibly the interest in Squared Circles has helped to bring this about, as a number of good ones are to be found from Alberta, Saskatchewan and Assiniboia.

Territorial markings are those from these three territories, plus Athabaska, prior to June 30, 1905, when these four territories became the present provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Some of these early markings are scarce indeed. Many of the towns have disappeared, or reappear under a new name, or, in some instances, in a new location! One of the best remaining sources for this material are accumulations of used postal cards and postal stationery, and so-called cheap covers of the 1870-1905 period.

Present-day territorial markings can be obtained from the Yukon and North West Territories and can be made into an interesting collection.

I should mention that prior to 1876, parts of the present-day Ontario and Manitoba were known as the Territory of Keewatin, but postmarks from that Territory are rare indeed! The really big interest in Territorial markings seems to be centered in those of the four Western provinces first mentioned.

Yours truly has held onto everyone which has come his way in various collections and accumulations over the last twenty years - but he has to admit that he still only has a few! ** ** **

#418 - 1 CENT NEW BRUNSWICK, LOCOMOTIVE, CARD GAME REPRODUCTION

Since writing packet #412 in THE HOLLOW TREE, for last issue, I have the details about the card so issued for New Brunswick. The stamp used from New Brunswick was the 1c Locomotive, same size as the 5c Beaver stamp of Canada (3 3/8" x 2 7/8"). The card was printed in brown and is given the number "43" in the lower left corner.

Can anyone give me the details of the Nova Scotia card? Also would appreciate knowing if any stamps of Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland or British Columbia were reproduced in this set of cards? ** ** **
As most readers should know, the only Canadian airmail stamp to be issued in booklet form was the 7c Canada Goose, in a pane of four. I have in my collection one pane which appears to be on paper which is considerably thinner than my other examples. It seems to be a great deal more transparent than the normal pane, and definitely feels thinner. Being gummed, mint, the use of a paper gauge does not prove very satisfactory.

I would appreciate hearing from readers who can also report this variety or who can satisfactorily explain the difference. How about USHD copies?

* * * *

Most every collector of Canadian stamps is familiar with the official post office Department announcements on slick paper, bearing illustrations and an explanation of the reasons for issuing new commemorative and regular issue postage stamps. These are collected by many collectors as collateral material for their stamp collections.

How many can remember when the Department also put out similar announcements, bearing illustrations of the cachets which would be available on official government First Flights? How I wish they still continued the practice!

Some time ago, I secured quite a collection of these, illustrating some 353 cachets used between June 6, 1929 and March 1st, 1959. If anyone knows of an accumulation similar to this, I would appreciate knowing of it, and perhaps comparing notes on same.

Looking back at the records, I find a great many governmental First Flights which carried as many as 15,000 to 20,000 covers. Wouldn't this be sufficient to pay the freight and warrant the Post Office resuming its announcement of these flights again? It would be a great help to those who are interested in this branch of Canadian Philately.

* * * *

One of the most beautiful set of Revenue stamps ever to be issued in Canada! Hope you did not fail to get your set if you are at all interested in collecting Canadian revenues. For those who may not have heard of the issue, here are the details:

COLOURS: First, frame; second, vignette; third, background in centre. Designs all similar, differing in denomination and vignette only. Vignette consists of portraits of various B.C. Court Houses.

10c - Court House, New Westminster, B.C., 1890, grey, green and yellow-orange.
25c - Court House, Richfield, B.C., 1882, red-brown, green and yellow-orange.
50c - Court House, Kamloops, B.C., 1885, sepia, green and yellow-orange.
$1 - Court House, Nanaimo, B.C., 1883, blue, green and yellow-orange.
$2 - Court House, Victoria, B.C., 1888, violet, green and yellow-orange.

All are on unwatermarked wove paper, with a patent gum, similar to that used on the recent Canadian Christmas seals. They are perforated 124.

This set was issued as a Commemorative issue in connection with the 1958 Centennial of British Columbia. The words "1858-1958" are incorporated in the designs.

While these may still be available, their use has been just about eliminated and for those who want them and still lack them, procrastinate no longer!

They were printed in sheets of twenty-five with imperforate margins all around. Hence only NINE stamps in each sheet are fully perforated on all four sides!

While I have not seen a copy, it has been reported that the 50c value exists with one colour missing! According to my information, the yellow-orange background is missing. In this instance, the background would, of course, be in white.

* * * *

The 16th Annual Exhibition of the North Toronto Stamp Club (Chapter #9) will be held on Saturday 21 March (1.50 to 10 p.m.), and Sunday 22 March (1.50 to 5 p.m.) at the North Toronto Memorial Gardens, 150 Eglinton Avenue West, Toronto. Admission is free.

Long recognized as one of Canada's outstanding annual philatelic events, the North Toronto show will present a number of outstanding features, and both competitive and non-competitive entries. Visitors on Saturday will have an opportunity to meet one of Canada's best-known philatelists, Doug Patrick, P.R.P.S.I., whose CBC Stamp Club of the Air, perhaps radio's best-known stamp feature, has been on the nation-wide network for nine years. There will be a bourse of dealers of the Toronto area.
The President in Windsor - From L. to R., Don Heath, Regional Director of the CPS, member of the Windsor Y.S.C. and Director of the American Philatelic Society; Dr. G. M. Geldert, President; Dr. N. O. Boyd, Vice-President of the Windsor Y.S.C. and Director of the CPS; and Perl Wakeham, President of the Windsor Y.S.C. and Editor of the Windsor Y. Bulletin.

At the Annual Meeting and Dinner of the Grand River Valley Association in Galt - L. to R., G. Drew-Smith, President of The Galt Stamp Club and Organiser of meeting; Jim Kraemer, President of the Grand River Valley Association and member of the Kitchener-Waterloo PS; Dr. G. M. Geldert, President; Dr. H. W. Mason, Guest Speaker; and Joe Barchino, President of the Brantford S.C.

A meeting at the R.A. Stamp Club, Ottawa; L. to R., Mrs. Laura Barnard, President of the RA S.C.; Jack MacDonald, Director of Financial Services of the P.O. Dept.; Neville Spence, President, Ottawa P.S.; Dr. G. M. Geldert, President; and the Hon. William Hamilton, M.P., Postmaster General.
Noted Artists Design

Australia's Stamps

By K. A.

Generally, the work is along suggested lines. Some artists prefer to base their designs on actual photographs, for, however carefully the finished layouts are prepared, critics will generally be found. Criticism is sometimes levelled that stamps do not compare with those of other countries, which think nothing of making issues of many colors, in photogravure and in many numbers and values.

Blamire Young, an artist well-known in Sydney art circles, was closely associated with the design of stamps issued by Australia in 1913. The design comprised a kangaroo poised about to feed on some grass on the center of a map of Australia. Mr. Young's original drawing was reproduced with slight modifications. Issued on May 9, 1927, on the occasion of its opening at the new national capital, Canberra, a special stamp showed the new Parliament House. "Australia" holding a shield and a spray of olive figured in the near foreground. The design was chosen from more than 1,000 and was the work of R. A. Harrison, of Melbourne, an engraver at the note and stamp printing office.

For the International Philatelic Exhibition in Melbourne in 1928, another example of Mr. Harrison's work was used on a 3d stamp marking the event. The subject was a fine study of a kookaburra, perched on a branch of a gum tree and facing to the right.

Harold Herbert, an Australian artist, many of whose paintings feature gum trees, was commissioned by the Postmaster-General's Department for the Is-
issue of a special airmail stamp in 1929. A member of a board set up to select a suitable design, Mr. Herbert worked with the Director of Civil Aviation to ensure that the drawing was aeronautically accurate. The design showed a De Havilland biplane in flight over a typical Australian outback scene—gum trees at the left and right, with some sheep resting in their shade. In the far distance a river ran towards some hills.

A painting that has been reproduced repeatedly appeared on two stamps circulated in 1930 for the centenary of the first journey down the River Murray by Captain Charles Sturt. This portrait of Sturt was painted by J. H. Crossland, and at the time of the stamp issue was hanging in the National Gallery, Adelaide. Aboriginal weapons, spears, shields, a boomerang and the tail feathers of lyre birds flanked the stamp design.

John Alcott, a notable Australian painter, many of whose works have a nautical flavour was responsible for the design of three stamps printed in 1937 for the 150th anniversary of the founding of New South Wales. Painted in 1936, the design depicted Captain Arthur Phillip, of the Royal Navy, with some of his officers at the head of Sydney Cove, early in January, 1788. Phillip was tasting the waters of the nearby Tank Stream. The “First Fleet” was shown anchored in the background. Gum trees framed the picture.

It was somewhat disconcerting when students of naval history pointed out after the stamps were issued that Phillip was wearing epaulettes that did not come into vogue until 1795!

Having a flair for “inspirational drawings and cartoons” was how an artist summed up the art of Virgil Reilly, whose patriotic oil painting was used for an issue of stamps in 1940. To symbolise Australia’s participation in the Second World War, a Reilly painting for the issue of “Australian Women’s Weekly”
PALL MALL PREVIEW

The cancellations of Canada have always been popular with collectors, but few started accumulating them at the turn of the century. The owner of this collection, Carl Frank Bowman, has always possessed an eye for beauty, and his volume which is being sold on the 8th April is full of lovely stamps with lovely cancellations.

The catalogue contains thirty-seven illustrations in colour as well as a hundred and sixty in black and white and there are a hundred and fifty-one distinctive types illustrated in line. The price of the catalogue (air-mail) is one dollar and the "prices realised" will be forwarded after the sale. Bound and interleaved copies of the catalogue will be available after the sale at $3.00.

This colour supplement to The Canadian Philatelist is produced from the illustrations in the auction catalogues published by Robson Lowe Ltd. and describing their weekly sales held at 50 Pall Mall, London S.W.1.

The Canadian "Large Heads" from the Bowman collection have been selected for both the quality and the colour of the stamps and the impressions of the cancellations. Those shown here are typical of the coloured illustrations which appear in most of the auction catalogues.
The collection of Airmails offered by order of the Marquess of Bute is being held on the 18th (British Empire) and 25th of March and includes most of the rare Canadian pioneer flights. The illustrations in colour are of the 1919 flown cover carried by Hawker on April 12th and the only recorded unused example of the Raynham and Morgan flight in April 1919. There are two of the Cleary covers cancelled on the 1st and 17th May which, in spite of their unofficial origin, have attracted the attention of many specialists and to-day, forty years after their manufacture as a philatelic prank, they command a price which would certainly have surprised their originator.

With "prices realised" these catalogues cost $1.00 and $1.50 respectively or fully bound as one volume (over a hundred pages with twenty-two illustrations in colour) for $4.50.

ROBSON LOWE LTD.
50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1
The Airmail Collection offered by order of the Marquess of Bute

12.4.1919. The famous Hawker provisional on flown cover

One of Edwin Cleary's "home-made" covers bearing the unofficial Martinsyde, Raynham, Morgan provisionals
From the Marquess of Bute's collection of Airmail stamps and covers which is being sold by auction at 50 Pall Mall on the 18th (British Empire) and 25th March (other countries). The single manuscript "Aerial Atlantic Mail" is the only recorded unused example of this very rare provisional. The fanciful cover is one of Cleary's philatelic pranks which the passing years have turned into a collector's piece.
of September 21, 1939, was adopted with variations. This cover design showed a
sailor, standing and arm in the fore-
ground, and a nurse's head and shoulders
in the background. An Australian bush
scene appeared at the left and a vignette
of Melbourne at the right, symbolising
the country and city, from which Aus-
tralia's youth were responding to the
call of war. Models for the servicemen
were Leading Seaman C. H. Bruce,
Squadron Leader A. H. Hick, and Gavan
Reilly, the painter's son, all killed
during the war, in the Atlantic, in England
and in Papua, respectively. The nurse's
portrait was supplied by Reilly's wife.
The painting was entitled "Sons of Aus-
tralia, Steady and Strong."

In 1948, a 2/- stamp was issued in
Australia, having as its subject a small
crocodile in a medallion format, against
a pattern of aboriginal significance. In-
scribed "Aboriginal Art," the design by
Sydney artist, Miss G. Sellelheim, was one
of eight prize-winners accepted by the
Postmaster-General's Department for pos-
sible use on future issues. An Australia-
wide competition had drawn 663 designs
from 226 competitors. The crocodile was
displayed as aboriginal artists, sketching
with charcoal or pipeclay on pieces of
bark, canoes, paddles, baskets, etc. de-
pict lizards, turtles and crocodiles.

Issued at the same time was a stamp of
1½ variety, showing the head of a Here-
ford bull. This representation of the cat-
tle industry in Australia was adopted
from a drawing by Frank D. Manley, of
Essendon, Victoria. This was the second
of the eight prize-winning designs se-
lected in the competition. In theme and
style it closely resembled the 15 cen-
tavo stamp issued by another meat-prod-
cing country, Argentina, in 1936, in a
series dedicated to production and in-
dustry.

In 1949, the eighty-second anniversary
of the birth of Henry Lawson, one of Aus-
tralia's best-loved writers and poets,
was the occasion of a new 2½d stamp.
This carried a striking portrait etching of
Lawson, with a facsimile of his sig-
nature. Sir Lionel Lindsay, a well-known
artist, who knew Lawson well, executed
the design. The Fellowship of Aus-
tralian Writers suggested the issue.

Daryl Lindsay, Director of the Na-
tional Gallery of Victoria, and a brother of
Sir Lionel, provided the design for a
3½d stamp in 1939, to commemorate the
75th anniversary of the formation in
Switzerland of the Universal Postal
Union. The design was voted by a lead-
ing English stamp magazine as the best
design of the Year. The drawing was of
a mounted postman in an outback setting,
with a Convair airliner overhead, typify-
ing means of mail delivery in Australia.
Mr. Lindsay is a member of the Aus-
tralian Stamp Advisory Committee.

Australia issued two stamps concur-
rently in 1950, on the occasion of the
centenary of the first stamps of New
South Wales and of Victoria. Basis for
the designs was the format of the 1850
issues.

That for New South Wales reproduced
the Great Seal of the Colony, which ar-
ived from England in 1791—a medallion
prepared by famous English pottery
expert, Josiah Wedgwood. The design
is said to represent settlers at Sydney in
1788 and being received by industry. The
early stamps were accordingly known as
"Sydney Views."

The Victorian design comprised a por-
trait of the young Queen Victoria sitting
on the Throne holding the sceptre and
scepter. The 1½d stamp was lithographed
by Thomas Ham, an engraver of Mel-
bourne.

An Englishman, claimed to be the
father of Australian art, Tom Roberts,
painted the historic scene in the Exhibi-
tion Building, Melbourne, on May 9,
1901, when the Commonwealth of Aus-
tralia was inaugurated. This painting
figured on a 5½d issue in connection
with the Jubilee celebrations of Aus-
tralian Federation. The design showed
King George V, then Duke of Cornwall and
York, the Duchess nearby, opening the
first Federal Parliament, from a dais at
Australian celebrities.

(Courtesy of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST)
The Canada Plate Block Catalogue

Revised and up to date Fourth Edition ready about end of 1958. Orders now accepted at $2.00 postpaid. Limited edition.

Don't pass up THIS catalogue. Everyone sooner or later picks up Canadian plates and a situation where very many seemingly ordinary stamps can be worth twenty-five and up to a thousand times face value is decidedly worth investigating.

* * *

THE CANADA BASIC CATALOGUE

Lists 807 varieties, each beautifully illustrated in the exact size of the issued stamp and each illustration is of the exact stamp listed and this includes the fabulous 2c on laid paper! The check list section of this catalogue prices all 807 varieties where so existing, in singles mint and used, same with blocks of 4, pairs, covers and minor varieties, all in neat compact form.

$5.00 is the cost of the catalogue and check list sheets.

May be had on approval.

Favourable reviews dealing with the Canada Basic Catalogue have appeared in numerous philatelic magazines and journals. To mention some:–

American Philatelist
B.N.A. Topics
Collectors Club Philatelist
Gibbons' Stamp Monthly (England)
Linn's Weekly
Maple Leaves (England)
Mekeel's Weekly
Mercury Stamp Journal

National Stamp News
Philatelic Magazine (England)
Popular Stamps
S.P.A. Journal
Stamp Collecting (England)
"Stamps"
Weekly Philatelic Gossip
Western Stamp Collector

* * *

CANADA REVENUES

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

Here's a typical comment (R.W.D., Edmonton, Alta.) dealing with the revenue pages:–

"I was never more amazed than when the revenue sheets came, they are the most beautiful set of album pages I've ever seen, and the frontispiece is just beyond description."

* * *

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* * *

K. BILESKI Ltd Station 'B' WINNIPEG, CANADA
THE CANADA PLATE BLOCK CATALOGUE
4th Edition

By Hans Reiche

The amount of philatelic literature published in Canada is small indeed and many subjects have not been covered by any publication. It is therefore not surprising that the few catalogues, handbooks and books appearing on the market dealing with Canadian items are being eagerly swallowed up by Canadian philatelists. With the issue of the Fourth Edition of the well-known Plate Block catalogue, another long-awaited catalogue will find its way onto many philatelic literature bookshelves.

The field of Canadian Plate Block collecting has increased to such an extent that regardless of the somewhat controversial subject of plate block distribution by the Post Office Department, a definite demand existed to bring the 1957 edition up-to-date. The steadily rising prices of Canadian stamps are well reflected in this new edition.

Hardly a single plate block, especially from the 1935 issues on, has not been changed and much valuable new information collected by the Stanley Stamp Co., K. Bilewski and many others mentioned in the acknowledgements, has been added.

The price changes for the official stamps reflect the great interest taken in this particular field, and in the 1957 issue, many positions have more than doubled in value. On the other hand, there are some reductions in prices and certain combinations have been entirely eliminated.

The majority of changes are in the Admiral and War Tax stamps. The writer feels that some of these changes are fully justified but that others can not be explained. Reductions of prices in the ten-cent values of the Admirals are wishful thinking on the part of the buyer who wishes to obtain any of these items at the prices mentioned in the catalogue and the writer would be only too happy to purchase them if offered for the said prices. Four plate strips of $118, plates between 23 and 25, fetched between $28.00 and $17.50 at auction last year. Present catalogue price is $7.25!

However, the Catalogue is an outstanding achievement and a splendid boost to Canadian philately. The low cost of the Catalogue, considering the extremely high printing costs, will make it possible for all interested in Canadian stamps to use this publication as a major reference work.

The CANADA Plate Block Catalogue, Fourth Edition. Published by K. Bilewski, Station B, Winnipeg, Man., Canada Price, $2.00. (Can be obtained from most stamp dealers).

A Visit to Galt

The President, not content with attending meetings in Windsor and Sarnia, attended the Annual Meeting and Dinner of the Grand River Valley Association in Galt, on the 22 January. This was a very successful evening, well attended by delegates from all around Galt, Kitchener, Guelph, Brantford London and Woodstock. The President addressed the meeting and spoke very bluntly. He said he had been asked what members could get out of the CPS and he remarked that no member could get out of the Society any more than he put into it. He mentioned the Canadian Philatelist, the Sales Circuit and the Library, as the three most important services offered by the Society, but said that the intangibles were perhaps more important, and particularly the feeling of solidarity which every member gets at feeling that is one of a great fraternity spread all over Canada. His address was well received. Congratulations are to be offered Jim Kraemer, of the Kitchener-Waterloo P.S., President of the Association, and to Gerald Drew-Smith, President of the Galt Stamp Club, who organized the whole affair. The

President was backed up by the Treasurer, Sales Manager and Editor, Walter Bayley also accompanied him from Toronto. Joe Barchino, President of the Brantford S.C. was also present.

LIBRARY NOTES

FOUNDATIONS OF PHILATELY, by Winthrop S. Boggs.

This book is one of the finest we have ever read on Philately. The author deals with the subject in a masterly manner, covering the history and growth of the Postal Services. This is followed with a practical guide on the ways and means of collecting and then with a very fine description of the various ways postage stamps are and have been made, describing watermarks, gum, papers, separations, overprints, etc. The final chapter deals with Postal Markings.

187 pages packed full of first class information, useful to beginner and expert alike. Should be read by all collectors.

H. BUCKLAND, Librarian.
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Juniors at 7 p.m.
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(MEMBER CPS, APS, SHAPS, CSDA)
How To Pay Dues

Sir,

My membership, kind sirs, renew,
Shed not a single tear.
The C.P.S. will grow and thrive
Throughout the present year.
Enclosed herewith my yearly dues
And wishes so sincere;
To one and all my dearest wish,
A Happy, Healthy Year!

Thanking you,

GEORGE PARRY (6B07)

Sudbury, Ont.

And the Editor Answers

To see a member use the Muse
To send to us his own just dues,
Makes us to rejoice indeed
To see 'fere us such a fine deed.
We can but thank George Parry well
And hope he will all through the year
Ne'er shed for us a single tear!
For him we have a love sincere
And wish him well in years to come
For Health and Fortune all being well
And lots and lots and lots of stamps!
(with very sincere apologies to all poets past, present and future!)

A Cayman ls. Peculiarity

Sir, - I read with considerable interest Mr. Law's article on the stamps of Cayman Islands in the Jan. CP, and noticed in particular his remark connecting politically the Turks & Caicos ls. and the Cayman I.,,as both dependencies of Jamaica. This brought to mind a little-known philatelic connection between the two small colonies.

In 1921, for some unknown reason, De La Rue & Co., who printed stamps for both the Turks and the Caymans, seem to have been experimenting with the plate of the Cayman sixpenny stamp, Scott #68, and apparently ended up with quite a supply of both block and script watermarked paper, on which was printed rather faintly this 6d. stamp. I use the term "quite a supply", since it is not uncommon to find both the 4d #65, and the normally printed 6d., #68, on paper which already has the faint impression of the 6d.

Now for the philatelic connection between the Cayman Islands and the Turks & Caicos Islands. In 1921, there was a rush order from the latter for more supplies of certain values in Scott's type A10, and these were supplied by De La Rue on script watermarked paper (Scott #56 to 43). The catalogue value indicates that #45, the one shilling, is one of the scarcer modern Turks stamps, and, in fact, only 6,000 were printed. Of this quantity, one sheet was printed on paper which already had the Cayman 6d. faintly printed, resulting in the normal orange Turks stamp being a deeper reddish orange. The original Cayman impression is sideways in this case and shows up quite clearly on marginal copies of the Turks stamp.

The double printings in the Cayman stamps are unusual enough, but I think the case of the Turks shilling on top of the Cayman sixpence constitutes a most unusual philatelic occurrence, of interest to specialists of both colonies.

R. MARTIN (4167)

Toronto, Ont.

Charity Stamps for Canada

Sir, - Many times, when I look through the pages of my album of Canada, I feel that something is missing. I mean the presence of a few series of stamps between the single issues. Last year, eight stamps were issued, and these, of course, had hardly anything in common, except that they were issued by one country.

The dual purpose mentioned in the heading of this letter could be described as follows:-
1. An asset to a collection of Canada;
2. By issuing the stamps with a surtax, the extra money collected would serve mankind in such instances as child welfare organizations, etc.

Many countries, Switzerland, Netherlands, etc., have followed this method of raising funds with great success for many years. The following ideas, together with the above, are open to criticism from members of the CPS.

If my suggestion met with wide approval, it might even be brought to the attention of the Postmaster General for his consideration.

However, let me first outline how such a series of stamps could be arranged for sale to the general public:-

Denominations: 2c, 4c, 5c, 7c, 15c. - Total of 55 cents.

Surtax: 2c, 3c, 5c, 5c, 7c. - Total of 22 cents.

Cost of series: 55 cents

Continued on Page 60
The late Baden-Powell allowed his portrait to be placed on a stamp, which incident gave rise to consequences, which, though not of lasting effect to his career, were certainly unpleasant enough at the time.

As commanding officer of the small British garrison which was then besieged in Mafeeking, Baden-Powell sought to sustain the morale of the inhabitants of the beleaguered town by doing everything possible to avoid their acquiring a "siege mentality". With inexhaustible energy, Baden-Powell strove to keep the people of Mafeeking busy the day long by continuing the everyday life of the town.

We are concerned here only with the fact that among the everyday things of life in the town that this fine administrator sought and contrived to preserve, was the postal system.

At first, stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, the Bechuana Land Protectorate and British Bechuanaland, all overprinted "MAFEKING BESIEGED", were used to frank the letters which, in many ingenious ways, were smuggled out of the town through the Boer patrols.

When the stock of these stamps was exhausted, Baden-Powell commissioned two local artists and a printer to prepare some others. They appeared in two values, 1d. and 3d. (Cape of Good Hope 178-9). The lower value showed Sergeant-Major Goodyear (who managed the local post), on his bicycle. The higher value had a bust of Baden-Powell himself. The designers of these two stamps were Dr. W.A. Hayes (1d.) and Capt. Greener (3d.), and the printer D. Taylor. They were produced by a photographic process on horizontally laid paper, perf. 12. The 3d. stamp is known in two widths, 18 mm and 21½ mm.

The design of these two stamps deserves some attention. On the Goodyear design, there is an ornamental scroll above the Sergeant-Major's picture, bearing the legend "SIEGE OF V.R. - MAFEKING", with a crown placed above the "V.R.". Underneath the figure of the cycling NCO is written LOCAL POST, and beneath that again, ONE PENNY. It is hardly necessary to say that this penny stamp was intended for the franking of local letters only.

The 3d. stamp, on the other hand, has a label above the bust of the then Colonel Baden-Powell, bearing only the words MAFEKING 1900 SIEGE, without the letters "V. R.", and with no crown above. Beneath the bust is the inscription POSTAGE THREE-PENCE.

All Britain (and the Empire) went mad on the night of the 17th May, 1900, when posters, printed in red, black and blue with the magic words MAFEKING RELIEVED! were carried through the streets of London by yelling newsboys. That frenzied act of homage to a brave man added a new word to the English language, but the "mafficking" of the crowds found no response in the old Queen's heart. When Baden-Powell returned home, his Sovereign refused to receive him and but for the accession of a monarch of more liberal views a year later, the career of Baden-Powell might not have been as brilliant as it became.

For the true measure of the greatness of Baden-Powell's career, philatelists have only to look through their catalogues and count the number of stamps, including those of Germany, Hungary and Russia, which have been issued in honour of Baden-Powell, the founder of the great Scout movement which has since spread all over the world.

The Mall Bag... Continued from Page 59

Date of issue: Early November of each year
Size of stamps: 2c as Scott A102 (Canada)
Other values as A100.
Subjects:
Featuring each year one of the provinces.
2c - Provincial Parliament
4c - Emblem of Province
5c - Map of Province
7c - Some important industrial achievement in the Province.
15c - One of the best scenic views of the province featured.

This would account for a total of ten years. Who knows, at the end of that time we may have the provinces of Yukon and Athabasca instead of the present Yukon and North-West Territories.

I hope that this letter may give a few points to discuss at Club meetings and if the idea it presents obtains general approval, perhaps the Board of Directors of the Society might be asked to present the idea to the Postmaster General.

C. Neill Beck
DAUPHIN STAMP CLUB
A third issue of United Europe stamps is a reminder here is a group of stamps which falls comfortably into a self-contained collection. Collecting tendencies these days lean very much towards thematics and issues which come into line with well defined topics.

Not that this is necessarily new, for way back in 1935, many collectors confined themselves to the British Empire Jubilees. But portmaneaux issues of the Empire tend to be large and costly — as for instance the Silver Weddings — but there are several current groups which come within reasonable bounds.

Many collections are being formed right now of the Brussels Fair issues and several countries have issued stamps honouring the International Geophysical Year. Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland all combined in 1956 to issue stamps of identical designs for Northern Countries’ Day and there is no telling that they may not do it again.

Of all these groups, perhaps the most popular is that of United Europe. The object of these issues is to help Europe build up an economic and political unity. The idea was born in 1955 and in the early stages it was hoped that one stamp issue would suffice for all the countries which had promised to take part.

The countries of the European Steel and Coal Community, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Holland, Italy and the German Bundesrepublik all agreed to the scheme and, furthermore, agreed to issue a stamp of the same design. All the talks and the conferences resulted in the stamps appearing in all the six countries on the 15th September 1956. The design, by the Frenchman Gonzague, symbolized European co-operation in the making. The Latin word Europa was chosen to avoid offending national susceptibilities and for the 1956 design, this word, letter by letter over each other, formed a massive building within a framework of scaffolding. The background formed a gigantic letter E, waving as if it formed a European flag.

Luxembourg issued three values showing this design, while France, Holland, Belgium, Italy and Germany were content with two each.

Still clinging to the United Europe theme, each of the six countries chose its own design for the 1957 issue which appeared on September 16th. Germany came along with a design showing the Europa tree, while France chose one symbolising Agriculture and Industry. The Italian design showed the flags of the participating countries entwined to form a letter E, while Belgium showed a factory and corn to advance the Agriculture and Industry theme. Luxembourg dressed up a stamp symbolic of Peace, while Holland featured a six-pointed star symbolising the six member countries and a flower-like shape representing the development of European integration. Luxembourg again issued three values, while the other countries had two.

Two additional countries crept into this 1957 series, the Saar and Switzerland. The Saar naturally used the same design as that of West Germany, but Switzerland produced something out of the ordinary. The stamps were issued two months before the others. The design showed each of the countries represented by a cord. With Switzerland including herself, there are now seven cords! The cords are drawn together to form a rope — the completed article being stronger than any one of the cords which compose it.

And so to 1958 and this year's stamps. The treaties on the European Economic Community (E.E.C., called “Euromarket”) and the European Community for Atomic Energy (“Euratom”) came into force on January 1st last. It is hoped that these treaties will interest other countries in the United Europe scheme.

The European postal services are endeavouring to achieve greater unity and one angle of this is the birth of Eurovision for international television. Work is proceeding on a European Postal Union which will greatly speed up the mail in the countries concerned.

The stamps were due to appear on September 13th, and there is no sign that Switzerland intends to participate this year.

(Courtesy of THE PHILATELIC MAGAZINE)
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The President, Dr. G.M. Geldert, of Ottawa, on his way to attend a meeting of the Board In Sarnia, was received at a special meeting of Windsor Y Stamp Club, at the home of Dr. N.O. Boyd. After having been introduced by the President of the Club, Peri Wakeham, Dr. Geldert spoke at some length on the CPS and its close connection with one of the most active of its chapters, the Windsor Y S.C. One interesting point brought out by Dr. Geldert was that he had discovered, following the questionnaire sent out with the statement for dues, that only 8 members so far, had admitted to being under 50 years of age, which certainly disproves the idea which is prevalent in some quarters that the CPS is just "kid stuff"! He also brought out that THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST has vastly improved and would improve still more in the near future. Dr. Boyd, in replying to Dr. Geldert, mentioned that the CPS had to-day the strongest board it had ever had, and that this powerful board would produce results if the CPS membership backed it up. The keynote of Dr. Boyd's address was that all chapters should work far more closely with the Society and endeavour to increase its membership and its services, and that all suggestions for improvement would be welcomed and acted upon wherever possible. He said that all must work hard and not leave things to a faithful few.

Practically the whole of the membership of the Windsor Club were present and thanks were tendered to Dr. and Mrs. Boyd for their very kind hospitality.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society was held in Sarnia on the 10th January. Dr. Geldert, President, and T. D. Spieler, Secretary, from Ottawa; H. Sutherland, Vice-President, A. G. McKenna, Treasurer, and L. M. Larmouroux, Editor, from Toronto; Alex McMurtrie, from Sarnia; Eric Rushton, Co-ordinator of Chapters, from Simcoe; Dr. N. O. Boyd, from Windsor, and W. Erbacher, from Kitchener, were present.

In the afternoon, a meeting was held to meet the Committee Chairman of the Sarnia Convention. The Board was taken round to the proposed location of the Exhibition and it certainly is a fine place, one of the roomiest we have ever had.

The Board then met with the Sarnia Convention committees and heard the report of the General Chairman, Alex McMurtrie.

Many problems were examined and questions asked, and it was evident that we are going to have an outstanding show next May.

The Directors then sat down to dinner as the guests of the Sarnia Convention Committee, and a very fine affair it was.

After dinner, the Board convened for its regular meeting. Many problems were discussed and as the meeting started at 7.20 p.m., and was adjourned just at midnight, it can well be imagined that everyone was glad to turn in.

If the meeting was long, many fruitful discussions took place, the effect of which will be felt by all in the course of the coming year.

Popularity of the 1958 Stamps

Once again, Stan Shantz, Stamp Editor of the LONDON FREE PRESS, conducted a poll to find out how last year's stamps of Canada dated among collectors.

888 participated in the poll and three people gave the correct order in which people voted for the stamps in question.

This is the order of their popularity:

1. Health
2. Oil Centennial
3. La Verendrye
4. B. C. Centennial
5. Responsible Government
6. Champlain (Quebec)
7. Press
8. IGY

There was an overwhelming preference for the Health stamp, which we think is justified. There seemed to be no doubt as to the position of the IGY stamp. It was last all through the poll.

We quote from Stan's article as regards the conclusions to be drawn from the final result:

"First of all, the new medium size stamps meet with general favour; those issued in 1958 placed one, two in the poll. Secondly bright colours are wanted; the first four stamps all had bright colours and the stamps which lagged in the poll, without exception, had dull or drab colouring. Thirdly, small size stamps are not wanted; the only one which appeared in 1958 was last in the poll."

We are not sure that we agree with all these conclusions. For instance, we do not think it fair to say that "small size stamps are not wanted". The Loon stamp was a small one and yet it met with general favour. Obviously, it is the design which counts and not the size of the stamp.
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The Realm of Stamps

By Montor

The constant flow of interesting and attractive new issues is indeed an important factor in stimulating the public's interest in stamp collecting. To-day, most world events are marked by the issue of postage stamps, and by following the new issues of the world, one can very materially extend one's knowledge of history in the making, a most excellent way for young people to familiarize themselves with world events. Incidentally, it would seem that the schools and colleges might make more use of stamp-to-interest their pupils in current affairs. To-day, there is a much more catholic interest taken in foreign stamps than there was perhaps ten or so years ago, largely due to topical collecting, a form of collecting that is very much to the fore. The topical collector has, to a certain extent, taken the place of the general collector in so far as his range of interest in the stamps of foreign countries is concerned.

Topical collecting has also undoubtedly been the means of inducing many people to take up stamp collecting, and is indeed a most excellent way of promoting an initial interest in the hobby.

With the great numbers of stamps being issued every year, comparatively few mature collectors now aspire to continuing a general collection of the stamps of the world, but rather confine their interests to the specialization undertaken. There is, however, this to be said for general collecting, and that is that there is perhaps no finer way really to learn about stamps than to, as it were, graduate as a general collector through handling and familiarising oneself with the stamps of the world. For a younger to get a great big packet of different stamps, sort them out and mount them in an album, is something that will give him a grounding in stamps which it is difficult to replace in any other way.

Besides the various topical subjects such as ships, flowers, etc., there are a number of interesting groups, such as the "Europa" stamps and the stamps issued by various countries with reference to the United Nations and its various organizations, all of which make good subjects for attractive collections. There is undoubtedly something in stamps that can attract and hold the interest of everyone almost. No wonder that the numbers of stamp collectors are increasing by leaps and bounds.

The societies and clubs must play their part in helping the beginner, whether adult or younger, to learn to obtain the maximum pleasure and benefit from his collecting, and, at the same time, advise him against collecting paths which may only lead him, after a few years, to giving up his stamps in disgust. To the dedicated stamp collector, there is nothing new in all of this, but unfortunately, few go out of their way really to play their part in helping in the promotional side of stamp collecting. Every club should make it its business to sponsor and look after a junior section for the youngsters and should, at the same time, encourage the adult beginner to attend their meetings and discuss their philatelic problems with their more experienced members.

Sarnia - Reduced Fares

Through the Canadian Passenger Association, your President has managed to secure reduced fares for any of our members who will be going to Sarnia by train.

In order to take advantage of these reduced fares, which, we understand amount to fare and a half for the round trip, the start of the journey must take place as follows:

From stations west of Fort William and Armstrong, Ont., May 10 to 15 inclusive.

From stations from Fort William and Armstrong, Ont., east, except Newfoundland, May 12 to 17 inclusive.

From stations in Newfoundland, May 9 to 14 inclusive.

This concession is only applicable to members in good standing who will be bona fide delegates to the Convention.

The benefit from this concession, the member must be provided with an Identification Certificate, which may be obtained upon application to the Secretary, T. D. Spieler, Box 3144, Station C, Ottawa, Ont.

If you intend to go to Sarnia by train, kindly therefore apply for your Identification as soon as possible. Ted Spieler will be awaiting your requests.
# CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
## Roll of Honour

On which is inscribed the names of those who have contributed to the progress of the Society since the First of September 1958 by securing the addition of new members.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Aspeslet, A.O.</td>
<td>Lethbridge, Alta.</td>
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<td>3472</td>
<td>Barchina, J.</td>
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<td>Christensen, A.H.</td>
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<td>Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, P.Q.</td>
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<td>Dixville, P.Q.</td>
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Sarnia Seals and Covers

Very attractive cacheted covers and Convention Seals have been designed for the CPS show at Sarnia next May. The SARPHEX members are well skilled in handling souvenir covers, as this new one will be the third in a series commemorating their annual show.

A distinctive and striking Cachet will adorn the Souvenir Cover, featuring a view of the St. Clair River and the shorelines of Canada and the United States, connected by the beautiful Blue Water Bridge.

Shown predominantly in the centre, beneath the bridge, is one of the great Lake freighters that ply this river.

The particular design was chosen to stress the international aspect of stamp collecting and the fact that collector members from both countries are working side by side to sponsor the CPS Exhibition and Convention.

The Poster Seal, printed six to a sheet, with outside perforations, is a composite design featuring the 31st C.P.S. show, flanked by the Maple Leaf and Stars, symbolic of Canada and the United States.

The cacheted cover, printed in a different colour for each of the three days, will be serviced at 15 cents for a single stamp, and 35 cents for a block of four. Plain, unserviced covers can be obtained at 10 cents each plus return postage.

The Poster Seals will be printed in four different colours, red, blue, green and brown, at a price of 15c. a single sheet, two sheets for 25c., and 50c. for all four colours, plus 5c. for mailing.

Orders for Covers and Seals should be sent to the General Chairman, A. D. McMurtrie, 321 Talfourd St., Sarnia, Ontario, Canada.

Fabulous is the Word

A fabulous fortune of Canadian classic stamps will highlight SARPHEX at Sarnia next May 15-16-17, when the Canada Bank Note Company, of Ottawa, will display four frames of Canadian stamps and banknotes valued at over one million dollars.

Displayed for the first time in Canada, the stamps will be housed in specially constructed frames with indirect lighting inside.

Imagine seeing a complete sheet of the famous New Brunswick Connell stamp, as well as full sheets of Canada's #4, 5, 7, and 9, and others. The Connell sheet alone has been valued at well over a quarter of a million dollars.

A real treat is in store for those who attend SARPHEX, for there will also be on view the set of stamps that Canada had prepared for issue in 1914, but had to cancel their release because of the First World War.

Canadian currency will be shown in a frame containing all the bank notes from 1851 on, from the lowly 25-cent shin plaster to the fabulous $50,000 bill.

The Post Office Department will also set a new departure, for they will place on view the same exhibit which graced the Canadian Pavilion at the recent International Exhibition in Brussels.

In addition to all these valuable gems of the Stamp world, the Court of Honour will house some wonderful exhibits from well-known collectors everywhere, and, of course there will be the C.P.S. Annual Exhibition which will include some 400 frames of outstanding exhibits from our members and the members of the Sarnia and Port Huron clubs.

ROY WRIGLEY WINS AWARD

One of our prominent CPS members, Roy Wrigley, of West Vancouver, secured the third award at the APS Convention in Atlantic City for his Canada Officials. We believe he also secured an award at the BNAPS Convention at Ste-Marguerite, for his specialized collection.

The NATO Stamp

Date of Issue: 2nd April, 1959
Designer: Philip Weiss, Ottawa
Colour: Blue
Plate: One, No. 1
Quantity: 32,000,000
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29 Indian Valley Trail, Port Credit, Ont., Canada
DURING the course of our business we get many enquiries: "Please give me details of how a stamp auction works; I am new to this." In order to clear up some of the mysteries of a stamp auction, the following information may prove of some value.

Is a Stamp Auction a Distress Sale? The answer to this is definitely NO. Stamps are offered for sale via the auction method for several reasons. First, in the case of an estate the liquidation of the entire holding is of primary importance, as quite often the executors of the estate have no knowledge of stamps, or at best, only an elementary knowledge. Since the estate must be liquidated for assessment purposes the only way to assess the true market value of the stamps is to offer them at public auction where they will fetch just what they are worth at the time of offering. Secondly, many collectors will offer their collections for sale at auction instead of selling them to a dealer. We have been told by clients that they feel more satisfied with auction results than if they accepted a dealer's price.

To be perfectly honest, we must say that some dealers will pay as much or more than the owner will net at auction, however a great many collectors feel that a dealer's price is based on making a profit (which is perfectly correct) whereas stamps sold at auction will bring a fair market value. This reasoning is purely psychological, but is nevertheless a factor. Thirdly, many collectors will offer their duplicates for sale at auction for the same reason.

How Much Should I Bid? This is the $64 question and many factors enter into the picture. Do you really want the lot or are you just taking a 'flyer' bid on it? Do you know your auctioneer or don't you? Perhaps we should take the last question first-- "Do you know your auctioneer?" "How the Sam Hill do I get to know an auctioneer when I live a thousand miles from him?"

Good question; however, it is quite easy to find out what kind of a firm you are dealing with. The majority of auctioneers will try to buy the lot for you at below the price that you bid. Any firm that consistent-ly sends out lots at exactly your bid is probably padding the books.

Next, do you really want the lot? If so, bid for it—and we mean bid. We have many clients who just says "buy". This means buy at any price. Quite obviously you will have to know your auctioneer before submitting a "buy" bid or you will leave yourself open to all kinds of monkey business. Now for 'flyer' bids—these are bids for lots that you are prepared to buy 'at a price.' In other words, you are not too fussy if you own them or not. These 'flyer' bids will sometimes be successful but do not expect too much of them.

What is the Difference Between a Mail Sale and an Auction Sale? Basically, the difference is the fact that one party does not have an auctioneer's license and the other does. However, there is a little more to it than that. In order to obtain an auctioneer's license the party in question is investigated by the authorities in regard to character before such license is issued (this is applicable in Canada; we are not familiar with the ruling in the U.S., but we presume the same applies) and therefore this investigation will, to some measure, guarantee you a fair deal. Also a true auction sale is one where there are 'floor' bidders, that is clients who attend the sale and bid from the floor. A mail sale has no floor bidders and all the bidding is done entirely by mail.

How Much do Bids Advance at a Time? Usually 10 per cent with a minimum of 25 cents. In our own case we advance in multiples of 25 cents up to $5; 50 cents up to $10; $1 up to $15, and about 10 per cent from there on up. The lot is opened at one advance over the second highest bid, and will sell for that figure unless bids from the floor force the price up. Floor bidders must top the highest mail bid in order to get the lot and often there is lively floor competition for a lot, far in excess of any mail bid.

We hope the above will help clear up a few of the questions in regard to auctions and we would point out that auctions can save you money if you will use them.
The Secretary's Page

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

7003 Hicks, Donald
7004 Orubko, William
7005 Williams, R.M.
7006 Wener, Henry
7007 Ethier, Jules
7008 Chambers, Joseph
7009 Mann, Charles M.
7100 Morrison, Miss Madge
7111 Paed, Edgar F.
7112 Rosenthal, Louis
7133 Sellinger, Martin
7134 Karpoff, Boris S.
7135 Mott, Mrs. John
7136 Piper, M.L.
7137 Lemon, Robert S.
7138 McColl, Donald
7139 Johns, Roger W.
7140 Tetley, Mrs. C.F.
7141 Street, Mrs. Helen
7142 Miller, Chester S.
7143 Wahlich, Rudolf
7144 Storch, Clarence L.
7145 Pick, G. Peter
7146 Demirjian, Arthur
7147 Bettin, Frederic
7148 Hirn, August
7149 Jackson, Mrs. A.B.
7150 Kitchen, Dr. Paul F.
7151 Comly, J. Ashton
7152 Downs, J.B.
7153 Flageole, Yvon
7154 Stephenson, William H.
7155 Walker, Harold W.
7156 Cruz, John G.
7157 Emery, B.G.
7158 Edwards, D. Kemp
7159 Peal, David
7160 Terrington, R.
7161 Harmer, Cyril
7162 McLachlin, E.S.
7163 Totten, Mrs. Eleanor A.
7164 Patchett, Capt. F.E.
7165 Bolton, G.C.
7166 Ducat, K.R.
7167 Fawcett, E.R.
7168 Fox, John A.
7169 Olson, C. Floyd
7170 Whitfield, A.E.

279 Wellesley St. East
10017 - 96th Street
12224 - 125th Street
11151 - 58th Avenue
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Box 1552
Box 5442, University Station
590 Connaught Ave.
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11 Westmount Blvd.
39 Churchill Ave.
4010 West 57th St.
10 Kinadasle Blvd., Apt. 20
47 Westglen Crescent
Box 201
3045 Walker Ave.
168 Appin Ave.
444 Cranbrooke Ave.
344 Hazel St.
6187 Terrebonne
Rue Saint-Louis, Achrafieh
806 Rimpau Blvd.
509 Andrew St.
76 Lazard Ave.
98 Normandy Ave.
Box 127
Experimental Farm
46 Chadbourne St.
366 Windsor St.
Box 218
826 Lakeshore Rd.
665 Hampshire Rd.
28 Bayswater Ave.
12530 - 10th Ave.
Box 113
41 New Bond Street
Allenbrooke Dr.
4600 Bruce Ave.
21 Courtland Rd.
10024 - 142nd St.
1205 Leclair Ave.
890 - 39th Ave.
110 West 42nd Street
Saratoga Beach, R.R. #1
24 Glen Road

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Oshawa, Ont.
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Charlottesville, Virginia
Halifax, N.S.
Woodville, Ont.
Brooklyn 25, N.Y.
White Plains, N.Y.

Barraute, P.Q.
Brantford, Ont.
Willowdale, Ont.
Mission, Kansas
Toronto 18, Ont.
Toronto 18, Ont.
Knowlton, Ont.
South Burnaby, B.C.
Montreal 16, P.Q.
Toronto 12, Ont.
Tamaqua, Pennsylvania
Montreal 28, P.Q.
Beirut City, Lebanon
Los Angeles 5, Calif.
Port Arthur, Ont.
Montreal 18, P.Q.
Truro, N.S.
Clarkson, Ont.
Lethbridge, Alta.
Noranda, P.Q.
Halifax, N.S.
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London, W. 1, England
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Minneapolis 24, Minn.
Mossley Hill,
Liverpool, England
Edmonton, Alta.
Montreal 19, P.Q.
Lachine, Montreal 32, P.Q.
New York 36, N.Y.
Campbell River, B.C.
Toronto 5, Ont.

Downsview, Ont.
Yarmouth, N.S.
Salmon Arm, B.C.
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Sutton, P.Q.
Lambeth, Ont.

Brandon, Man.
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640 Burrard Ave.  
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Box 6, RCAF Station  
Box 270  
Ste 30, King-Edward Hotel  
Box 97  
548 Edward St.  
569 - 294 Portage Ave.  
278 Dufferin Ave.  
38 Fairmeadow Ave.  
10203 - 134th St.  
1265 Broadview  
491-3 Portage Ave.  

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Toronto 12, Ont.  
Camp Borden, Ont.  
Manitou Beach, Sask.  
Columbus 12, Ohio  
Toronto 15, Ont.  
Vancouver 1, B.C.  
Perth, Ont.  
Bagotville, P.Q.  
North Bay, Ont.  
Toronto 1, Ont.  
Deliaie, Sask.  
Woodstock, Ont.  
Winnipeg 1, Man.  
Belleville, Ont.  
Willowdale, Ont.  
Edmonton, Alta.  
Toronto 6, Ont.  
Winnipeg 2, Man.  
Quyon, P.Q.  
Halifax, N.S.  
Kingston, Ont.  
Hempeac, N.Y.  
Brigden, Ont.  
Windsor, Ont.  
Richvale, Ont.  
Woodstock, Ont.  
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Mcallen, Texas  
West Summerland, B.C.  
Montreal, P.Q.  
Minneapolis, Minn.  
San Francisco, Calif.  
Montreal 29, P.Q.  
Lockeyb, Ont.  
Montreal 29, P.Q.  

CHAPTER CHANGES

Life Chapter No. 1 - Windsor Y Stamp Club  
Secretary: Thomas J. Viveash, 1142 Windermere Rd., Windsor, Ont.  

Chapter No. 1 - Brantford Stamp Club  
Secretary: James Moore, R.R. # 6, Brantford, Ont.  

Chapter No. 6 - Edmonton Stamp Club  
President: Dr Wallace Newcham  
Secretary: G. C. Bolton  

Chapter No. 11 - Columbia Philatelic Society (Trail, B.C.)  
President: Charles Bailey  
Secretary: John Millen, 399 Murray Dr., Trail, B.C.  

Chapter No. 16 - Ottawa Philatelic Society  
President: Neville Spence
Chapter No. 27 - Westmount Junior Stamp Club
   Secretary: William Cochrane, 351 Melville Ave., Montreal 6, P.Q.

Chapter No. 33 - Lakehead Philatelic Association
   President: L. E. Marier, 65 Ruttan St., Port Arthur, Ont.

Chapter No. 37 - Quinte Stamp Club
   President: Dr A. P. Arthur
   Secretary: C. D. Lundy, 12 Mikel Ave., Belleville, Ont.

Chapter No. 44 - North Bay Stamp Club
   President: T. Saunders

Chapter No. 57 - Lethbridge Philatelic Society
   President: James Sadler
   Secretary: P. G. Trechas, 1107 - 4th Ave. South, Lethbridge, Alta.

Chapter No. 59 - Toronto Transportation Commission Stamp Club
   President: E. Bunnett
   Secretary: Ross Smalley, 534 Broadway Ave., Toronto 12, Ont.
   Meeting Place: Foremen's Room, Hillcrest Shops, Bathurst & Davenport
                 First and Third Tuesdays

Chapter No. 62 - Atlas Stamp Club (Welland, Ont.)
   Secretary: Miss Margaret Jackman

Chapter No. 65 - Oxford Philatelic Society (Woodstock, Ont.)
   Secretary: Douglas M. Carr, 108 King St. West, Ingersoll, Ont.

Chapter No. 48 - Kamloops Stamp Club
   President: Dr E. C. Banno
   Secretary: B. McMillan

NEW CHAPTER

Chapter No. 67 - Credit Valley Philatelic Society
   President: Edward F. Burley
   Secretary: J. Gordon Hird, 37 Indian Valley Trail, Port Credit, Ont.
   Meeting Place: Cooksville United Church
                 Second Monday

Chapter News

CHAPTER No. 38

We hear from P/L Malott, President of the RCAF Aylmer Station Stamp Club, that plans are being laid to observe the 35th Anniversary of the RCAF on 1 April and the 50th Anniversary of Flight in Canada on the 23 Feb., by preparing a special 24-frame display of Canadian First Flight Covers.

The display is planned for presentation at the Sarnia Convention and Exhibition of the CPS in May, and also on Air Force Day at the Aylmer Station in June. It will also be shown at other appropriate locations upon request.

Members of the RCAF Aylmer Station S.C. would welcome correspondence with any collectors, or non-collectors, who are interested in exchanging, or selling Canadian First Flight Covers. Correspondence on this subject should be addressed to P/L R.K. Malott, Officers' Mess, RCAF Station, Aylmer, Aylmer West, Ont.

CHAPTER No. 63

We hear that the Dauphin Stamp Club has presented a "philatelic display desk" to the Dauphin Public Library, a new building which was opened on the 15 Nov. The President of the Club, C. Beek, made the presentation, which consisted of the desk, Gibbons' catalogue, part 1, and both parts of Scott.

This donation was made possible through the Club's First Day Cover sales of the De La Vérendrye stamp.

The first display on this desk was composed of the Christmas Seals and stamps of the International Court of Justice issued in the Netherlands, together with the eight stamps issued by the Canadian Post Office during 1958.

Well done, Dauphin! This is something which could well be copied by many other clubs!
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

31st ANNUAL EXHIBITION & CONVENTION

Kenwick Terrace, Sarnia

PROGRAMME

(Subject to change. All times given are Daylight)

FRIDAY, May 15 - KENWICK TERRACE

2.00 p.m. - Exhibition and Bourse opens
Canada Convention Post Office opens
Registration of Members and Visitors
Judging of Exhibits

8.00 p.m. - Official Opening of Exhibition
Hon. Bryan L. Cuthcart
Minister of Travel and Publicity, Ontario

SATURDAY, May 16 - KENWICK TERRACE and CENTRAL UNITED HALL

10.00 a.m. - Exhibition, Convention Post Office and Bourse open.

10.30 a.m. - 31st Annual Meeting, Canadian Philatelic Society.

11.30 a.m. - Directors' Meeting, Canadian Philatelic Society.

2.30 p.m. - Scenic Tour of the Beautiful St. Clair River, viewing Canada's Chemical Valley and the United States side.

6.30 p.m. - Sixth Annual Sarphex International Banquet, in Central United Church Hall.
Presentation of Trophies and Awards by the Hon. William Hamilton, Postmaster General, and Dr. G. McEldert, President of the Canadian Philatelic Society.
Feature Entertainment Programme - 6th Presentation of the Original Famous Sarphex Dutch Auction.

11.30 p.m. - Exhibition and Bourse close.

SUNDAY, May 17 - KENWICK TERRACE

9.30 a.m. - Fourth Annual Convention Breakfast of the "ORDER OF THE TIE" (Members only).

10.00 a.m. - Exhibition opens.

6.00 p.m. - Exhibition closes.

May 15-16-17