## The VOLUME 11 - NUMBER 3 MAY - JUNE 1960 WHOLE NUMBER 57 CANADIAN PHILATELIST



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## The CANADIAN PHILATELIST

PUBLISHED IN OTTAWA SIX TIMES A YEAR BY THE

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

AUTHORIZED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL BY THE POST OFFICE DEPT., OTTAWA

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#### PUBLICATION DATES:

1st January, March, May, July, September and November

### ADVERTISING:

All correspondence and copy to be addressed to,— 516 KENWOOD AVENUE OTTAWA 3, ONTARIO

#### ADVERTISING RATES:

	One In- sertion	Contract 8 Insertions
Full Page	\$20.00	\$18.00
Half Page	12.00	11.00
Quarter Page	7.00	6.00
Eighth Page	4.00	3.00

Deadline for advertising copy: First of month preceding publication date. Volume Eleven Number Three Whole Number 57 May-June 1960

EDITOR: LOUIS M. LAMOUROUX 222 LAWRENCE AVENUE WEST TORONTO 12, ONTARIO

### THE EDITOR SPEAKS OUT ...

YOUR EDITOR was recently in Ottawa and spent a whole day with our President, Dr. Geldert, just back from a stay of six or seven weeks in the Sunny South. He certainly looked fit and tanned and we found him knuckling down to a vast pile of mail.

We sometimes wonder if our members generally realize the tremendous volume of work Doc is putting in on behalf of the Royal. He is a retired man and should be enjoying a well-earned leisure, but we venture to say that he is on the job a full eight hours and more a day. We must admit he seems to thrive on it!

#### • 🔂 •

This issue of THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST is being printed in Ottawa, on very favourable terms, so favourable, in fact, that we adumbrate the realization, as from next January, of our ambition of ten issues a year, i.e., monthly, with the exception July and August. We cannot make a definite promise as yet, but all points to it coming off, to the great delight, we are sure, of our good friend Dr. Boyd, of Windsor.

#### • ☆ •

As announced, Dr. Boyd and his merry cohorts of the Windsor Y Stamp Club, will be looking after the Sept.-Oct. number in our absence. We are pleased to announce that Bill Angley, of Toronto, has also agreed to look after the November-December issue.

All being well, we hope to resume our duties as Editor with the January issue.

\$ •

We would draw our readers' attention to the announcement on another page regarding these changes in the editorship while we are away gallivanting around England and France. Any matter sent to us at our home address during the period from the 15 July to the 23 October will be greatly delayed. So do please send any communication to the right person in order to avoid such delay. Our Librarian, Herbert Buckland, is now once more settled down in an apartment in Port Perry. He informed us recently, that he found one part of his stamps had only suffered water damage, and he thinks that he will, with care, be able to salvage a goodly portion of them. Of course, the mint ones will now be "without gum", but that might be an advantage!

#### \*

Contrary to what usually happens, a passport photo we had taken recently came out quite well, and even flatters us. On several occasions, Norm Boyd has tried to get us to show our features to our members, but so far, we have studiously avoided this. However, some of our readers may like to know what this editor guy looks like, so here goes, No sarcastic remarks, now!



Our good friend, Hans Reiche, in his column FROM PARLIAMENT HILL, on another page, talks about rumours of a "recession" in the stamp world and of its possible and impossible effects.

Although we do know of a few people who "collect" stamps as an investment, we refuse to believe that the majority of our members are of this ilk. So, after all, recession, depression or boom, who the heck cares (philatelically speaking)?

The stock and bond market is there for any who are scared of a "recession", all ready for them to get their quota of ulcers.

Recession or no recession, most of us will continue collecting stamps and enjoying our pastime in our own quiet way, totally impervious as to what our catalogue says as regards the value of our stamps and avoiding ulcers.

As a matter of fact, we might welcome a "philatelic recession"—it might enable us to obtain quite a few stamps of France which, up till now, have been somewhat beyond our modest means!

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### The German Lacquered Stamps (Translated by Hans Reich)

IN 1953 stamps of East Germany showing various famous men were printed by a different printer. These stamps are Scott 10N29-10N44. It was found that two values of this set printed in a blue colour could easily be smeared. The stamps concerned were the 50 Pf and 80 Pf. According to the Berne Newspaper, these stamps were painted over with a lacquer in order to save the printed stamps for postage use. Specifically, it was mentioned that the stamps were not printed on a lacquered paper but that a layer of lacquer had been painted on the face of the stamps. The exact date of issue of these lacquered stamps is not known, and it may be that they were issued at the beginning of March 1953. It is not true, as stated in some magazines, that these stamps were valid only from the 18th March to 15th April. We know now that the 80 Pf. with the head of Ernest Thalmanns was withdrawn from issue on the 21st March, because the lacquer layer did not take the cancellation. On the other hand, remainders in the hand of the public could be used until 15 April. When the announcement of the withdrawal reached the public, a run on the stamp became evident. The quantity of properly used stamps must be very small and forgeries of used stamps are already known. The stamps were used mainly on registered and special delivery letters and collectors are wise to note the date of their stamps. Only dates between the beginning of March and the 15th April are valid. But even here it might be possible to find cancelled to ter stickerbis order and forgeries. inpose citeem to test?

merels.

# "SOUVENIR DE PARIS"

By J. A. ROBINSON, B.A.

THE number of British tourists abroad rises annually, and it is safe to say that a large number of them head for France, especially its capital. Every traveller likes to bring back souvenirs and, with the aid of several well-chosen stamps, the philatelist can provide his own. Even those not going abroad can gain some idea of what Paris has to offer, although, in the experience of the writer, there is no substitute for the real thing.

Stamps showing a bird's eye view of the city form a prelude to the tour. Prominent on the 1936 Air set are the Eiffel Tower, the Arc de Triomphe, Sacré-Coeur, Notre Dame and Les Invalides. The attractive 1,000fr. Air stamp of 1950 affords a closer look at Notre Dame Cathedral, the Seine and some of the 32 bridges by which it is crossed in Paris.



Historically, Paris was born on the He de la Cité, when, over 2,000 years ago, fishermen built their huts there. They called the site Lutetia, home amid the water. It was, and still is, the heart of the city, and a proper place from which to begin our tour. The 500fr. Air stamp of the 1947 12th U.P.U. Congress issue depicts the He with, in the foreground, the Pont Neuf which, despite its name, is the oldest bridge, dating from the late sixteenth century.

The most famous spot on the Ile is the Cathedral of Notre Dame—1947 National Relief Fund—begun in 1163 but not completed till about 170 years later. It was the scene of the Coronation of Napoleon 1 in 1804, and was extensively restored during the middle of the nineteenth century. Of equal historical association is the Palais de Justice and "La Conciergerie." shown on the 4fr. 50c. value of the 1947 U.P.U. issue This former royal palace became "the waiting room for the guillotine." Robespierre and Danton were among the many rich and poor, known and unknown prisoners to be lodged there before taking their last journey in the tumbril. Behind this prison rises the delicate spire of "la Sainte Chapelle" (seen on the 1950 Air stamp). It was built by St. Louis to house relics from the Holy Land. It is famed for the magnificence of its 13th Century stained glass, the oldest in Paris. although, to a Briton's eyes, its beauty is spoilt by the lavish gilding of the stone work surrounding it.

Crossing the Seine by way of the Pont au Change, one soon reaches the Hotel de Ville (1959 Jumelage issue), the heart of



administrative life. It stands on the site of an older Hotel destroyed by fire in 1871. Continuing westward along the river bank it is not long before the Louvre Palace is: sighted. It began its existence as a Citadel. built by King Philippe Auguste. In turn it. served as arsenal, prison and royal treasury, It became a royal residence when Charles V moved there. About 1527, a large rebuilding scheme was instituted and further additions were made in the 17th Century when the Colonnade (1947 U.P.U. 3 fr. 50c.), 600ft. in length, was built by Claude Perrault. Nothing more was built, for Louis XIV transferred his interests to the palace of Versailles. The Louvre became something of a tenement house for artists until they were evicted by Napoleon 1, who turned the palace into a museum, laying

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the foundations of its treasure collection with spoils from his conquests. Four of its works of art have been represented on stamps, Leonardo's "Mona Lisa" (Germany, 1952) and "Virgin of the Rocks" (Italy, 1952), "Venus de Milo" (Greece, 1937) and the "Victory of Samothrae" (France, 1937).

was built by Garnier in the reign of Napoleon III. In front of it runs the Boulevard des Capucines which leads to the Church of the Madeleine (1953, National Industries, 50fr.). It was built by Napoleon I as a monument to the glory of his army, and became a church only 1842. From the



THE OTHER ARC

In the gardens of the palace stands the Arc de Triomphe de Carrousel (1959, Paris Flower Festival). It is modelled on the Arch of Septimus Severus in Rome and was put up on the site of Louis XIV's tilting yard (carrousel) to honour the success of Napoleon 1. It is considerably smaller than its namesake which stands in line with it at the end of the Champs Elysées.

From the Louvre along the Rue de Rivoli, famous for its shops, by way of the Rue Castiglione, the Place Vendome is reached. The square was originally laid out as a setting for a statue of Louis XIV. During the Revolution a statue of Liberty

Madeleine the Rue Royale leads into the magnificent and spacious Place de la Concorde (1947 U.P.U., 10fr.). It was begun in the time of Louis XV. Later, it was renamed Place de la Révolution, for it was here that the guillotine stood, claiming as Victims Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette and thousands of their subjects. Rising from the centre of the place is the gleaming white Luxor Obelisk, a present from Egypt's Mehemet Ali, erected in 1833.

Leaving the Place de la Concorde, one can begin a stroll up the Champs Elysées (carefully avoiding the traffic which hurtles down at break-neck speed). Two diversions should be made before one has gone far,



adorned it. The present monument (1953 National Industries 30fr. "Fashion") was raised by Napoleon I on the lines of Trajan's Column. Around it a spiral decoration represents feats of the Emperor. The bronze for the bas-reliefs came from German and Austrian cannons captured after the Battle of Austerlitz.

The Place de l'Opéra can be reached by way of the Rue de la Paix. The Opera House ((1953 National Industries, 75fr.)

however. The first is to the Elysée Palace (1957 Tourist series, 10fr.) the official residence of the President of the Republic. The second, and longer pause is at the stamp market held every Thursday and Saturday in the Avenue Marigny, and a delight to collectors the world over.

#### NAPOLEONIC IDEA

The Arc de Trimphe is possibly the best-known monument in Paris. It is illustrated on a 1929 issue, and again on the



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definite issue, and is, indeed, 1944-45 symbol of national glory. The original idea for it was that of Napoleon I, but he died before it was completed in 1836. Its size, 165fh. high and 148ft. wide, makes it a notable landmark. It is decorated by a statue group "La Marseillaise" (1936, Centenary of the death of Rouget de Lisle composer of the French National Anthem, 40c.). On July 14, 1919, the first of many triumphal marches took place. when Marshals Joffre and Foch headed the parade through the arch of the victorious allied armies. The event is recalled in the 1938 issue commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the Armistice. The And forms the hub of the "Etoile" from which radiate twelve spacious avenues. Credit for this design, and for the designing of many of the other Paris boulevards, goes to Baron Haussmann. who. during the Second Empire, swept away the remnants of Mediaeval Paris, in spite of considerable opposition, and spent £34 millions on the new roadways.

From the "Etoile" the Avenue Kléber leads to the Palais de Chaillot, (1948, Session of the United Nations, Paris). Of very modern appearance, it was built in 1937 on the site of the old Trocadéro Palace in which the 1878 exhibition was staged. In its left wing is the Museum of French Monuments and Popular Arts and in the right wing is the Museum of Mankind. In 1948 and again in 1951 United Nations' Conferences were held there, (1951, United Nations General Assembly).

95

On the other side of the Seine is the Eiffel Tower. This iron tower was built for the international exhibition of 1889 and was first ascended by Edward VII, then Prince of Wales. Criticisms against "the horrible, hollow candlestick," and "the ink blot" were loud to begin with, but, over the years, Parisians have come to love this curious landmark. The 50th Anniversary of its erection was celebrated by the issue of a 90c. stamp in 1939. The Tower appeared again on an issue of 1955 connected with the advent of Television. In 1957, it became 3m. higher to accommodate a television mast on top.

#### OLD SOLDIERS' HOME

From the Palais de Chaillot a walk along the Seine leads one to the Grand and Petit Palais. These two cast-iron and glass buildings housed the 1900 International Exhibition. The Petit Palais (seen on the 100fr. Air stamp of the 1949 Telecommunications Congress set) now contains the Paris Fine Arts Museum. The same stamp shows the iron Alexander III Bridge, opened by the Tsar of Russia.

Crossing over this bridge the tourist reaches the Hôtel des Invalides. It was founded by Louis XIV as a home for old soldiers. The gilded dome which crowns the building was the work of Jules Hardouin Mansart, the architect of Versailles. It is now a place of pilgrimage, for, sinke 1840, its chapel has contained the remains of the Emperor Napoleon, within a sarcop-



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hagus of red marble. The Hotel is also the site of one of the newer Paris entertainments, the "Son et Lumière" displays.

Another "must" for the stamp lover is a visit to the Postal Museum in the quiet Rue St. Romain. The history of the French Postal services is well illustrated inside it.

Continuing over the Boulevard Raspall and along the Rue de Vaugirard, the Palais de Luxembourg is reached (1946, 10fr., 12 fr., 15fr.). It was built in the Florentine style at the beginning of the 17th Century for



Marie de Medici, widow of Henry IV. It remained a royal residence until the Revolution and today it is the home of the Senate. The gardens are a favourite relaxing spotof Parisians and they contain elms reputed to be the original planted in 1612.

We are now in the Latin Quarter, the district traditionally associated with the students, and so called because Latin was for so long the official language for education. Over the Boulevard St. Michel and in the Rue St. Jacques, stands the Val de Grâce (1951, Military Medical Service) a Hospital and Military Medical Training School, which also contains a Medical Museum.

Not far away is the Panthéon (1953, National Industries, 30fr. "Books and Binding"). It was built in the time of Louis XV and dedicated as a church to the patron saint of Paris, St. Geneviève. At the time of the Revolution when religion fell into disfavour, it became a Temple of Renown. It is now the resting place of many of the great men of France and burial there is the highest honour that can be given. Rousseau, Voltaire, Victor Hugo are among the famous people interred there.

Crossing the Seine again, by way of the Pont Sully, one reaches the Place de la Bastille, dominated by the July Column. Of the Bastille nothing remains, for this prison, the symbol of royal despotism, was captured by the mob on the 14th July, 1783, and its destruction began the next day. The storming of the Bastille is recorded on the



series of stamps for the French Colonies, issued in 1939, commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Revolution.

The last philatelic landmark of Paris, apart from the new UNESCO building, is the Basilica of the Sacred Heart, the "Sacré-Coeur," high up on the hill of Montmartre (to be seen on the 1936 Air issue). It was built of white stone after the defeat in the Franco-Prussian War. From the gallery of the dome a view of the whole of the city is afforded.

The scope of a collection illustrating Paris can, of course, be extended further than the writer has taken it. It would need several more pages to illustrate the Frenchmen directly connected with the great landmarks of Paris, and a few more to deal with famous Parisians.

(Courtesy of The Strand Stamp Journal).



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### The HOLLOW TREE

#### By Ed. Richardson

#### 303 PIN OAK DR., LA MARQUE, TEXAS, U.S.A.

No. 466—"DAMAGED BY FIRE ON TRAIN" COVER

• Recently submitted for my inspection by Lindsay McLennan of Hamilton was a most interesting "Interrupted Mail" Cover. This was of very recent date. The cover was an odd shaped one often used for Christmas Card greetings, and was postmarked Winnipeg, Dec. 16, 1959 with the familiar slogan cancel "Buy T.B. Seals / Fight / Tuberculosis". The cover had suffered water damage and the stamp was gone.

On the face of the cover in large black letters was the special marking "DAMAGED BY / FIRE ON TRAIN". On the reverse was the single circle marking of the District Director, Winnipeg, Man., dated December 20, 1959.

These Train and Airmail "interrupted mail" covers are most interesting bits of postal history, and it is surprising the number of collectors who are actively seeking such material.

#### No. 467-NEW PRECANCEL CATALOGUE IS OUT

• Collectors of Canadian Precancels should be happy with the new (sixth) edition of the "Official Catalogue of Canadian Precancels" edited again by H. G. Walburn of Kelowna, B.C., and published by G. W. Noble.

We especially like its larger size, with correspondingly larger print, and improved illustrations. It is a most handy 48 page, plus heavy paper cover handbook. Price is \$1.50.

This is the first edition since 1954, and in the more than five years that have elapsed, precancels have grown steadily in favour among Canadian collectors. As a result, there is a very general catalogue price increase. For most items the increase has been approximately 50%. However there are numerous exceptions doing much better. There are a number of items which now list at \$25.00 each, among which are:—

- 1. The three Amherst precancels all at \$25 up from \$20.
- Brown's Nurseries 1c. Edward type 1, double, one inverted, up from \$10.
- Hamilton, 1c. Ed. type 2, up from \$10.
- Sydney, N.S., 2c. green and 5c. violet Admirals, both up from \$20.
- 5. Toronto, type 1, 1c. Numeral-no (change.
- Toronto, 50c. Widow Weeds, double print, one type 2, one type 3,—up from \$15.
- Windsor, Ont. Type 1, 1c. Edward, with a second print of the London precancel type 1,—up from \$15.

A great many more have moved up into the \$10, \$12.50, \$15 and \$20 category. Collectors generally will be pleased to see that their collections have grown in value, but like myself will let out a groan or two over those we still are lacking!

A "must".



#### No. 468-1922 SPECIAL DELIVERY, PRINTED BOTH SIDES

• The 1922 Special Delivery Stamp, Scotts No. E2, exists with a very odd type double print. One side is normal, but on the reverse is a lighter impression of a second impression. This is inverted when compared with the normal impression. This is definitely not an "offset". Offsets would read in reverse,—this does not. It is a full impression, however faint, in colour of issue, reading correctly. Can anyone else report this item?

#### No. 469-PATRICIA AIRWAYS WITH TRIPLE PLANE

• Dr. Masbrouck Shrady, of Englewood, N.J., recently reported that he had seen a copy of the semi-official airmail stamp issued in 1928 by the Patricia Airways, Ltd. in imperforate condition with a triple impression of the plane. That would mean that at least 8 copies should exist as that was the sheet size. It sounds like printer's waste that got into collector's hands, and Shrady says he has been told that 16 copies (two sheets) exist. Can anyone give us further information on this hitherto unreported and unlisted variety?

#### No. 470-"G" OVERPRINT, NARROW AND WIDE SPACINGS

• There is a distinct spacing variety in the "G" overprint on the current 5c. Elizabeth stamp. I am not certain in which rows these occur. Measured horizontally between two vertical rows of overprints, the narrow spacing measures about 17½ mm. while the wide spacing measures approx. 19½-20 mm. With all the knowledge and publicity given the similar varieties in the O.H.M.S. overprints, it is surprising that this variety has remained so long unknown to most collectors.

#### No. 471-ANOTHER U.S. CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC USED IN CANADA

• Back in packet No. 436 we wondered how long it would be before another one of these would turn up so that we would have the opportunity of making another addition to what will always remain a small and limited collection. With the Jarrett sale of last December we did not have long to wait. We had long known of this beautiful cover, first viewing it some 20 years ago. It is now ours.

This is a John G. Wells patriotic design, with a sketch of a negro slave advising his master not to pull down the Stars and Stripes. It is printed in blue, and franked with a 5c. beaver, tied with a 4-ring numeral cancel "35" of Prescott. It apparently was purchased at Ogdensburg, N.Y., just across the river. Mailed to Burritt's Rapids, C.W. A beautiful and unusual cover, and frankly selling at what we considered a "bargain" price!

#### No. 472-TWO VARIETIES OF 4c. WAR ISSUE PANE OF 6

• Because they are not listed in Scott's, it is surprising how many Canadian collectors fail to recognize the two varieties of the 4c. red War Issue Booklet pane of 6— Scotts No. 254a.

Var. No. 1—The commoner of the two, is the normal pane from the regular book-



let, containing one pane of 6. This has a narrow, normal tab measuring about 8mm. from the left edge of the pane to the stamp impression.

Var. No. 2—Worth about double the normal variety, is the so-called "wide-tab" variety, and comes from the "Gift" Booklet which also contained panes of the 3c. War Issue and the 7c. airmail. The tab on this measures approx. 17½ mm.

Even without the tabs being intact it is quite easy to tell the difference between the two. The normal pane has a horizontal gutter between stamps of 4 mm. In the panes from the "Gift" booklet this same gutter is 5 mm. wide, and quite noticeable to the eye.

#### No. 473-1959 FISHING INDUSTRY UN-EMPLOYMENT ISSUE

• In September 1959 a new series of Unemployment stamps for the Fishing Industry made their appearance. All denominations appear to have been printed from the same plate, in various colours, with the denomination printed in black in the white space formed by the fish outline in the design. They are perf. 11 ¾ and are printed on horizontal mesh white wove paper, with a distinct vertical ribbing. The denominations and colours:—

#### No. 474-PARTIAL "DOUBLE PRINT" ON 2c. SILVER JUBILEE

• We have just seen a most interesting variety which we have never heard reported before on the 2c. Silver Jubilee issue of 1935,—Scott's No. 212. This occurs on a sheet from Plate No. 1, Lower Right. The plate position has nothing to do with the variety however as it could have occurred on more than one plate or position.

It is in the form of a partial double print on the entire right vertical row of stamps. The portion which shows most

(Continued on Page 129)

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### THE FIRST PERFORATED STAMP OF SWITZERLAND Group B-Sitting Helvetia By JOHN M. SCHUMACHER



IN continuing my series of articles on the "Sitting Helvetia", of Switzerland, I wish to point out, especially to somewhat advanced collectors, that I purposely choose to give only the highlights of the various issues which I dedicate to the Swiss specialists in the beginners' and intermediate class who are not conversant with the languages used in most literature on Swiss philately.

Any collectors fortunate enough to possess a large quantities of unpicked material and who have the inclination for deeper studies will discover many varieties in most of the early issues, due to the primitive methods of printing in the past or to extreme economy exercised in using the plates over and over again for a great length of time. The issue discussed in this article is rich in varieties and shades, also in paper varieties and cancellations.

The sitting Helvetia issue of 1862 to 1881 may be classified as the first modern issue of Switzerland because, for the first time, the stamps were issued perforated. The reason was to lower the cost of printing. The distribution of the previous imperforate Struboli issues proved too difficult when the mail service expanded. By the time the perforated issue appeared, adhesive postage stamps were commonly used, even on mail to foreign countries. The perforation speeded up the sale of stamps.

As in the 1854 to 1862 issue, the symbolic figure of Helvetia was facing to the front, the new design shows Helvetia in profile. Also omitted are the denominations in three different languages by inserting the value in the four corners, except on the Franc stamp, where a large "F" and a small R were added to the figure 1.

For the first time in Swiss postal history, they inscribed the Latin name "Helvetia" for Switzerland. Switzerland was and is still known as the "Helvetic Confederation" and this name has ever since been used on the Swiss Postage stamps.

The word Franco at the bottom also was still retained, the background of the stamp is now shaded with "Lozenges.... and fancy ornaments are near the vertical margins on both sides.

The paper used for this issue was from

#### thin white to thick wove paper and for the 1881 issue a granite paper was used. This paper was made with short blue and red silkthreads mixed in with the pulp during manufacture, as a safeguard against counterfeiting.

The design was actually a copy of a coin of the time. Where a country has no monarch to appear on its coins or stamps, a symbolical figure of a woman is usually chosen and she becomes the symbolical mother of the country and what better one can we have than the "Helvetia".

As a precaution against counterfeiting, a control mark of a Greek Cross in double oval was impressed in the finished paper. This impression, however, should not be confused with a watermark. Sometimes the control mark is referred to as the "Federal Cross enclosed in a double oval".

The stamps were printed in sheets of 400 in the Federal Mint in Berne but were divided and sold in frames of 100 stamps.

There is a control mark on each individual stamp. Due to the heavy impression, the control mark, especially in the 1881 issue on granite paper, is liable to fall out. We also find stamps where the control mark is "Front impressed" on the same side as the printing side of the paper due to the sheet having been turned over when inserted in the press.

In order to get a clear printing, since in this case the entire design was in white, the cliché had a counterpart known as a Matrix: this cliché and matrix could be called "Male and Female".

In the embossed printing, the paper had to be gummed before the printing as the gum would probably have been too heavy either in the embossed or sunken parts.

In the Munich printed imperforate stamps, the Postal Authorities had to pay from 30 to 90 rp. per 1,000 stamps. The imperforate stamps printed by the Federal Mint cost the Swiss Postal Authorities frs. 1,25. No wonder the Federal Government was not very pleased and requested the Federal Mint to cut down the cost of printing stamps.

If any reader of this article has an old or new Swiss stamp catalogue, he will notice that in the imperforate issues the

word Rp. or Rappen—was used after the figure of value. Now in the new issue of 1862 to 1881, we find that all Swiss stamps have now the letters Cts. or C. Rappen is German and Centimes is French.

On the 6th February 1862, the Federal Government passed a statute that the new stamps were to have new values. The reason for this will be more fully explained later on.

I think that by now we have covered all the preliminary introduction and we will now start on the stamps.

The stamps were designed and engraved by T. P. Riess, at the Bavarian Government Printing Office in Munich, and



printed by the Federal Mint in Berne on paper from the Paper Mfg. Co. on der Sihl.

The stamps were now perforated  $11\frac{3}{4}$ and this perforation henceforward became standard on Swiss stamps, except on the Standing Helvetia issues of 1882-1905 and the 1905-1907 issue, where we find stamps issued  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$  and  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ . In the issue of 1888, we also find a set of 5 stamps with  $9\frac{1}{2}$  perforation and all the large Franc values with  $11\frac{1}{2}$  perforation.

On 1st October 1862, the first set of 7 stamps was issued an thick wove paper with brownish gum, consisting of the following values; 2c. gray, 3c. black, 5c. dark brown, 10c. blue, 30c. vermillion, 60c. bronze and fr. 1.00 gold, followed on the 12th March with a 20c. orange and on 30 June with a 40c. green.



On the 1st September 1867, three of the above stamps were re-issued in new colours, namely the 2c. in brown, the 10c. in red and the 30c. in ultramarine and a new value, 50c. was added, followed on 1st September 1868 with a 25c. green.

The stamps in the second group were issued from 1874 to 1878 on a thin white paper. This produced a much better and clearer print and an almost colourless gum replaced the brownish gum of the previous issue.

The 2c. bistre was issued on 1st February 1874. As this stamp was re-printed and re-issued until 1881, the shades varied greatly, to such an extent that it was finally issued in a reddish brown, which is now very scarce indeed.

On the 1st January 1875, a new value was added, the 15c. lemon, which had been left out in the 1862 issue, followed with a change in colour of the 40c. to grey, on the 30th April 1878.

In the new issue of 1881, a new paper was used, with small blue and red silk threads, described as Granite paper. This paper is thin and the gum used is somewhat thick and brittle.

The purpose of this paper was to prevent counterfeiting. The control mark remained the same as on the previous issue of 1862-1878.



#### This set contained the following 9 denominations: 2c. bistre, 5c. brown, 10c. rose, 15c. lemon, 20c. orange, 25c. green, 40c. gray, 50c. deep violet and fr. 1.00 gold.

As there was a large stock on hand of the 3c. black of the 1862 issue, this stamp was left out of the 1881 issue.

As already mentioned, these issues offer ample study material, owing to the numerous varieties which can be found. For instance, you can search for copies showing tiny white spots, which may have been caused by the presence of some foreign substance while the sheet was in the printing press.

There exist also double prints which occurred when the clichés were reversed on the matrix. Some varieties show distinct shades in the shield. There also are two decidedly different perforations. One regular and clear cut, the other irregular and faulty, large holes, double perfs, broken and split frames, badly shaped letters and figures, misformed crosses in the shield. A white Helvetia and a Bearded Helvetia can be found and numerous other varieties.

These are the things for the specialist to look for, but supplies are now fast disappearing and getting harder to find.

Whenever Switzerland had a new issue at that time, the previous issue would be demonetized for postage from a given date. The Sitting Helvetia issue of 1862 to 1881 was demonetized as from the end of September, 1883. The public were permitted to exchange the stamps they had on hand for an equivalent value in the new stamps within a certain time. All supplies of the previous issue were withdrawn from the Post Offices. Usually the remainders were destroyed. The perforated Sitting Helvetia issue was the first exception.

A number of stamps no longer valid for postage were surcharged "Ausser Kurs" meaning "invalid for postage". Instead of destroying the large remainders, the Government offered them for sale to collectors and dealers at considerable amount below face value; but in quantities of not less than 100 stamps of a particular value or than 50 complete sets in sheets.

Most of the surplus was of the 1881 issue, which explains the low catalogue

value of the mint stamps. However, since this issue was in use for a short time only, cancelled copies are quite good. Collectors should be very careful of cancelled stamps as cancellations after the 1st October, 1883, are Forgeries.

The perforate issue of the Sitting Helvetia was in use at the time of the inauguration of the Universal Postal Union, which held its first conference in 1874 in Berne.

The following is a check list of the various values and their postal use with the year of issue

1862- 2c.-Domestic printed matter.

- 3c.—Newspapers to Italy. (Old Rate.)
  - 5c.-Local or city rates.

10c-Domestic letters.

30c.—Letters to Belgium, France and Italy.

1863-20c.-Domestic registered letters.

40c.-Letters to Germany.

- 60c—Letters to Spain. Also registered letters to Belgium, France and Italy.
  - 1 fr.—Letters overseas, including U.S.A. and Canada.

1867-50c.-Lettens to England.

1868—25c.—Letters to Baden, Bavaria and Würtemberg.

In closing, I would like to mention that ordinary covers are not too hard to find, but Ship, Railway, Railway Route, Ambulant, Dispatch and Customs cancellations are very hard to get. These covers alone would make a very fine collection, but the cost would be very high.

#### 

## Changes in Sales Circuits

We regret to have to announce that Mr. C. C. Chandler has found the amount of work in looking after the sales circuits to be too great for the time that he can devote to them, and accordingly, your Executive is in the process of making other arrangements which will be announced in the next number of THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST. Interim arrangements have been made to have the sales circuit books available at Kitchener.

Until further notice, however, books presently in circulation should be returned in due course to Mr. C. M. Chandler, at 114 Armour Boulevard, Downsview, Ontario.

# MODERN CANADIAN POSTAL MARKINGS

By ANN DORIAN

A NYONE merely glancing at the accompanying illustrations might be forgiven for thinking them to be 19th century markings—and therein lies a tale.

There has been a great upsurge of interest in 19th century postal markings— Squared Circles, duplex, ring and dated cancels and others are all receiving an unprecedented amout of attention from collectors. I fancy it will not be long before most of the gaps in our knowledge of that periods postal history will have been filled. As time goes on, all such markings will become more and more elusive—and costly.

respectively. 1b, a cumbersome model, is interesting because it attempted to bring together all the markings usually made separately on registered letters-townmark. registration number, and subsequent numbers applied in other offices, besides the "R in circle" marking. This large handstamp does not appear to have been in use for very long-perhaps because its most useful portion, the box for later numbers. never seems to have been used. They are found usually from larger centres. The one illustrated is from Montreal-the cover on which it appears is interesting because

> JUN 29

ered 96



Far-sighted collectors are turning their attention to the 20th century, and there is no doubt that their job of cancel-hunting is an easier one. Nevertheless, from my own experience, I can assure you that many items are rare, and just as elusive as earlier but less expensive when run to earth.

the stamps are cancelled with a "registered" parcel-roller, inscribed "R3 Montreal Canada". 1c is a Toronto type—I believe it to be scarce, as I have only seen one strike to date. There are many other types of registration handstamps, none of which are found easily.

If "parliamentary" markings attract you.



I can only suggest lines of study in this brief introduction—the field of 20th century postal history is too vast to do more. The interesting thing about it is that so many types of 19th century markings have "namesakes" in the 20th century. Let's look at a few of the more interesting ones.

In fig. 1, you will see three types of registration handstamps: la, from covers of 1912 and 1915, Quebec and Verdun, P.Q. look for those in fig. 2—and I wish you luck, as they are not prolific. 2a shows a bi-lingual handstamp used in the Ottawa House of Commons—as far as I can tell, only shortly before the first bi-lingual stamps appeared in 1927. 2b is a machine cancel from the House of Assembly in Toronto, while 2c is a dateless handstamp (1921) used by the Département de l'Instruction Publique in Quebec City. French and bi-lingual handstamps are usually very hard



### MORE

★ and more of our well patronized New York auctions are featuring the stamps and covers of Canada and Newfoundland. This is particularly true of several of our forthcoming sales. May we suggest that you make your requests for catalogues now? You will find early issues, cancellations, and covers; you will find twentieth century stamps, too, with occasional large lots of plate blocks and other material in some volume. We're very fussy about our descriptions; you can rely upon them. And whenever we offer an important holding of Canada, you may be sure the quality will be equally important.

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109



to locate . . . need I say more?

In fig. 3, is a "Missent" handstamp on a 1929 cover, used in Thetford Mines, P.Q. Another of the "pointing finger" type is the "Return to Writer", of which a bilingual type ("Retour à l'envoyeur") appears on Montreal covers of the Twenties. The latter point north-west instead of north-east, for obvicus reasons. Another bi-lingual handstamp of Montreal is "Stamp off/ Timbre Détaché" (1931).



Fig. 4 shows one of another scarce group—Dead Letter office markings. An interesting cover in my collection is backstamped with two different handstamps, dated two days apart, of the Branch Dead Letter Office of Winnipeg.

Fig. 5 is a "Free" machine cancellation of Ottawa. There are others similar to this, but again they take some finding. One sometimes sees crazy mixed-up covers with this marking, which was used on mail from government departments. Occasionally, a letter addressed outside the country would inadvertently receive a "free" marking, and then later had stamps affixed, because free franking was only permitted on mail for Canadian destinations. I have one cover showing a "Free" machine cancel, part of which is hidden by a four cent Canadian



stamp postmarked Birmingham, England (1922).

Fig. 6—this a a postage due marking, with a distinct flavour of the last century. Nevertheless, it appears on a postcard of 1926, and was used apparently in Dunham, Qué.

Not all the interesting duplex cancellations are found on 19th century material. The three illustrated in fig. 7 are all from Montreal. 7a, the "numbered" duplex—



with numbers up to 9 seen by me—are found on covers of the Teens. 7b, "lettered" duplex—letters up to H—which appeared in the Twenties. (This latter has an extra bar at the bottom—an error due to my bad tracing). 7c, from Station B, Montreal. If you can find plenty of covers of the first quarter of this century, you may haveno difficulty in finding copies of each of these types—and you will be cleverer than: I!

Finally, you may have seen the "nude" Squared Circles mentioned in Dr. Whitehead's handbook. These too have their counterparts in the dateless machine cancels of the 20th century, two of which are shown in fig. 8. They are usually found on low-value covers. as they were frequently

(Continued on Page 112)



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# The Mail Bag

### MONTREAL EMERGENCY CANCELLATION

Sir:—Just after perusing Mr. Astwood's article on Emergency RPO's, I came across the following Emergency cancellation from Montreal. It will be noted that contrary to the reproduction of the one shown on P. 73, the "Timbre Temporaire" is at the upper part of the cancel, while the "District de Montréal" is below. This will be of interest to the ever-growing collectors of present-day cancellations of Canada.

Toronto.

L. M. LAMOUROUX, RPSC 5491.



#### ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW ON VALUES

Sir:—I read with some interest the remarks of Mr. Brandeis in the March/April OP concerning the over-emphasis on the value of stamps. While in many respects. I agree whole-heartedly with him, nevertheless I feel that the value of the stamps which one collects is important.

Stamp dollecting is one of the best organized of all hobbies-one can go almost anywhere in the world and find an organized body of collectors, and, usually one or more dealers. I would suggest that it is in large part owing to the monetary value of stamps that this is so. Other factors include the portability and ease of storage-one has only to try to lift a gold bar or to find wall space for a collection of paintings to see how important these factors are. Many refugees have been able to live comfortably for a number of years from the contents of a briefcase of stamps which they were able to take with them. Indeed there are many people, especially in Europe to-day, who are investing in stamps with just this possibility in mind and also as a hedge against inflation.

Generally speaking, of course, a stamp

collection is not an investment, when looked at from a dollar and cents point of view, and this is particularly so when the general collection is considered. I would be the last to decry the general collector for not only does he have one heck of a lot of fun, but he forms the backbone of our hobby. But since there are so many collectors of this type, large amounts of this kind of collection are always coming on the market, usually of the more recent issues. The operation of the law of supply and demand will almost invariably result in low prices. If the same collector had former a highly specialized collection of almost any issues, or a general collection of the classic issues in very fine condition (a most expensive thing to do) he will almost always make money, although not usually as much as he could by investing the money in stocks and bonds and ploughing back the income. It is possible to form a very specialized study at very low cost, although care must be taken of the stamp or series of stamps to be studied. If one attempts to form a specialized study of the Large Queens, one must be prepared to spend large amounts.

The fact that almost all stamp collections are sold at some time or other means that the value of stamp collections is important. One can collect many things, but any collecting activities that I can think of which are well organized concern items with definite resale value.

Many persons are apt to look down on stamp collecting as a children's pastime we, of course, know better, but even so it is sometimes comforting to be able to say— "Oh—that's worth \$50"—or \$500, or \$5,000!

Lastly the uninformed person is often trying to get a reference point to judge a collection or a stamp—if he is told that it is worth so much, it gives him a comparison. A true stamp collector should be able to look at a collection and judge it by itself, and we have all seen collections which are much more important and interesting than others worth ten or more times in value. Toronto, Ontario. PENDRAGON.

## Our President is a Fellow of the Royal



WE are indeed pleased to learn that our President, Dr. G. M. Geldert, has been honoured by being elected a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, and is now entitled to the designation F.R.P.S.L.

His nomination as a Fellow of the Royal was on merit and not on seniority, and a better deserved honour we do not know.

We all congratulate him on this great achievement.

### **Buy Easter Seals**



THE sustained interest in these Seals is probably due to the unique and attractive designs and colour.

Designed, printed in both English and French and distributed by the Crippled Children Societies in all ten Camadian Provinces.

The 1960 Seal is a departure from previous issues in that it assumes the size of our Commemorative Stamps and portrays a small boy with crutch under one arm and baseball and bat under the other, attractively printed in blue and pink.

Earlier issues of Easter Seals issued in the Province of Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario have been replaced by the "National Issue" but are still available.

Detailed price list of all Canadian Easter Seals for collectors may be had on request to Bert L. Baulch, Port Credit, Ontario, Canada.

Modern Canadian . . . from page 109 used to cancel printed matter, but they do not seem to be common.

Don't turn up your nose at those 20th century covers—you may be missing something. Remember, many covers of modern times were destroyed—their stamps washed off and bundled for wholesale disposal—so many of these markings vanished, too. All the more reason why we should look closely at those which do come along, and preserve those with something interesting in the way of postal markings. I would be glad to correspond on this subject—please write to Miss Ann Dorian, 57 Teignmouth Road, London, N.W. 2, England. I should mention that the illustration here are smaller than actual size—if anyone is interested in their actual dimension, I will gladly supply them.



## The R.P.O. Corner

#### WATER ROUTES

THE Canadian water routes involving large inland lakes and rivers or coastal steamers which carry sorting clerks and use R.P.O. or T.P.O. markings are fairly numerous. They are being replaced by air or land routes gradually where this is feasible.

The following list is the route written in full with brief notes if available. Several different R.P.O. or T.P.O. cancels usually will exist for each entry but some remain to be discovered. Catalogue serial numbers are given where R.P.O.'s are recorded.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA AND WESTERN CANADA

- Burrard T.P.O. or Burrard Inlet T.P.O .-W-16A. Mr. Long (1) reports this is a mail boat covering Burrard Inlet, Indian River, Vancouver and points on Howe Sound. (This column would like details of any cancels, types and which should be listed in R.P.O. catalogue).
- Dawson Y.T. and Nenana, Alaska-W-34, An international river run.
- Penticton and Okanagan Landing-W-104, 105, 106, 104A. Lake steamer on Lake Okanagan. Replaced by bus sometimes between 1935 and start of World War II. (2) C. A. Porter sets the date as 1937 from Okanagan Historical yearbooks.
- Vancouver and Skagway, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Naas Harbour-Coastal water routes in B.C. -W-160A, 160B, 160C, 160D, 160E, 160F, 160G, 160H, 160-I.
- Robson and Arrowhead-W-131.

An obsolete steamer route on Arrow Lake.

- S.S. Distributor Post Office-R-158C. A special T.P.O. during Gov. Gen. Massey's visit to the MacKenzie River District. (3)
- Vancouver and Victoria-W-160, 160J. C.P. and C.N. Steamships between Vancouver Island and the mainlnad.

#### ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Muskoka Lakes Steamers-0-174A. Two steamers No. 1 and No. 2 serve the Muskoka Lake Ports. No. 1 seems to be rare as a cancellation.

Rimouski and Sept Iles-Q-253A.

- Matane and Sept Iles-Q-55B. These are ferry runs across the lower St. Lawrence
- Quebec and Havre St-Pierre Q-185B. Coastal steamer on St. Lawrence River north shore.
- Quebec and Esquimaux Point-Q-204, 203B, 204R. This is the same run as Havre St-Pierre
- Quebec and Blanc Sablon-Q-185A.
- Quebec and Lourdes du Blanc Sablon -Q-214R.
- Quebec and Natashquan-North Shore-Q-220, 220R. All three are steamer routes on lower St. Lawrence North Shore and Gulf ports.
- S.S. Admiral Gaspe Route-R-150A. This is an old route from Quebec along the St. Lawrence south shore which continued on to Pictou, N.S.

#### MARITIME PROVINCES

- Campbellton and Gaspe Water Service -M-5A. This is probably a continuation of the S.S. Admiral Gaspe Route.
- Charlottetown and Sackville-M-18, 18A. Northumberland Strait ferry service between P.E.I. and New Brunswick. Bryant Long (1) says it follows Charlottetown to Port Borden then by ferry to Cape Tormentine, N.B., and from there to Sackville. The train crosses on the ferry.
- Motor Vessel Bluenose Canadian National Railways-This is really a "Paquebot" cancel for the long run from Yarmouth, N.S. to Bar Harbour, Maine.

P.E. Island Boat-R-109, 109A, 109B, 109C. P.E.I. Winter Service-R-109E.

Winter Mail Service P.E.I .-- R-178. The above three cancels are for the Ice Breakers "Minto" and "Stanley" before the car ferries started regular winter service (4).

 <sup>&</sup>quot;Mail by Rail" Bryant A. Long and W. A. Jennings. Simmons-Boardman Pub. Corp.
 T.P.O. Mag. V. 8, 153 (1954).
 T.P.O. Mag. V. 12, 169 (1958).

<sup>(4)</sup> T.P.O. Mag. V. 10, 93 (1956).

#### NEWFOUNDLAND

Most of the Newfoundland mail routes are water routes operated now by the Canadian National Railways.

- Argentia and Marystown T.P.O. Formerly Placentia Bay West.
- Bonavista and Clarenville (Bonavista Bay T.P.O.)—N-8, 9, N-20. Partly by ship, partly by rail (5).
- Coastal North T.P.O.—N-16, 17, 18. This follows the East shore from St. John's to Battle Harbour, Labrador.
- Coastal South T.P.O. N-19. This run follows the South shore from St. John's to Port aux Basques.
- Coastal West T.P.O. This was an old run covering part of the modern Placentia Bay West Run.
- Corner Brook and Battle Harbour-N-105, 106, 107. Formerly Straits T.P.O. (1) from Corner Brook up west coast to Battle Harbour, Labrador.
- Argentia and Isle Valen (The Placentia Bay Run)—N-66, 67. Formerly Placentia Bay North (1).
- Argentia and North Sydney, N.S. N-5, N-74, 75, 76, 77. Foremrly Port aux Basques and N. Sydney T.P.O. or Cabot Strait T.P.O. (1)
- Lewisporte and Fogo T.P.O.—N-45, 64. This is the Fogo District T.P.O. A preconfederation run from Lewisporte to the islands off the East coast. Formerly Notre Dame Bay South. (1)
- Lewisporte and Shoe Cove T.P.O.—N-44. 36, 60. Formerly Notre Dame Bay North (1) and Green Bay T.P.O. (6) Travels north from Lewisporte on East coast. Presently called Green Bay line in C.N.R. timetables.
- Ferryland-N-29, 29A. St. Johns and Ferryland.
- Fortune Bay T.P.O.—N-34, 35. A bay on the south coast. A run of the 1911-22 range for which the route is unknown. Now part of St. John's and Port aux Basques—South Coast Run.
- Labrador Service by C.N.R.—N-39, 40, 41, 42, 43. From St. Johns up east coast to Labrador, north to near Hudson Strait. The St. John's and Hopedale T.P.O. presently used. Pre-confederation Labrador T.P.O.

- Lewisporte and Cooke's Habour—N-86, 87. From Lewisporte on east coast to Cooke's Harbour on northern tip of Newfoundland. Also a portion of the present St. John's-Lewisporte-Corner Brook, a C.N.R. run of 984 miles.
- Lewisporte and Corner Brook—N-44A, 103, 104. Another portion of the run mentioned above. The "S.S. Northern Ranger" cancel is from this run also. (7).
- Port aux Basques and Corner Brook (\*)-N-100, 101, 102. In the 40's candel was S.W. Coast T.P.O.
- Port aux Basques and North Sydney, N.S.— N-74, 75, 76, 77. Connects Newfoundland to Nova Scotia.
- St. John's and Lewisporte—Formerly Fogo District T.P.O. (1)
- St. John's and Port aux Basques—N-88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94.
- South Coast T.P.O. Argentia and Port aux Basques—N-96, 97, 98, 99. Rail St. John's to Argentia then by ship to Port aux Basques. There is also a modern all water route C.N.R. South Coast service.
- St. John's and Corner Brook—N-105, 106, 107, 108. This run is up the east coast around northern tip of Newfoundland down west coast to Corner Brook. Straits T.P.O. also used on this run. (\*)
- North Sydney and Port aux Basques—N-109, 110. The return run of Port aux Basques—the North Sydney ferries.
- St. John's and Trinity Bay—N-112. A short run north from St. John's on the east coast.
- White Bay T.P.O.—N-113, 114. A longer run north from St. John's on the east coast. Seems to be part of modern St. John's-Corner Brook route.

#### 

This corner is anxious to hear the number of any of these cancellations in your collection particularly those of Newfoundland. Please give complete cancel description or report by run serial number if listed in my catalogue supplement.

-T. P. G. SHAW.

(5) T.P.O. Mag. V. 6, pg. 76.
(6) T.P.O. Mag. V. 6, pg. 110.
(7) T.P.O. Mag. V. 6, pg. 144.
(8) T.P.O. Mag. V. 6, pg. 174.

## Dealers Usually Busy, Entitled To Courtesy

By DOUG PATRICK

WITH the increasing amount of news about rare stamps coming from all parts of Canada, stamp dealers and collectors alike are being bombarded with questions from the public.

A stamp dealer's time and knowledge are worth consideration, as much consideration in fact as one would give to a professional man. Although no one can get a college degree or major diploma for philately, a man requires a lifetime to gain the knowledge and experience to answer all questions about stamp collecting and its thousands of ramifications.

And yet the public and many trust companies have a continual habit of imposing on stamp dealers. Not long ago a man called a professional philatelist in Toronto and said, "I have a green stamp with wiggly edges and a man's picture. Where's it from and what's it worth?" Dealers cannot answer questions like that; they have no time to waste.

The majority of stamp dealers earn their living by selling and buying stamps and giving their customers good advice and service. Surely they are entitled to the same courtesy extended to other business people. Every day philatelists in Toronto receive letters often demanding information, not asking for it, and many of these letters do not have stamped, addressed envelopes for replies. One philatelist in downtown Toronto declares that his personal expense in answering letters varies from \$1 to \$5, depending on the time and work involved in the replies.

Some people send stamps for free valuation. They embarrass the stamp dealers when they do so. No person should ever send postage stamps to anyone until he is requested to do so. When a person believes he has made a philatelik find he may write to a stamp dealer, describe the material and ask if the dealer is interested in buying the items. Of course, the stamped addressed envelope is imperative.

The public should not assume that some odd looking items are valuable and rare merely because they appear different from those they frequently see. Almost invariably the people who think they own rarities have kittle or nothing of value; the unsuspecting people discover the stamps of real value.

Some time ago, a lawyer called a philatelist to his office where the walls were lined with leather-bound books. The philatelist expected a great find. Instead, the barrister had discovered a penny red perforated stamp on a letter from England. These stamps are so common they sell for a few cents each used (catalogue at 5 cents used), and even fine quality covers may be purchased for 25 cents or a little more, depending on the postmarks and obliterations on the stamps. The lawyer did not

(Continued on Page 120)





### The Boston-New Brunswick Express Mail By Frank W. Campbell

FROM the earliest days in Canada, during the French regime even, the post roads belonged to the Crown. If mail was to be carried at a profit by private groups some tax or arrangement had to be made with the province.

In British Columbia a tax of 5c a letter was paid by Express Companies for the privilege of taking mail along the ordinary post routes, and then carrying it further on past the ordinary government mail route, to the scattered mining settlements.

New Brunswick had a similar arrangement with Favor & Co., or Hiram Favor, for an Express Mail service between St. John and Boston. No detail of the agreement with the postal authorities has been found, but in the 1859 report of the New Brunswick Postmaster General is mentioned "H. S. Favor as the contractor for the Boston-Saint John Express Mail Route." 1848 to about 1870.

The steamer Admiral was used mostly, as markings of handstamps have this name. Letters of the period way Favor himself had a room on the boat, as he was well supplied with cigars and liquid refreshments for his friends. His firm was a package carrier organization, as well as a mail contractor. In Canada payments at that time he was also paid for carrying Canada mail from Portland, Maine, to Saint John, but no private mail is mentioned in the payment list.

117

Many covers with this Express marking exist, some sketched herewith:

In Ontario Vicker's Express operated 1852/1888, when it sold to the American Express Company. A corner card of its envelope is sketched here. It carried no letters out-of-the-mail insofar as is known.

From Montreal many express services existed to Boston and New York, without letters being carried for a fee. Some are:

Barney's Express, in 1854.

Virgil & Co., 204 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Cheney, Fisk, & Co.

U.S. - CANADA Express.

British & American Express Co., with head office in Kingston, had an advertisement in 1857 Scobie's Almanac indicating a wide coverage of service.

In Weekly Philatelic Gossop, December 28, 1957, a "Favor" rectangle similar, but larger, than above illustrated. I have a



#### THE CANADA PLATE BLOCK CATALOGUE

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 with 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, some 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."

#### CANADIANA

A complete service covering all Canadian philatelic pursuits is provided. We buy to any amount all Canadian stamps of value, postage, plate blocks, revenues etc., and offer for sale whatever may be available.

K. BILESKI LTD., Station 'B', Winnipeg, Canada

photostat negative of it for those who wish a print. A third similar exists, and I have a tracing of it-it was on vellow paper and would not photo.



#### Note on the above from Mr. Lester L. Downing, of Concord, Mass .:

This Express Mail between Boston, Maine, ports and New Brunswick is most interesting but, as yet, it has not been possible to obtain much definite information about it. I recently obtained a letter to the President of the Calais Seamboat Company from Saint John, N.B., March 31, 1852, in which the writer, a Director of the Company, expresses his opinion of buying the Creole to run regularly with another boat. Somewhat ambiguous, but I believe his thought was that the boat should run from Boston (?) to Eastport but not end her voyage there, but proceed to Saint John. He mentions the Admiral as running through to Saint John.

I have a couple of covers without any evidence of their being carried through the mails, one with a corner card, "CHEENEY & CO'S U.S. & CANADA EXPRESS./40/ Court Sq., Boston," and another with "FISKE & CO'S United States & Canada Express." From this it wouln appear that the Cheeney, Fiske & Co./U.S.-Canada Express as shown in Mr. Campbell's notes was. at one time, either earlier or later, a joint enterprise of the two individual concerns.



An exceptional 10¢ which brought \$700 in Harmer's auction of the 1874 Sweet Reconstruction held February 29th.



H. E. HARRIS & CO.

Catalog Dept., Boston 17, Mass. FACTS and FIGURES B.N.A. LIST No. 30 40 pages-3,500 individual prices covering POSTAGE-used and unused USED BLOCKS-MINT BLOCKS **159 var. COMPLETE SHEETS** 162 var. IMPERF. PAIRS **1055 PLATE BLOCK** VARIETIES SEND 25c TODAY-refundable on first \$2.00 order. L. A. DAVENPORT 230 LONSMOUNT DRIVE

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CANADA

ONLY 25c

## The Perfington Papers

Being the occasional chronicles of a very provincial Philatelic Society

#### LAMP OF FREEDOM

THE speaker apologized for having to come in uniform to give his display but, he said, he had finished his turn at six o'clock and had come on his bicycle straight from the 'bus depot in the country town. He is a 'bus conductor but, I ought to add, a somewhat unusual one in that he has a university degree in Slav literature and once commanded an artillery battery from Tobruk to the Alps, via Monte Cassino and certain other pick-up points.

His display was a fascinating study of stamps and cancellations used in Latvia between 1938 and 1945, and it was obviously a labour of love. The first sheets showed the final issues of independent Latvia and then came the Arms series of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic, used concurrently with Russian stamps

Next were the Hindenburg heads, the Hitler heads and the Ostland overprints, all with Latvian cancellations The way in which, on German orders, Latvian postmasters had excised the Russian characters from their postmarks was particularly interesting, especially as every sheet was beautifully written-up, every cancellation was clean and clear

"Congratulations!" said the Colonel, as we gathered round the fire afterwards for coffee. "But tell me—you're not a Latvian?"

"No," said the 'bus conductor, "but I had many good friends in Latvia before the war."

"And you cannot go back to your own country?" asked the Commander.

We listened politely while the visitor extolled the virtues of Britain in general and of Perfington in particular. Then he remarked, "The English are so honest. For

instance, this evening I have left my bicycle outside, but I know that nobody will steal it".

"What!" we cried together. "Didn't you lock it?"

Our visitor picked up the parcel which contained his sheets. "Of course I do not lock it," he said.

Concealing our anxiety we trooped outside. The bicycle was leaning against the wall, mute testimony to a faith well founded.

"Good night, gentlemen," said the 'bus conductor, with a bow and a click of the heels.

As he cycled off down the peaceful High Street I felt a sudden surge of thankfulness that in Perfington the Doctor is the only person whose nights are likely to be disturbed by policemen or anyone else.

It was the Vicar who broke into my reverie.

"I do hope he has a lamp on his bicycle", he said. "It's long after lightingup time!"

C. W. HILL. (Courtesy Gibbons' Stamp Monthly)

Dealers . . . from page 115

offer to pay the philatelist for his time and information, but what might have happened if the philatelist had asked for legal advice?

A few direct suggestions should help the public: Do not expect a free valuation of your postage stamps. The appraisal fees usually begin about \$5 and increase with a per cent of the total valuation. Consult the stamp books in a libary before approaching a dealer, but understand that the catalogue prices are merely a guide, not necessarily the actual buying or selling prices. Be sure to enclose stamped, addressed envelopes for replies and do not send postage stamps to anyone without a request. Then use registered mail. Good luck, good hunting and may good fortune be yours.

# POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS IN INDIA

#### 1//3 - 1834

#### by B. B. MISRA, M.A., Ph.D.

THIS WORK is a reprint of the appendix headed "Postal Communications" to the work "The Central Administration of the East India Company 1773-1834 and contains invaluable information for the student of Indian Postal History.

The history of the Postal System in India is traced briefly from the days of the early Moghul emperors to the coming of the East India Company's rule when the company took over the conveyance of the mail.

In succeeding chapters the development of the Company's postal system is set out, giving the various routes and rates set up by the expanding needs of the Company's growth. Details are given of the staffing and salaries of the Post Office and any present day postman would be severely shaken to read of the duties and salaries of his native counterpart of that time.

The rates for the transmission of letters

over the various routes are set out in some detail and are of great assistance to those trying to decipher the manuscript markings on early India covers.

Much other historical information is given in the book such as details of the parcel or Bahangi post, also the parallel passenger system controlled by the Post Office by which the bearers carried officials in palanquins over the same routes as the mails.

While as already stated the book is a "must" for the student of Indian Postal History, it is of considerable value to anyone interested in the history of the mail and Mr. Lowe is to be congratulated on making this work available since in its orginal form it would have been largely unheard of by the average reader.

Published by the Manchester University Press & Robson Lowe Ltd., Price 3s. and 6d. —A. H. HINRICHS.



August Hirn, Winner of the RPSC Trophy in the Lakehead Stamp Club (Chapter No. 33) Exhibition held in Port Arthur on the 27th February last, showing his display, with John Armstrong (R.), one of the judges... (Port Arthur News-Chronicle.)


## THE LONDON LETTER

By ROBSON LOWE

THINGS are hotting up for the London International Stamp Exhibition which is being held from the 9th to 16th July at the Royal Festival Hall. Between three and four hundred collections from Canada and the United States will be there and the following account of the exhibits has been taken from the third magazine which has just been published.

The ROYAL EXHIBIT will be in the centre of the Court of Honour and the latter comprises twenty-one frames in which will be housed the gems from twentyone famous collections, eight from the United Kingdom and the rest from overseas. Many of the world's greatest rarities will be shown including the Mauritius Post Office 1d. and 2d., the early Swedish classics, the Canadian 12d. on and off cover, the rarest of the lovely Sicilian covers, Russian inverted centres, rarities from South America and the normal plate numbers from Great Britain surface-printed.

Then follow two combined exhibits, the first being "FAMOUS FINDS" which will comprise the majority of the more important modern Commonwealth errors such as the Aden 1949 U.P.U. 1 rupee with surcharge omitted, the Bahrain and Morocco errors, Canada 1959 5c "Seaway" inverted centre (an unused block and a cover), Malta 1953 11/2d. green with overprint omitted and New Zealand 1959 1d. with the cross omitted. Among the famous finds of classics made during the past decade are the largest known unused block (44) of Great Britain 1840 1d. black plate III, India 1854 4 anmas with inverted centre (which was found in a New Zealand schoolgirl's collection), the block of twelve on cover of the 1845 New York postmaster's 5c. and a mint sheet of the U.S. 1893 Columbus \$1 which turned up in a find in North Wales.

The second of these combined displays is a wonderful show of covers from fifty countries "ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD" contributed by forty-one collectors. Just to look at these frames and imagine that these were the letters that might have dropped through your letter box if you had

been alive in 1860 is a great thrill. Every cover has been selected for character and interest and it was not a vintage year for this country, the only representation being some fine "Used Abroad". Europe includes rarities such as one of the Lombardy-Venetia with the St. Andrew's cross used as the stamp, France 1fr. Napoleon and some rare "Used Abroad", Bavaria with a trip of 18kr. and three other stamps, Hanover bisected 1 gr., a Saxon valentine. Modena with provisional goverment 40% and 80c. used in combination with the Sardinian 5c. and 20c. Naples "Posta Militare' 5 gr. plate II, Parma 40c. used in combination with the French 20c., Roman States bisects, Romagna, four Sicily 5gr. vermilion, Tuscany with a 10c. and a trip of five 1c., Malta Ship Letter with G.B. 2d., Poland 10k. pair and Switzerland with Helvetia seated.

The British North America bristle with bisects of the Canada 10c. black-brown, New Brunswick 6d. and 10c., Newfoundland (Continued on Page 126)



## **Auctions Show The Way**

### THE 4th JARRETT SALE

THE 4th sale of the Jarrett Collection, featuring Canada Small Queens, was held March 30th and 31st at the offices of J. N. Sissons, Toronto. Strong mail bidding was evidenced throughout, with little real competition from the floor. This was in contrast to the February Sale of Large Queens, where a strong floor generally dominated.

Choice cover material brought top realizations. A very fine block of five, 3c Indian Red, on Toronto Mr. 2'70 cover, sold for \$275.00 (well over the estimate of \$150.00). A Montreal 1870 cover, with 7 Indian Reds, to Deccan East Indies, via London, brought \$400.00 (double the estimate). A St. Catharines' bogey head cover with three fine strikes on a strip of three 1c, netted \$196.00. A large 3c cover with a very fine Woodstock, Aug. 14'72 Masonic Square & Compass brought \$220.00.

As usual, Widow Queen and Jubilee material showed strong demand. A strip of three 20c Widow Queens with three Ottawa Crown strikes realized \$80.00. A horizontal block of 6, very fine mint 50c Widows brought \$360.00. A very fine used \$2.00 Jubilee brought \$41.00 and a very fine used \$5.00 brought \$60.00.

Philatelic literature, particularly the standard handbooks, brought good prices-Deaville's British Columbia \$27.00; Jarrett's 1929 BNA, \$41.00.

The sale of a copy of our modern classic, the inverted Seaway error, was a highlight of the 2nd evening session, and realized \$1,650.00.

## The Enigmatic Smile



That enigmatic smile had me puzzled for a while,

I really couldn't fathom it at all:

It's not a wicked leer, nor the bitter spiteful sneer

Of a woman not invited to a ball.

- It wouldn't be in place on a loving mother's face
- When she calls her children "naughty little scamps":
- It's the supercilious grin just above a woman's chin

When she sees her husband fussing with his stamps!

A. L. THOM.

(Courtesy Gibbons' Stamp Monthly)

## The Arms of Manitoba

The official heraldic description of the Arms of the Province of Manitoba is as follows:

"Vert on a Rock a Buffalo statant proper, on a Chief Argent the Cross of St. George".

This is certainly a very brief description, one of the shortest we have so far come across.

## Canada's Girl Guide Stamp



## From Parliament Hill By HANS REICHE

THERE seems to be a lot of talk lately that we may be in for a recession in the stamp world. Some people warn others not to buy large lots of stamps in case the value of them will drop. I am not here to state which stamps will increase in price and which will drop but I would like to say a few words as a collector. Talking about Canadian stamps, it is evident that the interest in them has risen in the last few years. This is not only due to price increases but also because of easier European trade which allows other countries to purchase Canadian stamps here and a large number of collections have recently come on the market. Although good material is still difficult to find, an almost unbelievable number of recent auctions have sold good Canadian collections. Much of the rare material formerly hidden away by a few collectors is now becoming available and is continually changing hands. The speculative nature of certain countries and their stamps have helped to shift the interest to more stable issues, such as Canada. The number of collectors has certainly not dropped and there is no sign of a decrease. The tight money policy has rather encouraged collecting of Canadian stamps in favour of other rather unstable investments. Although general competition has risen and will increase further, we do not believe that we are in for a recession in stamps. There may be a justified levelling off and certain adjustments will have to be

made to reflect the increased number of Canadian stamps coming on the market but there should be no reason to assume that collectors will suddenly stop buying and trading stamps.

Buying stamps through auctions is a big challenge. There is a trend now to state estimated values of a lot rather than the actual catalogue value. The reason for this is that the auctioneer can mark the lot at a higher level than the normal retail selling price indicates and avoid a full detailed description of the lot. He assumes that he will at least receive the estimate or more for the lot. Unfortunately, this is not very often in favour of the buyer. Not every collector values the stamps the same. To one collector, a well-centred stamp means more than to another who would rather look for the special shade or cancel If the stamp is not fully described in detail, then the estimate is just the opinion of the individual auctioneer who may favour the special cancel instead of the shade. In a recent auction of Canadian stamps, two identical lots were offered with the same estimate. The two lots happended to go to two different collectors in Ottawa. One bid was almost half of the other although both seemed to be the same from the catalogue. The collector who received lot one told me that the actual value of the lot was only about half of what he paid because the stamp was cancelled in the centre covering (Continued on Page 127)



New Postage Stamp Honours Dollard Des Ormeaux



A five-cent commemorative stamp will be issued by Canada on May 19th, to mark the 300th anniversary of the Battle of the Long Sault.

The stamp will be in two colours. It will show Dollard des Ormeaux, hero of the struggle, printed in blue on a light brown backdrop of the battle scene. Printing, 30,000,000.

The stamp was designed by Philip Weiss, a native of Quebec, who now makes his home in Ottawa. Mr. Weiss also designed the N.A.T.O. and Plains of Abraham stamps issued last year.

Adam Dollard was born in France in 1635. He came to Canada and, in 1657, was attached to the garrison at Montreal. He later received a tract of uncleared land and acquired the title of Sieur des Ormeaux. In the spring of 1660, he set out with 16 compatriots and a number of Indians on an expedition up the Ottawa River. At the foot of the Long Sault, not far from the present town of Carillon, the group encountered a large force of Indians. The struggle lasted an entire week and ended in the destruction of Dollard's force.

In assessing the value of the Long Sault, historians point out that it permitted time for the strengthening of the defences of the infant French colonies. In addition, the determination displayed by Dollard and his companions showed the Indians that the French were determined to maintain their foothold in the vast new land of Canada. It cemented the concept that henceforth the new world must be shared by both red men and white.

### The London Letter . . . from page 123

8d. and Nova Scotia 3d. There is a British Columbia 2½d. used in combination with U.S. 10c. and a Nova Scotia entire bearing the 1d., 3d. and 6d. Australian Colonies include N.S.W. used in Queensland, a Victoria 6d. "beaded oval" and the Western Australia 6d. lithographer. British West Indies are well represented and there are some choice U.S.A. Two South American of particular rarity bear a strip of four Brazil 180r and two Uruguay 240c.

Probably the most appropriate exhibit is a series of covers from Naples used on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th July 1860—exactly ONE HUN-DRED YEARS OLD.

### POST OFFICE TREASURES

The Post Office Exhibit falls into two sections, the first being a historic selection from the Post Office Records and housed in seven show cases which give the opportunity for three dimensional exhibits.

The second part of the G.P.O. exhibit is probably the most valuable ever shown. Complete sheets of imperforate Great Britain Penny values starting with the 1840 1d. black continuing up to the Queen Elizabeth II 1d. There is an imperforate booklet production sheet of King Edward VIII 11/2d. showing the tête-bêche arrangement and such rarities as the 1902 1/-overprinted with "BOARD OF EDUCATION" (block of 114) and the "I.R. OFFICIAL 10/-(51). There is even a complete sheet of the 1910 2d. Tyrian plum. Among the Empire issues, there is a part sheet of 218 imperforate British Columbia and Victoria Island 1860 21/2d. and the total value of these thirty frames is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of \$3,000,000.

A thousand frames of competitive exhibits include the cream of the world's collection. Considerable details are given in the third magazine, together with a description of the social events which are being held in connection with the Exhibition. If any reader of the Canadian Philatelist is coming to England and has not already told me so, I would very much appreciate having a line from him with dates or arrival and departure and the hotel where he is staying. • PAYABLE • CASH IN ADVANCE

BUY NEW ISSUES AT FACE! Directory listing 125 addresses of Worldwide Philatelic Agencies, \$1.00, Postpaid. BEDARD PUBLICATIONS, Box 637-W, Detroit 31, Michigan, USA. (MJ 60)

ALBUMS & ACCESSORIES POSTPAID TO YOU! Lindner, Kobylka, Jarrett, Rap-kin, Gibbons, Hawid Mounts & Stockbooks, Peelax Hinges and Rapidograph Pens are recommended. Write for information. LUNDY, 12 Mikel, Belleville, Ont. (SO60) SEND 2,000 FINE USED COMMEMS. (No Junk) United States (Large), Canada (all commems). Get Mint Ghana Lincoln set including Miniature Sheet. Send 200, get \$5.40 catalogue world wide or mint Israel Tabil Sheet or US Fipex plus Cipex Sheet.-ROSENTHAL, Box 74, Flatbush, Brooklyn 26, N.Y. (MJ60)

WANT TO TRADE STAMPS with other members of the Royal of Canada, or correspond on various phases of philately? Use Classified Ad section of the Philatelist to get results.

**EXCHANGE** your duplicate Canadian Commemorative plate blocks for our US plates. An outstanding opportunity to diversify your philatelic holdings. GLRARD & GLRARD, Box 96, San Francisco 1, California. (MJ60)

HOCKEY ON STAMPS & SCOUT ISSUES! Dandy topicals to collect. Send \$1 for checklist and approval sets. Sample Kobylka pages included. LUNDY, 12 Mikel, Belleville, Ont. (SO60)

CANADA—Mint, Used Postage, Officials, Stationery, etc. Price List on request. B. L. BAULICH, 29 Indian Valley Trail, Port Credit, Ontario, Camada. (MJ60)

CANADA'S EASTER SEALS: Complete set blocks \$1.00. Price List on request. BERT BAULICH, Port Credit, Ontario, Canada.

WANTED—Registration stamps or covers on approval. Also require CPS Year books prior to 1948. Please quote prices. James Law, 70 Frank St., Tillsonburg, Ontario, Canada. (MJ60)

EXCHANGE pictorial stamps of any country. F. DALBE, 101, rue des Charmettes, Lyon (6e), FRANCE.

WANTED TO BUY OR EXCHANGE -Germany, German States mint or used, covers, cancellations Zeppelin Flight Covers, Switzerland, Scott No. 1-40 - MAN-FRED WALTHER, 31 Cynthia Road, Toronto 9 (Phone RO. 2-3402). (MJ60) BUYING-EXCHANGE: Buying all common Canada and commemoratives per 100, good prices paid, buying lists on request. Cash, or exchange for fine Canada, USA, Foreigns or Mixtures, Packets, etc. Over 100 different mixtures in stock, complete list 15 cents. (Refundable). ELITE STAMP SERVICE, Royal Oak, B.C., Canada. FOR SALE and a CANADIAN POSTAL STATIONERY-Collection of over 250 mint and used items in fine to VF condition. This lot Holmes Cat. over \$300.00 net \$100.00. Will send for inspection to in-

terested member. F. E. EATON, 3160 W 57th Ave., Vancouver 13,B.C.

### 

From Parliament Hill . . from page 125 the picture, although very well centred. The other lot, for half the price of the first, was not as well-centred but very lightly cancelled to one side. The two collectors traded their stamps and one has the nice cancel, the other the shade he was looking for. Both would have paid more had they known the full details. We feel that for this reason the catalogue value given in the general or specialized catabut the lot should be described in detail. The individual collector will then make up his mind how much he would like to pay for the item and not the auctioneer telling him how much he feels the stamp is worth.

We hear now that Canada will have phosphor lines on some stamps, similar to stamps in Great Britain. This is for the British automatic sorter which is to be installed in Winnipeg this year. It looks as though this machine will have to compete with the Canadian sorter which uses a special coding device on the back of the envelopes.

The new plate of the 5 cents Queen, Plate 17, has a much lighter shade than all previous stamps and onyone collecting otherwise than by a general catalogue should get this stamp.

One of the airletter sheets has recently been found without the imprinted stamp. This is a very nice major variety and will be listed in specialized catalogues.

# The Honour Roll

On which is inscribed the names of those who have contributed to the progress of the Society in securing the addition of new members for 1960.

2100	Anderson, W. F., Ottawa, Ont.	5310	Jones, M. O., Victoria, B.C.
6400		3009	Kelson, Aubrey (4), Saint John, N.B.
4120	Andrau, J. D., Toronto, Ont.	6278	Kenworthy, R. J., Toronto, Ont.
4454	Atkinson, F. G., Montreal, Que.	4902	Knight, E. H., Montreal, Que.
4873	Audet, A. A., Sherbrooke, Que.	6859	Koke, Joseph A. (2), Dauphin, Man.
6695	Averill, J. E., Toronto, Ont.	4254	Kraemer, J. E., Kitchener, Ont.
69:06	Backes, J., Waterloo, Ont.	5288	Lamb, R. M., Kitchener, Ont.
3602	Baugild, G. C. (2), Halifax, N.S.	5491	Lamouroux, L. M., Toronto, Ont. (2).
3500	Baulch. B. L., Port Credit, Ont.	7213	Levine, Irving, New Rochelle, N.Y.
6891	Baxted, George, London, Ont.	7151	Lewrey, Norman, Ottawa, Ont.
7092	Beauchemin, Mrs. J. J., Montreal, Que.	6330	Mason, P. W., Victoria, B.C.
6705	Beek, C. (2), Dauphin, Man.	7180	Merrill, George L., Toledo, Ohio.
3215	Bileski, K., Winnipeg, Man.	3861	Millen, J. (2), Trail, B.C.
3608	Boyd, Dr. N. O., Windsor, Ont.	7139	Miller, A. F., Belleville, Ont.
5539	Brandeis, F. L. (2), Qualicum Beach,	3048	Mulholland, Charles C., Stratford, Ont.
3764	Burley, E. F. (2), Port Credit, Ont.		Muller, Otto, Sherbrooke, Que.
6912	Carr, D. M. (3), Ingersoll, Ont.	7158	MacoDnald, Michael (2), Sydney, N.S.
5099	Caudwell, N. S., Toronto, Ont.	6511	McKanna, A. G., Toronto, Ont.
5367	Chandler, C. M. (2), Downsview, Ont.	6661	Patrick, Douglas, Port Credit, Ont.
6741	Charron, F/L, J. J. (5), Montreal, Que.	3941	McVey, J. W., Sudbury, Ont.
4991	Christensen, E. J. (6), Edmonton,	4834	Pieper, Dr. Erich, St. Catharines, Ont.
4004	Christianson, W. D. (2), Hamilton,	6337	Richardson, Ed., La Marque, Texas.
4170	Cooke, J. R., Arkona, Ont.	6991	Roberts, Eric D., Toronto Ont.
4392	Crouse, W. V., Windsor, Ont.	5515	Russell W. H. (2) Melrose Mass.
6752	Dowler, E. C., Montreal. Que.	5781	Sadler, James, Lethbridge, Alta.
6656	Dykerman, H. A., Montreal, Que.	6862	Sillak, Carl F., Medicine Hat, Alta.
1212	Duncan, R. J. (2), Armstrong, B.C.	5173	Spieler, T. D. (7), Ottawa, Ont.
6956	Elliott, T. Braden, Toronto, Ont.	6931	Stalze, Carl H., Oshawa, Ont.
7047	Flawcus, E. R., Montreal, Que.	7279	Tipper, Ralph C., Toronto, Ont.
6199	Geldert, Dr. G. M. (24), Ottawa, Ont.	4927	Wegg, George, Toronto, Ont.
3080	Greene, Vincent G., Toronto, Ont.	3238	Traquair, R. S., Calgary, Alta.
7276	Gyorfi, Dr. A. W., Sydney, N.S.	6963	White Jay N., Coaticook, Que.
6615	Hall, A. Ronald, Oshawa, Ont.	6491	Whitehouse, I. F., Dixville, Que.
7219	Harris, Edmund A., Edmonton, Alta.	6296	Whitehouse, I. F., Dixvinc, que, Ont. Wilkinson, Mrs. F. G., Port Hope, Ont.
6779	Harrison, Horace W., Pikesville, Md	4376	Woodhead, Cyril (11), Toronto, Ont.
3944	Hasler, Bert, Brantford, Ont.	3367	Woodnead, Cyrif (11), Toronto, Ont
6640	Hofman, Arnold G., Montreal, Que	6854	Worden, George L., Dorval, Que. Yuile, J. Watson (2), Montreal, Que.
4179	Jewett, F. C. (2), Toronto, Ont.	6652	Yulle, J. Watson (2), montreal, que

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Editor will be absent from the 15 July to the 23 October, and will therefore be unable to look after the Sept.-Oct. and Nov.-Dec. issues.

The Sept.-Oct. number will be edited by the Windsor Y Stamp Club, under the direction of Dr. N. O. Boyd, 1175 Kildare Road, Windsor, Ont.

Deadline for editorial matter, 1 August.

The Nov.-Dec. issue will be edited by Mr. William P. Angley, Box 194, Terminal A, Toronto, Ont.

Deadline for editorial matter, 1 October.

With reference to both the above deadlines for editorial matter, both Dr. Boyd and Mr. Angley will very much appreciate it if copy is sent as soon as possible before deadline.

Advertising matters will be dealt with as usual at 516 Kenwood Ave., Ottawa 3. Ont.

The Editor will be back on the job at the end of October and will look after the Jan.-Feb. number.

## **CHAPTER NEWS**

## WESTMOUNT (Montreal)

The Westmount Stamp Club recently organized a donation auction in aid of the Canadian Red Cross Society and we learn from K. G. W. Smith, President of the Club, that the sum of \$535 was realized, a truly amazing result, but well in keeping with past efforts of the Club for charity. Incidentally this amount represents the total amount obtained and the entire proceeds have been paid to the Red Cross. Ken Smith says: "The Club feels proud of itself" and well it may be. Well done, Westmount.

### BRANTFORD

The Brantford Stamp Club held a 21day Exhibition at the Glenhyrst Gallery and we hear that it was a great success and well worth all the work and worry. Numerous people came in to see the Exhibition. It is evident that President Mae Hanselman is keeping the Club on its toes. Good luck Brantford, and hope to see many of you at Kitchener.

### • GALT

The Galt Stamp Club News, one of the brightest of Club bulletins, continues to be as interesting as ever and it is evident: that The Galt Stamp Club is having a good year. We note that their President, Gerald Drew-Smith, is now writing in the local paper, apparently a weekly column, another addition to the ever-growing list of Philatelic columnists.

## · COLUMBUS (Ohio)

We have not made much mention of the Columbus Philatelic Society, but we faithfully receive the Club's bulletin THE TELESCOPE and a fine little publication it is. The Club's Annual Exhibition and Course held recently was a great success and well attended. Keep up the good work, Columbus!

## NORTH TORONTO

The Club's 17th Annual Exhibition was held on the 2nd and 3rd April and was, as always, one of the best ever held. Some really fine exhibits figured among the 140 odd frames shown, many of which should and will be sent to Kitchener. Over 600 people passed through the doors during the two days, and most of Toronto's well-known philatelists were seen there during that time. Well done, North Toronto!

## NORTH YORK (Toronto)

In February, the North York Philatelic Society held its Annual Exhibition in the magnificent new North York Library (a worthy rival to Vancouver's), with an exceedingly fine attendance during the whole week it was there, in spite of a very severe snow storm which tied up everything. Some of the Topical exhibits were truly remarkable, but with such Topical enthusiasts as Ed Spurgeon, the Club could not have a batter example to follow. A great band of enthusiasts.

The Hollow Tree . . . from page 101

clearly is the lower right value panel. The light partial second print is below the normal impression. It is in normal position, not reversed as it would be if it were an offset.

Can anyone give us further news about this interesting discovery?

## Want A Lot For A Little HERE IT IS: 1. Canada 1870 to date, 1,000 mixed, \$2.00. 2. Canada early issues, higher values, Commems, officials, 300 mixed, \$2.00. 3. Newfoundland and British Cols., 200 mixed, \$1.00. 4. U.S. and Foreign 1,000 mixed \$1.00. (At 10c per 100 what can you lose?) Latest price list of Canada and Newfoundland free with any one of above. W. N. AFFLECK 163 Alexander Street OSHAWA, ONT.

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121/2c.	reddish purple, S.G. 65, Scott 296, used	7.50
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## The Secretary's Page

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

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7341

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- 7344
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- 7348 Jackson, Rosco J., Box 544, DAUPHIN,
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- 7361 N.S.
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  Hoodless, Fred. 18 Suffolk Ave., KIT-CHENER, ONT.
  Lamarre, J. M. A., 122 Victoria Avenue,
  LONGUEIL, QUE.
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  Russell, A., 828 Fort St., VICTORIA,
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- 7369
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- B.C. 7371
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### DECEASED

- 6753 Arnold, W. E., DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.
- 4738 Chaplin, C. J., ALMONTE, ONT.
- 4669 Nash, George J., BRANTFORD, ONT.

### CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

Adams, J. L., 678 Stewart Ave., OUTRE-MONT 8, QUE.

Beek, C., 134 Forest Ave., DAUPHIN, MAN.

Bernhardt, E., 1015 Beaver Hall Hill, MONTREAL 1, QUE.

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Coker, M. R., 1417A Lakeshore Rd., Apt. 301, TORONTO 14, ONT.

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Cote, W. Robert, Box 1390, BAIE COM-EAU, QUE, Duffy, J., 2125 Avenue Rd., Apt. 301, TORONTO 12, ONT. Fischl, Louis, Box 69, PRESCOTT, ONT. Franks, W. L., 284 Glenforest Rd., TOR-ONTO 12, ONT.

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Willoughby, Geo. F., 2 Southampton St., GUELPH, ONT. Charron, J. J., 527 Perras St., GREEN-FIELD PARK, QUE.

Lundy, Charles D., Box 477, BELLE-VILLE, ONT.

Whitehouse, Fred D., 64 King St., YAR-MOUTH, N.S.

## Secretary's Page . . . continued CHAPTERS DROPPED For non-payment of Dues. Chapter No. 10—Regina Philatelic Society. Chapter No. 15—Medicine Hat Philatelic Society. Chapter No. 24—Saskatoon Stamp Club. Chapter No. 29—BNA Collectors Club of Montreal. Chapter No. 38—Dublia (Ireland) Stamp Club. Chapter No. 60—Sudbury Stamp Club.

132



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Two members of the RCAF Station, Aylmer, Stamp Club (Chapter No. 36), WO "Daws" Pirie (left) and F/L "Dick" Malott, looking over two frames from the thirtyframe display of Canadian and Newfoundland Airmail flight covers shown at the 32nd annual Royal Philatelic Society of Canada Exhibition at Kitchener, Ontario, April 28, 29 and 30.

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