Arms of the Province of Quebec

J'EME SOUVIENS

Journal of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada
Announcing Purchase of
$250,000 Stock of British Colonies

DEAR FRIENDS:

February 1, 1961.

On December 5th I completed negotiations on a most important stock with catalog value well over $4 million dollars. Perhaps the amount is difficult to believe but it is true. Delivery will be sometime in January and I hope somehow or other to have it all sorted and filed into our stock by the end of February. I will tell you more about this tremendous lot next month.

On December 9th, I received a telephone call from a local stamp dealer wanting to know if I would be interested in the purchase of a lot that was too large for him to handle. It was a collection in 14 large ledger albums, plus a whole attic accumulation of over 50 years, in quantity and mostly Canada. Well, I was considerably behind in my work and had several other important deals pending but the temptation was just too much for me, so on Tuesday, December 13th, we drove over to Hamilton and up in the attic with freezing temperature I examined the stamps. Two years of dust had accumulated and only the “nice finds” kept me on the job. The early Canada had good covers, stampless, 1897 Jubilees with fine unhinged blocks, etc. Mr. Thomas Read, executor of his Father’s estate, accepted my offer.

We loaded the car to the bulging point and literally there was not room left for one more stamp. On the trip back we stopped at the Seaway Motel for refreshments and dinner. The albums were too big or we would have looked at them during dinner.

To finish up the story the lot filled my office but within two days it was all sold. The only thing is I paid cash and my customer said that because of Christmas and a few other bills he would pay about February. Well that’s the way it goes. I’m not hard to get along with but I honestly would have liked to have had another look through those dozens of boxes and albums.

I would like to thank those who have written to say they enjoy reading this monthly letter. Please remember that besides being an active buyer of all kinds of collections, I do sell stamps. Probably we have what you want (if we can find it). Sometimes we let the customer do their own hunting and Wow, is this popular! As long as I can set the price and not leave it to the customer it’s O.K.

Philatelically yours,

HARRY B. MARTIN, Jr.

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THE EDITOR SPEAKS OUT...

ALL philatelic societies have been reviewing with some anxiety some developments which have been taking place in the stamp trade in recent years, and in particular the placing of the sale of the stamps of certain countries in the hands of commercial organizations.

Our good friend Hans Reiche mentions these developments in his FROM PARLIAMENT HILL column and we have also reproduced an article on the subject from the North Toronto Stamp Club Bulletin, compiled by its genial editor, Bill Chadwick.

While some of these countries appear to be popular and there are no doubt those who are flirting with the idea of collecting them, we think that caution in this aspect of stamp collecting is advisable. A glance at the despised mint “Seebeck” issues of Central America in the 1890’s will show what we mean.

☆ ☆ ☆

From what we have been able to gather, the new guise of our annual Convention has been favourably received in many quarters. Frankly we rather like the idea. For one thing, it will give us a better opportunity of meeting a host of good friends and spending more time with them. Usually, at the Convention, we are so taken up with things here and there that we invariably find that it is time to pack up and go home before we have been able to meet many good friends.

ON TO NORTH HATLEY is our motto!

☆ ☆ ☆

No doubt most of our readers will have read Robson Lowe's remarks re the Shanahan affair in his LONDON LETTER last month.

What amazes us in all this business is the vast amounts which were “invested” and how such a large number of people could allow themselves to be inveigled in such a swindle.

Truly, P. T. Barnum's dictum pronounced many years ago—There's a sucker born every minute—is as valid as it was then!
We sometimes wonder just how many so-called collectors gather stamps together in the hope of making a killing one day! We happen to be well acquainted with a dozen or so people who have no connection with organized philately in spite of our efforts to get them to join local clubs or the Royal and we venture to say that not more than two or three of these get any real enjoyment out of their stamps; they are far too much pre-occupied as to what the "unearned increment" of their stamps will be in a few years—the perfect optimists!

One of the things that has always amazed us since we ventured into the world of organized philately, is the apparently insignificant number, in Canada, of serious collectors of the stamps of our good friends to the South.

It is an axiom in the stamp collecting world that, next to one's own country, the stamps of its neighbours are the most popular. In France, for example, the stamps of Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, etc. are collected by vast numbers and many fine collections of all these countries can be found.

However, in all the exhibitions we have visited, National and local, in the course of the past ten or twelve years, one of the very few outstanding exhibits of the U.S.A. that we have noticed was that of Graham Fairbanks of the 1847 5¢ and 10 at Montreal in 1955.

True, we have seen numerous frames of rows and towns, in singles and blocks and FDC's, of the U.S. commemoratives of the past 20 years or so, but we do not think these exhibits, compare with the studies made of other countries.

Of course, there are some difficulties in the stamps of the United States and in the case of issues prior to about 1920, they are certainly hard on the wallet and, in many cases, hard to classify. Nevertheless, the situation is somewhat curious.

To come back to the Convention, there is one question which comes to our mind. There is a "hard core" of enthusiasts in and around Southern Ontario who make it a point never to miss any of our Conventions. We are quite sure that something like 60 to 100 of our Southern Ontario members, with their wives and in many cases with their families, will almost always come to our conventions and have a whale of a time. We can truly say that there are quite a large number who would not miss the Convention on a bet, and if perchance they did, we would frankly miss them terribly!

But where are the enthusiasts from other places? We are not thinking so much of those in the West and the Maritimes, as of those members who live in Quebec and Ontario and who could easily attend conventions in those provinces. It is always a surprise to us to note how few members come along from places within two or three hundred miles of the Convention locality.

We would like to point out that something like twenty members went from Ontario to Victoria three years ago—and none could ever regret it.

We hope to see many new faces at North Hatley!

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The North Hatley Convention

The 33rd Annual Convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will be held at North Hatley, P.Q., from May 11 to 14, as announced in the January issue.

This year the Convention will allow time for members to take part in study groups and hear talks on various specialized subjects. So that arrangements can be made for discussion groups on subjects of the greatest interest to the membership, it would be appreciated if those planning to attend the Convention at North Hatley write as soon as possible, indicating their preferences and also their willingness to take an active part in these meetings. A convenient form for this purpose will be found on page — of this issue.

Under Canada, please specify exact interests such as 3d. Beavers, Large Cents, Admirals, R.P.O.'s, etc. Also please give detailed information on other countries of interest such as France, Bordeaux issue, Sowers, Ambulants and so on. It is hoped that specialists will present papers on the principal subjects selected and that this can be followed by a discussion on the particular topic or other related material.

Although obviously it will not be possible to cover all subjects suggested in this way, it is proposed to post a list of members' particular interests at the Registration Desk so that those who would like to meet other collectors with similar interests, not already covered by the study groups scheduled, could get together and form small groups on their own.

The idea of study groups, although on a very much smaller scale, was tried out with success last year at Kitchener and it is hoped that the arrangements being made will present a well-rounded programme that will interest the majority of our members present. Any suggestions would be welcomed as to how to make this Convention as interesting and enjoyable as possible for the membership at large.

Arrangements have been made for an informal bourse during the Convention and a number of tables have already been booked. As is usual with conventions and exhibitions, it should be pointed out that neither the Convention Committee, the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, the Eastern Townships Stamp Club nor their Officers can be held responsible for material shown at the Convention or taken into the Bourse.

Those planning to come to North Hatley for this long philatelic week-end are urged to make their hotel arrangements as soon as possible with Mr. Bruce McKay at the Connaught Inn, North Hatley, P.Q., who has kindly agreed to look after this important part of the Convention arrangements. A reservation form will be found on page — of this issue.

Accommodation at reasonable rates is available at the Connaught Inn, adjacent to the Community Hall, the Pleasant View Hotel, only a few minutes walk away, and at Hovey Manor, which is across the lake and only a short drive from the hall.

The Convention will be opened by a reception on the Thursday evening for Members of the Society; registration will take place on the Friday morning followed by the holding of talks and discussion groups throughout the day.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will take place on the Saturday morning, with “Open House” meetings sponsored by the Eastern Townships Stamp Club on the Saturday and Sunday afternoons. A special buffet supper will be held on Saturday evening and the Annual Breakfast of the Order of the Tie, on the Sunday morning.

The Convention will be held under the General Chairmanship of A. H. Christensen to whom all communications regarding the Convention (except for hotel reservations) should be addressed at P.O. Box 250, North Hatley, P.Q.

—A.H.C.

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Ottawa Philatelic Society

THIS surcharge was not, as may be believed, done to relieve a shortage of half-penny stamps, but rather to use up a surplus of the four-penny brown stamps which were on hand when the stamps in the new "Small Arms' design were put on sale in July 1892.

The surcharging was done in the Island at the plant of the West Indian Press, the proprietor of which was a Mr. Fraser, this firm being the Colonial Government Printer at that time. The Colonial Postmaster was Mr. W. P. Trimingham.

The surcharging was done in July 1892, the surcharge consisting of the words "Half-Penny", 17 to 17½ mm overall length, the letters being single-line, serifed and 1½ mm high. Sheets of stamps from Plates 1 to 3 were surcharged.

The writer of this article had the good fortune to obtain quite cheaply, at auction, a specialized collection of this stamp (without, alas, the scarce red-and-black surcharge!). This collection was found to be well written-up and had obviously been put together in the Island, at the time the stamp was current. The person who had put the collection up for auction was not the original owner, but had apparently bought it from the original owner and had re-copied the latter's write-up when he transferred the stamps to his collection, adding the following preamble: "The following descriptions of the half-penny on fourpence I found on the sheets as I bought them—I thought them so (well) described (!) that I have copied them." This introduction together with the fact that much of the information in the write-up checks with reputedly authoritative statements about the issue, to be found in the literature, makes it highly probable that the hitherto unrecorded information which the write-up gives constitutes accurate data; and I therefore include it in these notes.

Apparently, the Colonial Postmaster had originally requested that the surcharge be in red, but, on seeing a trial sheet thus done, changed his order to black, the trial sheet being put through the press again, thus becoming doubly surcharged in red and black. Since the "sheets" surcharged were actually the panes of 10 × 6, it would seem that only 60 doubly-surcharged stamps were prepared.

![Fig. 1](image1.png)  ![Fig. 2](image2.png)  ![Fig. 3](image3.png)

**Fig. 1**—Badly displaced surcharge.
**Fig. 2**—Sloping surcharge.
**Fig. 3**—Heavy surcharge.

The number of stamps surcharged on black is stated by Bacon & Napier to be 120,000 (500 full sheets of four panes each). These authors also state that, on some of the sheets, the surcharge was applied very irregularly, being sometimes found vertically or diagonally, set-tenant pairs of the latter with and without surcharge being known. The data in the write-up which the author acquired as described above are at some variance with these remarks of Messrs. Bacon & Napier as the following extract from the write-up will show:

"Mr. Fraser told me that great care in printing was used, as every stamp had been charged to him at the full face value of four pence so there could be no spoilage or waste. He admitted some surcharges were out of register but said he had no knowledge of the diagonal and vertical surcharges and I could find none in the Island at that time. All the misplaced surcharges I found were horizontal and shifted to
the left. One sheet had 'Penny Half' on 50 stamps (see Fig. 1) and 'Penny' on 10 specimens. Specimens with the surcharge too far to the right are seldom met."

Actually, the writer of the above is in some slight error when he says that all the surcharges were horizontal; in the very collection covered by the write-up, there is one stamp with the surcharge sloping upwards to the right although not in the position of full diagonal (see Fig. 2). The write-up continues:

"In the Ferrary sale, a copy surcharged twice in black was catalogued. I have not heard of any other specimen and nothing was known in Barbados of such a variety in 1892-93."

There seems to have been two printings, on the first the surcharge being of medium to light intensity. The hyphens vary from a pin-point in No. 7 to a bar 1 mm long in No. 32. There is no hyphen in No. 50 (see Fig. 4) and No. 7 has a dot so minute that in some sheets it fails to show. Nos. 24 and 39 have well-defined full stops instead of hyphens.

Fig. 4—Block showing missing hyphen at upper right.
Notable varieties in the lettering of the surcharge are: Short 'A' (No. 19), short foot in 'N' (Nos. 38 and 43), broken 'Y' (No. 42), "1" for 'H' (No. 47).

Regarding the second printing, the write-up says:

Fig. 5—Registered cover to St. Lucia with half on one-penny embossed stamp and 7 half on 4 penny surcharged stamps used along with 2 half-penny stamps of the "Arms" type (one at back). Dated June 15, 1895.
"Mr. Fraser informed me that about four weeks after the first quantity was printed he received a small lot of 24 sheets from the Colonial Postmaster to be surcharged in black as before. I found it difficult to trace these, but after an exhausting search in the Island I found one complete sheet which provided the key to this printing."

It goes on to say that the stamps used were of a somewhat darker shade of brown than those in the first printing and the gum is white, instead of yellowish. The surcharge is in deep black and the impression very heavy (see Fig. 3). The hyphens vary in size and shape, as before, but are more distinct. Many, but not all, of the minor varieties mentioned above seem to have been corrected e.g. the broken 'Y' (No. 42); No. 50 now has a full stop instead of a missing hyphen; the short 'A' in No. 19 has been corrected, but the 'II' for "H" in No. 47 remains.

And so we come to the end of our notes on this surcharge which is the second of four which the Island has used on its stamps.
<table>
<thead>
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<td>1859 Perf. 12.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10c. black brown, S.G. 33, superb mint</td>
<td>$825.00</td>
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<td>10c. black brown, S.G. 33, fine used on cover from Montreal</td>
<td>310.00</td>
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<td>10c. deep red purple, S.G. 33b, various printings, used</td>
<td>From</td>
</tr>
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<td>10c. purple, S.G. 34, 7ring print with brown S.G. 34</td>
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<td>10c. purple, S.G. 34, 4th printing, well centred, mint</td>
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<tr>
<td>10c. brownish purple, S.G. 35, various printings, used</td>
<td>From</td>
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<tr>
<td>10c. brown, S.G. 36, various printings, used</td>
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<td>12½c blue green, S.G. 41, unused</td>
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<td>12½c deep blue, S.G. 42, used block of four—small defect right hand top</td>
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<td>17c. deep blue, S.G. 42, used</td>
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<td>17c. indigo, S.G. 43a, used</td>
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<td>1868 thin transparent crisp paper</td>
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<td>1c. red brown, S.G. 47, very fine mint</td>
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<td>2c. green, S.G. 56, mint but creased</td>
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<td>2c. deep green, S.G. 56, used as newspaper rate</td>
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<td>62.00</td>
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<td>2c. deep green, S.G. 56, vertical strip of three used on cover</td>
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<td>14.00</td>
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<td>48.00</td>
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<td>15.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>12½c bright blue, S.G. 61, wmk. paper, fine</td>
<td>42.00</td>
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<td>12½c bright blue, S.G. 61, wmk. paper, '80' and stitched wmk. fine used</td>
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<td>12½c dull blue, S.G. 62, very fine used</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12½c dull blue, S.G. 62, frame line missing, fine used</td>
<td>23.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The flood of U.S. issues in the last twenty years or so has not helped the popularity of these stamps, nor has the lack of Canadian issues done much to increase interest. The extremely unfair distribution and handling of the stamps of some of the new countries through various stamp agencies have left a very unpleasant taste among many collectors, veterans and newcomers. Financial exploitation has reached an all-time high and many philatelic writers are urging that strong measures be taken to curb such doubtful practices. Serious collectors long ago made up their minds to stay away from such issues as are now marketed by these agencies. One writer suggests that a general boycott be proclaimed by all the major philatelic societies of the world, to include not only stamps, but also all ancillary material of such countries. Catalogue listings of such stamps as being non-philatelic has also been suggested. It is still the privilege of the individual collector to collect whatever he pleases, but not enough warning has been given on this subject.

Canadian stamps are in the fortunate position that no one, outside the Post Office Department, can dictate the kind of stamps to be issued and the quantities thereof. The price of stamps is determined solely by their face value and not by the profit required for an agency through which all sales must be handled.

It is therefore inevitable that Canadian stamps will continue to increase in popularity. But a word of warning may well be justified at this point.

Once in a while, a new phase of Canadian stamp collecting comes to the fore. We have had, during the past few years, RPO’s, Squared Circles, Slogans, Duplex cancels, Constant Plate Varieties, Plate Blocks. All or most of these are active at the present time. Collectors are to be congratulated on always finding new ideas and subjects in Canadian philately. But when such a facet begins to take on a purely financial aspect, then its philatelic value is gone. Two or three of the facets of collecting mentioned above have reached such a stage. Catalogues with fictitious prices are being issued. A proper rarity factor system, rather than actual pricing would be more sensible. A number of new

(Continued on Page 91)
SELLING?

ALL COLLECTORS KNOW THAT WE HOLD A STOCK UNSURPASSED ELSEWHERE WHICH, OF NECESSITY, REQUIRES CONTINUOUS REPLENISHMENT.

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Dennison STAMP HINGES
Your stamps deserve THE BEST
Numeral Cancels on Canada's Large Queens

By H. W. HARRISON (R.P.S.C. 7504) and S. COHEN (R.P.S.C. 6779)

INTRODUCTION

In the preceding article, we dealt, all too briefly perhaps, with the Two-Ring Numeral group of cancels which are normally associated with the Large Head Queen series.

The advantage of this series, and our main reason for selecting it as a basis for study, is because during its life all the other groups of Ringed Numerals and most of the fancy types are known to have been currently in use. Accordingly it is possible to form a fairly complete collection of these fascinating and often colorful obliterations on the one series of stamps.

In the case of the Four-Ring Numerals, it is true to say that these are more often collected on the pre-Dominion series. This group of cancels had been in constant use since 1855 and even by 1868 it is apparent that very few of the devices had been withdrawn or destroyed. No less than 41 of the possible 51 numbers in the No. 1 - No. 52 range have been noted by us on Large Queen stamps. Both the special types No. 516 and No. 627 are also found. However, by 1870, the position had changed. A goodly number of these obliterations had either been called in or were destroyed, since only a comparatively few are found on the Small Queens series. This is an important aspect for students of postal history to note, because it ties the year 1868-1870 as the period during which they are most likely to discover Numeral cancels of outstanding interest. During these two years, not only are the 4-Ring group to be found but also an enormous range of fancy Numeral types, a great many of which had disappeared by early 1870.

Both the One-Ring and the Three-Ring groups would make a fascinating study in themselves. Very few examples turn up other than on the Large Queens, with two exceptions. One-Ring No. 13 and Three-Ring No. 23 are later devices which pre-dominate on the Small Queens.

To the collector who has made a careful study of these Ringed Numeral groups, there should be little difficulty in identifying the particular group to which any strike belongs. However, the authors have noted that in several specialized collections, numeral types have been incorrectly described. A typical error occurs when the very rare Two-Ring No. 17 and No. 19 gaps in the collection are filled by the scarce, but not as rare, One-Ring No. 17 and No. 19.

Heavily inked strikes tend to blur the rings around the numeral and this is particularly so with the four-rings which are usually very thin. Accordingly collectors may be confused when the four rings merge into one or two thicker rings through over-inking. The secret of correct identification lies not in the rings at all, but in the shape and size of the numeral figures.

It is useful to remember that the figures in the Two-Ring group have a constant size and shape throughout the No. 1 - No. 60 range. The figures all have a height of 6.5 mm. and any distortion through over-inking usually only affects the height very slightly where it may have disastrous affects upon the outer rings.

In the Four-Ring group, the numerals vary in size between 7.5 - 10 mm., being larger and much fuller and rounder than in the Two Ring group.

It must be noted however, in case an avalanche of protesting letters descend upon us, that the Rules set out above, like all rules, are proved by their exceptions. The exceptions in the case of the Four-Rings are No. 516 and No. 627 special
Canadian Pioneer Air Mails and Semi-Official Air Mails

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types, both of which have figures even slightly smaller than the Two Ring figures. In the case of the Two-Ring group, a few very rare freak size figures are known to exist. Nevertheless, as a general guide, the principles set out above will, we hope, be of some assistance to those who find difficulty in distinguishing between these numeral types.

Unfortunately it is not nearly so easy to distinguish and separate the One-, Three-, and Four-Ring groups by the size of the figures which approximate sometimes very closely to one another. However, the figure shapes help to identify these when the rings are blurred.

**Rarity Factors**

After some hesitation, we have decided against giving an R.F. Table for these three groups, as we did in the case of the Two-Rings. This for two main reasons. Firstly, in very many cases there have been an insufficient number of copies reported to us to arrive at even a reasonably accurate Table. Secondly, in the case of the Four-Rings, the R. Factors would be particularly misleading, since they are much more readily found on the 1859 series. We are, however, including a list of the number of copies of each strike reported to us on Large Queens, and readers who wish may draw their own conclusions as to relative scarcity.

**PART TWO**

**The Four-Ring Numerals**

Introduced in 1855, these were allotted to post offices in alphabetical order all of which have been amply recorded and are shown in earlier handbooks, notably Jarrett, Boggs and Holmes. No. 9 was not allocated because of No. 6. These cancellations are often found in colour with bright blue predominating after black, but we have also noted green, orange, yellow and red. In the case of No. 15, there are two completely different types. Type (1) has large upright figures (10 mm. high) and is struck in black. Type (2) has figures 7.5 mm. high, sloping to the right, and is usually struck in blue. (We have not seen Type (2) except on a Large Queen).

In most cases the Four-Ring figures do not touch the inner ring. In the No. 1 - No. 52 group the average height of the figures is 9 mm. or very nearly half as big again as in the Two-Rings. The following numbers are the only ones which have not yet been recorded on Large Queens, and it is probable that these were already out of use by 1868: 5, 6, 12, 17, 18, 28, 32, 33, 43.

The total quantity of Four-Ring numerals reported to us on Large Queens is 275 with the commonest strike being No. 627 (Ottawa Senate) having 38 copies noted. In the No. 1 - No. 52 group No. 27 (Ottawa) with 22 copies is the one most frequently found. We have noted only a single example of Nos. 3, 8, 14, 30, 31, 37 and 38.

**The One-Ring Numerals**

Only five different numerals are known in this group, being Nos. 4, 13, 17, 19 and 42. The first four of these have been identified and it is interesting to note that they all emanate from the same towns as the corresponding numerals in the four-ring group. It is therefore reasonable to assume that No. 42 One-Ring also originates from Sherbrooke, L.C.; for, of this rarity, only one off-cover copy is known to exist.

No. 4 (Bowmanville), hitherto unrecorded, is known on 1889 entire and is photographed by Boggs (p. 627) on a 5cts. Beaver. It presumably had a fairly long life and could not have been a replacement for Four-Ring No. 4 which, though extremely rare, is to be found on Large Queens.

No. 13 (Galt) is a much later obliterator, being found much more often on the Small Queens, for only two examples have been noted on the Large Heads.

None of these cancels can be termed common, but both No. 17 and No. 19 have turned up more frequently than the others and each has its own mysterious and unsolved peculiarity. No. 17 for some reason is more often found on the 3¢ rare Laid
THE THREE-RING NUMERALS

We have only seen two different Three-Ring Numerals, being No. 15 and No. 23, although Jarrett also lists No. 21 and No. 45. An unusual feature of both is that the outer ring often appears as partly broken away or partly missing. This would normally have led to the belief that the strikes were simply late worn states of the Four-Ring Types. However, in the case of No. 15, a very careful comparison between the Four-Ring Type, described above, and the Three-Ring type shows slight differences, so that this is apparently not the same obliterator in a worn state.

No. 23 is a late device, being found much more frequently on the Small Queens. The total number of Three-Ring Numerals reported to us on Large Queens only amounts to 11, with all but one being No. 15.

In our next article we shall deal with the fancy Toronto "2" types.

LARGE QUEENS — THE FOUR-RING TABLE

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<thead>
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<th>Town</th>
<th>Copies Reported</th>
<th>4 Ring #</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Copies Reported</th>
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<td>34</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ottawa</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Belleville</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Perth</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bowmanville</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Peterborough</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Brantford</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Picton</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Brighton</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Port Dover</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Collingwood</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Port Hope</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Chatham</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Port Sarnia</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>—Not allocated—</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Prescott</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Cobourg</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Prento</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Cornwall</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
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<td>St. Catharines</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Galt</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>St. Hyacinthe</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>St. Thomas</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Guelph</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>London</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Stratford</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Three Rivers</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Napanee</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Thorold</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Niagara</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Whithy</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Oakville</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Oshawa</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Brockville</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Owen Sound</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Clifton</td>
<td>20</td>
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THE ONE-RING TABLE

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<th>1 Ring #</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Copies Reported</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bowmanville</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Galt</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
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</table>

THE THREE-RING TABLE

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Town</th>
<th>Copies Reported</th>
<th>3 Ring #</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Copies Reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Guelph</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Niagara</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Royal Philatelic Society of Canada
33rd ANNUAL CONVENTION
NORTH HATLEY, MAY 11 - 14, 1961

To Bruce McKay, Connaught Inn, North Hatley, P.Q.

Please reserve hotel accommodation for me from May.......... to ..........

I shall require.................................................................

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Address .................................................................

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To A. H. CHRISTENSEN, Convention Chairman,
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• I propose to attend the R.P.S.C. Convention at North Hatley and
will arrive on May..........................

• I would be interested in and would like to take part in Study Groups
on the following subjects:

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Other Countries..........................................................

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Name.......................................................... R.P.S.C. No.

Address.................................................................
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4 GENERAL SALE at Bournemouth with Collections, Mixed Lots, classified British Empire and other countries, good B.W.I., also three “old time” stuck-down collections.

8 POSTAL HISTORY AUCTIONS including Philatelic Literature Campaign Covers, Maritime Mail (Trans-Atlantic Covers and rare Ship Letters, lots classified by countries including Arctica, Central America, France, Great Britain, New Zealand, Sudan, etc., etc.

22 BRITISH EMPIRE with a good section of CANADA.

29 THE AMERICAS with fine Brazil and rare U.S.A., also EUROPE and COLONIES.

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No. 510—"MOON" CANCEL REPORT

When we started this interesting collection of modern day numeral cancels,—those of the money order office number type—we set a goal of 1,000 to be reached by January 1961. Now on the first day of the new year, we can report we have managed to reach 1,175! The breakdown by provinces is as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Number of Cancels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,175</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of these, 352 are on full covers, our favorites. If you have not yet started a collection of these,—why not join the "MOON Squadron"?

No. 511—FAVOR’S EXPRESS, SAINT JOHN, N.B.

A field long-neglected by most BNA philatelists, and yet one of the most interesting,—is that of the various handstamps and adhesive labels of the Favor’s Express which operated between Saint John, N.B., Eastport, Me., and Boston, Mass.

This service operated for at least eight or nine years, starting at least as early as 1849 and continuing to at least 1857. These handstamps and labels tell one of the most colourful stories in the early postal history of BNA.

We have seen two varieties of labels used on covers, and at least five different types of handstamps. These handstamps do not all read “Favor’s Express”. Some read “Colonial Express Mail”, “Express Mail” or “U.S. Express Mail”.

We believe these Express covers to be every bit as worthy of study as the much more popular British Columbia Express Covers! In recent years too we have seen a number of covers come to light, and a fair number have appeared in at least three auctions in the past year.

No. 512—NEWFOUNDLAND SLOGAN CANCELS

As an interesting sideline to a collection of Newfoundland stamps, or as a small collection by themselves, the Machine and Handstamped Slogan cancels of Newfoundland are an interesting small group.

The first slogan, a machine type, FOOD / will / win the war / don’t waste it" was used at St. John’s as early as Feb. 8, 1918. A total of some twenty-two major and minor varieties of the machine types were issued,—the last being the “Help the / RED / CROSS” slogan of 1948. The latest day of use reported is June 11, 1948.

In addition, at least two handstamp types were used. These were 1) The double circle handstamp used for the “ROYAL LANDING” June 17, 1939, and 2) the “ROYAL VISIT” handstamp of the same date. The first was used at Holyrood, the last at St. John’s.

A rather limited field — of relatively inexpensive material—but a most interesting part of 20th century postal history none-the-less.

No. 513—FIRST ISSUE PATRICIA AIRWAYS & EXPLORATION LTD.—WITH 5-LINE OVERPRINT

We refer here to the various overprint varieties on the first issue, the overprint reading “Special Air Service / Sioux Lookout / and / Red Lake District / 5 Cents”. These are Sanabria No. 519, Holmes’ No. S-018.
FREE SAMPLES:

CANVASBACKS, SHOVELLERS, HONKERS, OLDSQUAWS, REDHEADS, BALDPATES, ... and several other types.

† In the stamp world one thing leads to another. An attractive collection of bird stamps arouses interest. One starts to watch for the real article. They in turn watch you. More information is sought and before you know it there is contact with one of the foremost artists of bird life on this continent.

‡ Net result—24 quite delightful and spirited original drawings of 24 different Waterbirds, all the way from the swift, efficiently equipped Shoveller (proof that beauty has many forms) to the stately Canada Goose. These have been reproduced with faultless precision in the brilliant colors of the originals in two sizes:

- 7" x 9" plates for wall display.
- 5" x 6½" Christmas and New Year greeting cards.

* They are indeed something to behold! A SAMPLE OF BOTH SIZES FREE ON REQUEST. Or you may order the sets of 24, either size, for only $3.00 each set and it's money back promptly if you are not as delighted as we are with them here in Winnipeg.

THE "SEAWAY" STAMP PACKETS.

* At $1.00 each these are a pleasant surprise as to value and contents. We just don't want to waste your time sending out something standardized. If you prefer to try out larger groups, there are assortments at $5.00, $10.00, $30.00, $100.00 and $1,000.00, and it's money back on any if they fail to please.

THE CANADA PLATE BLOCK CATALOGUE.

* The next edition (5th) will not be out for another year. In the meanwhile suggestions re valuations, also any additions, changes and corrections most welcome from both collectors and dealers. Would particularly like to hear from collectors who have Newfoundland plate blocks so as to establish values for the first time for this section of the plate catalogue.

* The 5th edition will show striking advances for nearly all plate positions. Right now it would pay to start in on this most popular Canadian field; an excellent beginning can be made by purchasing all of the commemorative plate positions of 1958 to 1960 from the British Columbia Centennial to the Dallard des Ormeaux stamps, 15 complete sets, a total of 60 blocks for $32.00. The valuable St. Lawrence Seaway set is included. It alone is well worth $10.00.

* 4th Edition plate block Catalogue: 62.00

LIBERIA:

Would like to hear from dealers who may have stocks to sell of the following numbers:

1. #341 to 346 IMPERFORATE only.
2. #230 to 308 mint plus airmails, etc., belonging to this group.
3. All earlier mint and in particular #1 to 32 mint and used.

K. BILESKI LTD., Station 'B', Winnipeg, Canada
Both Holmes' and Sanabria state that only 8 copies are known of the overprint in black, descending to right. There must be at least twice this number in existence. In our own collection we have a mint pair, and one on cover, and at least half a dozen other copies have passed through our hands over the years.

Likewise in the Red overprint, descending to right, Sanabria mentions 8 copies were issued, while Holmes' merely states it is "rare". Since there was a full sheet of 8 of these in the "Mathews" sale last fall, and since we have two copies in our collection—one on cover—and since again at least four other copies have passed through our hands in recent years, this is nearly quite as rare, and at least twice as many were issued.

No. 514—CANADA'S MOST VALUABLE STAMP?

The London—London Pioneer Airmail stamp of Canada has become a "classic" among airmail collectors. Only a few years ago a copy changed hands at $500. The next two times any came into the auction market they realized $1,100 and $1,200.

At the "Mathews" sale of last fall a new record price of $5,250 was reached!

No. 515—EARLY MACHINE CANCELS OF CANADA

McCready's Flag Cancel handbook, 2nd Edition, lists on pages 17-18 the early machine cancels of Canada. Recently we have spent a good deal of time in the study of these early cancels, and have come up with several additional varieties. These will all be listed and described fully in the new Flag Cancel handbook scheduled for publication in the fall of 1961.

McCready's type 1 — the wavy-lined cancel with the word "CANADA" between the 3rd and 5th lines, really exists in two types. In the earliest,—the left ends of the lines end unevenly, where as in the later type, and the one illustrated in McCready's book, the ends line up in a straight vertical line.

McCready's type 3 also exists in three different varieties. This is the straight-lined type, left ends all even, and bearing an indicia letter. First, the one used at Ottawa does not bear any indicia letters. Second,—an early type used at Montreal has TWO lines below the indicia letter, and third, the one illustrated in the handbook, has only one line below the indicia letters.

There are other varieties which we will report at a later date.

No. 516—REVENUE STAMPS USED FOR POSTAGE

The unusual has always appealed to this collector, and this has not been limited to imperforates, inverts, etc., but has also applied to unusual cover material. Hence our interest in covers bearing Canadian revenue stamps fully prepaying, or paying in part the postage rate, without any evidence of postage due stamps or markings.

So far we have been able to record the existence of at least twenty-one such covers. The earliest is an example of the 3c Bill Stamp of 1865, used on cover, tied Seneca, O.W. to Victoria,—used in 1868. We have seen five examples of various Bill Stamps of 1868 being used for postage, on covers dating from 1877 to 1930.

Six covers were used during the World War I period, and during the confusion over the use of "War Tax" stamps.

The remaining covers, nine in number, show use of various excise and postal note stamps for postal purposes.

Surprisingly enough the bulk of these covers did not originate in small post offices. Furthermore, several of these are registered covers which usually get a careful check on the part of postal employees.

Postage stamps have long been used in Canada for revenue purposes. It is logical therefore that some persons may have expected the reverse to be also true. Non-collectors take very little notice of the designs of their postage stamps—to them a stamp is a stamp! Therefore in business houses where a stock of both postage and revenue stamps were regularly carried, it would be quite natural for an occasional error to be made.

Surprisingly enough in most instances these covers do not show any evidence of being philatelically inspired!

(Continued on page 92)
CANADA

We carry a very extensive stock of this popular country, ranging from the “Pence” Types to the latest issues and including a wide selection of Cancellations, Shades, Re-entries, Proofs, Essays, Covers, Blocks and Strips.

Here are a few examples, chosen at random:

PROOFS—
Jacques Cartier design of 1855. 10d. green, perforated and fully gummed ........................................... £15
Large Cents on stiff card—
½ cent black, pair ........................................... £12
1 cent orange-brown, pair .................................... £12
12½ cents blue, pair .......................................... £12

1870-88 SMALL CENTS—
5c olive-grey, showing the rare Feather Flaw, used .......................................................... £32. 10.

1868-88 LARGE CENTS—
3c. brown-red on laid paper, S.G. 58a .......................................................... £14
6c. A complete range of re-entries. 12 stamps .......................................................... £120
6c. yellow-brown. Two singles on cover, tied with Ring “3” cancel ................................ £10
15c. dull grey-purple, S.G. 65, superb mint pair .................................................. £14

1888-97 SMALL CENTS—
6c. deep chestnut, major re-entry, stamp number seven on right pane (Boggs page 295), mint single .......................................................... £30
Ditto, but in strip of three, with normal each side .................................................. £40
10c. carmine-pink, superb block of four, used .................................................. £16

1959 ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Rare error with centre inverted, mint .......................... £700

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ENGLAND
Adventures In New York

By JOHN H. M. YOUNG (R.P.S.C. 6911)

John Young, one of our rising younger philatelists in Canada, was sent, not long ago, by his firm to New York to take his company’s finance training course. This article tells of his philatelic adventures in New York. It formed the subject of a talk before the Toronto Stamp Collectors’ Club early in the fall. He will be remembered for his amazing find in 1958 (at the public archives, Halifax) of the early Nova Scotia post office papers on which he wrote a series of articles for “BNA Topics”.

Soon after I arrived and got settled, I was extremely anxious to see what the New York dealers had in the way of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick stamps and stampless covers. With a map of New York and the yellow pages of the telephone book, I listed all the dealers that were in certain sections of the city. The most logical place to start was in Nassau Street. At noon, the streets are crowded with many of the workers from the nearby 40-60-storey financial buildings. Understand that not every second store is a stamp store. They are in 11-storey office buildings, in subway arcades, as well as on street levels. After a quick lunch I started my search. Methodically following my prepared list of dealers’ addresses, it was possible to call on two to four or more depending on what material they had to offer. In one building alone, called “The Stamp Centre”, there are over fifteen dealers. I was very discouraged with what I found. A few had single used copies of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick cents issue, so I picked those stamps that were free of imperfections. Gradually, having combed most of the Nassau Street area, I had a small respective lot of approximately 40 nice copies from the 1½ to the 1½¢. Later I increased this number to 70 including some interesting and rare cancellations. On a 2¢ and 10¢ Nova Scotia I obtained a rare segmented cork cancel. Genuine cork cancels on the stamps of these two provinces are practically unknown, so it was with overwhelming thrill that I later found in my search of uptown New York, a 10¢ Nova Scotia on a cover from Halifax to Albion Mines, Cape Breton, tied by this same cork cancel, proving that it was applied in Halifax. This cover, along with a 5¢ Nova Scotia cover and a lovely New Brunswick 12½¢ on cover to England, were obtained for less than $18.00. Mixed with Canadian, and other provincial covers they sat in a small pile on a shelf in a safe. I had decided that quality was to determine my purchases, unless there was something unusual. Having made this find on my first call uptown in the 42nd St. and 5th Ave. district, my elation and
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NORTH GATE STAMP SHOP
Bradburn Thomson Block, 10160-101st St., Room 1, Edmonton, Alberta
dreams of further finds were intensified. I had no idea of what would be unearthed.

In Nassau Street I found no covers for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and only one cross border stampless cover. It was quite disappointing. I later discovered that the uptown area along 42nd St., up 5th Ave., and on to 43rd to 48th Streets, was the goldmine of undiscovered and unrealized stamp treasures in my own particular field.

During the week at lunchtime, when we would have an extra hour of free time off from classes, it was simple to step no an express subway and roar uptown in fifteen minutes. Once again the canvassing of the dealers began, up and down the streets, a few blocks from Time Square. I also utilized early Saturday morning and afternoon whenever possible.

Starting early after my arrival I attended the meetings of the Collector's Club at their clubhouse on East 35th St. The talks and displays were most informative and of first-class quality. The library and clubhouse are extremely well managed by two charming ladies, both sisters, Mrs. Eldridge and Mrs. Pritchett, who make a visitor or member most welcome. The philatelic library can only be described as fantastic. The wealth of material in all fields of stamp collecting and postal history is immense. The Philatelic Foundation is also housed in the same building. The assistant to the chairman, Miss Ethel Harper, was very helpful.

A number of other stamp societies hold regular meetings in the clubrooms, e.g. The Essay-proof Society, The Postal History Society of America and others. It was very enjoyable to attend and see the interesting material that members showed.

Most of these societies participated in Interpex held late in March at the Trades Building. After assisting as host for the Collector's Club lounge, I made a tour of the bourse. A number of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 5c covers were obtained at reasonable prices and will be shown among these pages. At this same exhibition I heard of a stamp auction with a Nova Scotia stampless cover with an extremely rare marking on it—a Nova Scotia in a scroll. Luckily the item was described in a

---

Fig. 2—Pair 1c Nova Scotia on circular wrapper Pictou, N.S. JY 19, 1861, to New Glasgow, N.S. This circular rate of 2c was only in use from October 1, 1860, to May 1, 1862, a period of approximately 1½ years and thus is extremely difficult to find properly used. The circular rate became 1c on May 1, 1862, until April 1, 1868.

Fig. 3—Nova Scotia 10c tied on cork cover from Halifax to Albion Mines, with segmented cork.
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C3. A NEW AND ACCURATE MAP OF QUEBEC.
   Coloured map. Published circa 1781 50.00

C4. BRITISH COLONIES OF NORTH AMERICA.
   Coloured map by T. Kelly. circa 1810 25.00

C5. MAP OF THE TOWNSHIPS IN THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA. Coloured map. Published circa 1830 40.00

C6. HUDSON BAY, LABRADOR AND GREENLAND. Coloured map by Antonio Zatta. Published in Venice in 1778 35.00

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C8. A MAP SHOWING THE DIFFERENT RAILWAYS BY WHICH THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS OF CANADA EAST MAY BE REACHED.
   Coloured map by J. Buffords, circa 1855 SOLD

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PALL MALL PREVIEW
Spring 1961

You may be reading your first Preview and be unfamiliar with the philatelic and postal history auction activities of Robson Lowe Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, and their country branch, Bournemouth Stamp Auctions, Granville Chambers, Richmond Hill, Bournemouth. The auction catalogues appear almost weekly and are sent to subscribers for 30/- ($4.50) per annum, inland and sea mail. Alternatively, you can subscribe for any one of the five different categories (Great Britain, British Empire, Foreign, Postal History, General) for 10/- ($1.50), or buy catalogues individually at the prices quoted in the narrative.

On 15th February EUROPE AND COLONIES occupies the day (catalogue 5/- or 80c., with nine coloured illustrations and 140 black and white) with Austria used in Hungary, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany and States, *Naples,* Netherlands, Serbia, Spain, Sweden and Ukraine.

TUscany fills 22nd February (catalogue 5/- or 80c., with 170 illustrations) with mint (1857 1q. block and strip) and used (strips of five 1851 9 cr.* and 1857 1s.), cancellations and covers (pair 2s. scarlet used with 1s. lemon) and such rarities as the 60r. unused and used and a lovely 3 lire.

The unique POSTAL HISTORY AUCTIONS (catalogue 2/6 or 40c., with six coloured and 50 other illustrations) held on 8th March offer collectors souvenirs of man’s endeavours, both heroic and ridiculous, an Arctic Balloon message sent by the Franklin Relief Expedition in 1853, the Ballon Monté letters of the Mayor of Paris sent to his wife during the Prussian siege in 1870, a wonderful find of English hand-drawn or painted pictorial envelopes of 1856-1909, New Zealand cancellations, a letter from an Austrian Missionary in Khartoum stamped "VICARIATUS APOSTOLICUS AFRICAE CENTRALIS", and a host of other thrilling lots.

The BRITISH EMPIRE sale on 22nd March (catalogue 2/6 or 40c., with colour plate) includes a fine selection of Canada 1868-1910 and a used 1959 Seaway 5c. inverted,* triangular Cape of Good Hope blocks, Ceylon "Pence", Straits Settlements 1884 red "4" on 4c. on 5c.*, used and the unique copy of the 32c. carmine-rose* used on a registered cover.* Sydney Views, New Zealand Chalon Heads and other interesting items.

THE AMERICAS are featured on 29th March with a fine specialised collection of the plated "Condors" of Bolivia offered intact, classic Brazil specialised and rare U.S.A.* In the same catalogue (2/6 or 40c., with colour plate) are EUROPE AND COLONIES with some fine classics (note Sardinia* and Tuscany*) and among a variety of covers is a rare French-Japanese combination item.

*Examples illustrated in this preview.

The General Sales at BOURNEMOUTH are the most popular in the world in their class. General collections offered intact, mixed lots, large bundles of covers, mixtures of all sorts, a wholesale section, a hundred collections by countries, popular modern sets and a sprinkling of rarities make a philatelic olta podrida that both collector and professional find irresistible. Catalogues 1/- or 15c.

The Bournemouth Stamp Auctions in March are being held on 3rd and 4th. The main feature in this sale are three old-time stuck-down collections formed by members of the same family between 1850 and 1880. For the real collector this is the sort of opportunity that occurs once in a decade. Other Bournemouth sales will be held on April 8th, May 6th and June 3rd.
Our **PRIVATE TREATY DEPARTMENT** offers the “Kilfoyle” Australian Commonwealth for £35,000 — the most valuable specialised collection of Twentieth Century stamps. Other properties from the British Empire include Barbados 1852-1958 unused at £625; Gambia 1869-1953, £200; Great Barrier Island 1899-1900 Pigeon Posts, £200; Grenada 1798-1951, £1,100; St. Vincent 1811-1955, £2,650 and King George VI mint, £725.

**1853 12r., one of several blocks**

**1854 wmk. “LL” unframed**

**Modena 1852 5c. “CNET” error.**

**Parma 1852 5c.**

**Saxony 1855 10 ngr. mint strip.**

All the items illustrated on this page are being sold on 15th February.

**AUCTION DIARY**

**February**

8 Hanover

15 Europe and Cols.

22 Tuscany

**March**

3/4 General Sale at Bournemouth

8 Postal History

22 British Empire

29 The Americas Europe and Cols.

**1858 full gum**

**April**

8 General Sale at Bournemouth

12 Great Britain

Other properties include Albania 1913-31, £750; Chile 1853-66, £850; China 1942-50, £110; Formosa 1885-95, £325; France mint 1849-70, £23,500; French Maritime Mail 1764-1903, £250; Hanover 1850-64, £4,000; Mozambique Embossed £3,150; Uruguay 1866-1920, £310; Asiatic Airmails, £2,500, and a wonderful reference collection of Fakes and Forgeries for £8,800. There are a number of single rarities and multiple pieces available.

Some of the rare and distinctive cancellations found on the early stamps of New Zealand which come from the collection formed by Dr. Kenneth Scott. These are being sold in the Postal History Auction on 8th March.

The Canada “Seaway” invert is being offered on 22nd March, the Italian States on the 29th March (the Sardinia 1854 5c. is a great rarity) and the Great Britain Board of Education 1/- comes up for sale on 12th April.

Two of the rarities offered on 22nd March. The pair of the 2d. lacks “NEW ZEALAND”. The Straits Settlements 1894 32c. carmine rose (the “THREE CENTS” surcharge was erroneously omitted) is the only one of the sixty errors which was used.

The unusual French-Japanese cover is included in the 29th March sale and the Straits Settlements provisional will come up on the 22nd.
miscellaneous section with an estimate of $5 to $10, so there was no competition. I was so pleased to be able to obtain this item for my postal history collection, as it was one of the few rare markings that I did not have. It is shown here with a number of other cross border covers that were purchased from dealer’s stock. Most of the last group of covers on the mounted sheets—all Nova Scotia cents issue—were located by searching through boxes of dealer’s covers, foreign or otherwise, and purchased at minimum cost. I shall briefly describe them:

- Two advertising covers—Halifax Fire Insurance Company (Fig. 1) and an embossed American Telegraph Company with a 5c stamp on each.

Fig. 4—Embossed AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY advertising cover with 5c Nova Scotia to LOCK’S ISLAND, N.S.

Fig. 5—Two single 12½c Nova Scotia tied to paper wrapper from DIGBY NS SE 22, 1865, to BRIDGETOWN, NS, paying 5 times the local 5c rate.
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Tierced in fess: azure, three fleur-de-lis or; gules, a lion passant guardant or armed and langued azure; or, a sugar maple sprig with three leaves vert veined or. Surmounted with the Royal Crown. Below the shield a scroll argent, surrounded by a bordure azure, inscribed with the motto "JE ME SOUVIENS" azure.

(Continued from page 85)

• A pair of 1c on circulaire wrapper. (Fig. 2.)

• A pair of 1½ paying the 2½ county postage rate introduced May 11, 1863.

• Five 2½ county rate covers — various counties such as Hants and Annapolis counties and Richmond County in Cape Breton Island.

• A 10c on cover. (Fig. 3.)

• 5½ stamp used in a county with an overpayment of 3½ (Fig. 4).

• A 5½ stamp used in a county before the 2½ rate became effective — this cover is also dated approximately one month after the Nova Scotia cents stamps were issued.

• Eighteen 5½ covers to towns throughout the province.

• A 5½ to Prince Edward Island; and, the rarest of the lot.

• Two 12½ on a paper wrapper. (Fig. 5.)

In total six New Brunswick covers, and forty Nova Scotia covers. The most surprising part of my searching was the lack of pence stamps for both provinces either on or off cover. I did not get one of any type. The four or five seen were damaged.

In conclusion I wish to say that very little has been completed in a day. These activities were spread out over a period of five months. There was still time to do well in my examinations, to do research at the New York public library and to attend the well-known New York entertainment spots. I now understand why I lost twenty-two pounds of weight.
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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THE LONDON LETTER
By ROBSON LOWE (R.P.S.C. 7400)

CULLING over the loot picked up in Paris for the Postal History Auction, I came across an exciting letter written from Khartum in 1852 by one Ignatius Knoblecher, a missionary of Austrian birth (1819), who had become Pro-vicar Apostolic in 1849. In addition to manuscript notes or origin, there is a splendid backstamp.

VICARIATUS APOSTOLICUS
AFRICAEN CENTRALIS
as well as the date stamps of the Austrian post office in Alexandria (Egypt), Trieste and Vienna. In his six-page letter, Knoblecher refers to the arrival of letters one month apart. The first problem—had the handstamp any postal significance? If not, then its purpose would be no more than to indicate the origin and status of the writer in which case one would have expected to know of other examples of such handstamps used by both Catholic and other missionaries in other parts of the world. My theory is that there was an unofficial mail-carrying service combined with the supply line for stores, etc., between one mission and other, hence the handstamp in Latin. If the letter had been carried by the monthly Egyptian service then the handstamp and endorsements would have been in Arabic.

Second problem, Knoblecher was a man of parts and distinction. He was a linguist and compiled a dictionary of languages spoken in the interior of Africa into which he had made several expeditions. In 1849, he ascended further up the White Nile (4° 10') than any previous European explorer and made a second visit in 1852 when he established the missions at Gondokoro and Angweyn. The British explorers who followed him and wrote so much, Speke, Burton, Baker, Livingstone and Stanley, made no reference to Knoblecher's pioneer work. Why? They must have heard of him because contemporary accounts of his African discoveries were published in Vienna from 1852-58, and his studies of the languages would have been invaluable to his successors. His large ethnographical and ornithological collections are proudly preserved to this day in the museums at Vienna and Laibach. Were our heroes of the Victorian age so British that the endeavours of other nations were ignored? Alan Moorehead, who has just written another classic, The White Nile, obviously found no record of Knoblecher's expeditions.

LADY PHILATELY'S LOVER

Over the Christmas holiday, the problems of Ignatius were discussed and turned over, our theories were explored, some with favour and others rejected with contumely. When I proposed a toast to the shade of Knoblecher on Christmas Day, a steely look came into Annabelle's eye and I had a feeling that this subject should not be discussed further if seasonal amity in the family was to be preserved. My muse demanding to be served, I retired to my well-stocked dog-house and wrote the script of a drama about your favourite indoor hobby (the lyrics followed on Boxing day), the final scene taking place in an auction room in Pall Mall where the fun-and-game keeper (I.K.) competed hotly for the favours of Lady Philately who was occupying the rostrum with her customary lack of reserve. To give more details here would over-excite your editor (impossible—Ed.), but I feel that our mutual friend, the late Walter Bayley of Toronto, would have approved of every word. (Hear, hear!—Ed.).

A NEW BABY

The arrival of a third grandson (a wrinkled prune of a fellow with an Indian-red complexion) has preceded by three months the appearance of a new magazine at 50 Pall Mall. The elder brothers, The Philatelist (first published 1887, revived in 1894) and The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain (in continuous publication since 1891) will continue, and the new boy will be christened "The Great Britain Philatelist". The columns will be restricted to the postal history and postage stamps of Great Britain. It is one of the curious features of philatelic journalism that the specialist periodicals on this subject have (Continued on page 101)
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Reaching For The Moon
By ED RICHARDSON

MILITARY MOON CANCELS

The combination appeal of MOON and MILITARY cancels makes this small group one of the most attractive of all modern day Canadian markings. They are eagerly sought after by collectors in Canada, the U.S. and strangely enough seem to be even more popular with Canadian specialists in Great Britain.

RCAF Stations. At least thirty-three RCAF Stations exist, or have existed during the period 1951-60. It is probably possible to secure a MOON Cancel from each of these. So far we have managed to obtain examples from 17 of these offices.

In the list below we note the various types for the convenience of collectors. The code to these types is as follows:

Type 1—Town and Province name are BOTH in the last line of cancel.

Type 2—Town name is the THIRD line of cancel, immediately below “RCAF Station”.

Type 3—Similar to type 2, but Station is abbreviated to “STN”.

Type 4—Town and province names are the FOURTH and FIFTH lines of the cancel.

Sub-type a—Nominal date; b—Roman date.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Cancel Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X000</td>
<td>Summerside, P.E.I.</td>
<td>1a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X279</td>
<td>Greenwood, N.S.</td>
<td>2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0061</td>
<td>Bagotville, P.Q.</td>
<td>2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1451</td>
<td>Mont Albert, P.Q.</td>
<td>2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1799</td>
<td>Sainte-Marie, P.Q.</td>
<td>2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2129</td>
<td>Avriller West, Ont.</td>
<td>2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2804</td>
<td>Edgar, Ont.</td>
<td>1a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2887</td>
<td>Falconbridge, Ont.</td>
<td>1a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4783</td>
<td>Trenton, Ont.</td>
<td>2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5279</td>
<td>Gimli, Man.</td>
<td>2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5401</td>
<td>Macdonald, Man.</td>
<td>2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7129</td>
<td>Moose Jaw, Sask.</td>
<td>2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7541</td>
<td>Saskatoon, Sask.</td>
<td>2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8210*</td>
<td>Calgary, Alta.</td>
<td>1a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8773</td>
<td>Pembina, Alta.</td>
<td>2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9817</td>
<td>Cobourg, B.C.</td>
<td>2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X001</td>
<td>White Horse, Yukon</td>
<td>4a, 4b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23004</td>
<td>White Horse, Yukon</td>
<td>3b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

M.P.O. So far I have only seen and obtained but one M.P.O. MOON cancel. I have no record of how many might have existed or presently exist.

Office No. Location Cancel Type
5512 M.P.O. 460, Winnipeg, Man.... 2a
C.F.P.O. All of the C.F.P.O. MOON cancels I have seen (only three different!) do not show any town or province name. The 2nd line of the Cancel contains only the large letters “C.F.P.O.” and the 4th, or last line, bears the number. We suspect that there are a great many additional MOON’s in this category that are possible.

2475 C.F.P.O.—No. 106
2476 C.F.P.O.—No. 107
2983 C.F.P.O.—No. 110

Not too great a showing! But counting the two different office numbers assigned to White Horse, we have 22 different Military MOON’s, plus two varieties. We hope that someone who has made a specialty of this group of MOON cancels is able to report to us a goodly number of additions to this list. If so they will be reported, with full credit given.

From Parliament Hill . . .
(Continued from page 69)

phases in Canadian philately are now appearing on the horizon, revenues, used blocks, used plate-blocks, postage dues, "Moon" cancels, flags, are amongst them. We hope that a suitable rarity factor will be established in such cases.

A major error has occurred in the recent U.N. Souvenir Sheet. A few hundred sheets escaped the vigilance of inspectors, with two letters broken off from the plate. IV in ANNIVERSARY are the letters which are broken on some sheets. Such a variety will certainly be listed.
HARMER, ROOKE - London offer CANADIAN PHILATELISTS

A LONG ESTABLISHED INTERNATIONAL AUCTION SERVICE

THAT WILL ENABLE THEM TO
BUY and to SELL
TO MAXIMUM ADVANTAGE

SALES ARE HELD VIRTUALLY EVERY WEEK THROUGH THE
SEPTEMBER TO JULY SEASON.

SEND FOR FREE SPECIMEN SALE CATALOGUE AND BOOK OF
TERMS TODAY.

HARMER, ROOKE & CO. LTD.
2 Arundel St., Strand, London, W.C.2. (Eng.)

The Hollow Tree . . .
(Continued from page 79)
We would welcome hearing from any collector who can report additional covers showing revenues used for postage, without postage due stamps or markings.

No. 517—5¢ BEAVER PERF. 12 × 11¾!
No.—we really do not mean perf. 11¾ × 12, but exact reverse! we have never heard of such an example. As every collector of these issues knows, there are three perforation varieties on the 5¢ Beaver:

- Early period—Perf. 11¾ × 11¾
- Middle period—Perf. 11¾ × 12
- Late period—Perf. 12 × 12

But here in our album is a beautiful copy, almost superb, with a clear dated cancel reading “PORT BURWELL” (U.C.) “May 11—1886”. As many times as we have checked it, it still is perforated 12 × 11¾. Who can come up with the answer?

No. 518—15¢ LARGE QUEEN WITH “KISS PRINT IN BLUE ON REVERSE
Remounting our Large Queens some

weeks ago, we had time to take another good look at this oddity. This is not an offset from a wet freshly printed sheet upon which it might have been laid. The printing is not reversed, but normal. While it is printed in blue, it definitely is not from the 12¾¢ plate. It appears to be from the plate of the 15¢. The “CANADA POSTAGE” ribbon is quite clear, and other portions are visible.

Who says Canadian Philately isn’t full of surprises!

If you collect ISRAEL

The Holy Land
PHILATELIST
ISRAEL’S STAMP MONTHLY
is a MUST
SAMPLE COPY 25¢ REFUNDABLE ON SUBSCRIPTION.

For full particulars write to:
WALTER J. STERN
Box No. 612, G.P.O.
WINNIPEG 1, CANADA
Canadian Stamp Picked as Best of 1960

A CANADIAN postage stamp, issued last May 19 to commemorate the famous stand of Dollard Des Ormeaux and his companions at the Long Sault, has been named "best of the year" by an outstanding British philatelic authority, it was revealed by the Honourable William Hamilton, Postmaster General.

The blue and brown Des Ormeaux stamp, which pictures a profile of the gallant French leader against a background battle scene, won first place in the 1960 "Ten Best" list of the Stamp Collector's Annual. The award-winning stamps are chosen by L. E. Scott, a noted English philatelic writer.

An Innovation For Yukon Territory

Whitehorse, Y.T., in addition to being the most populous, is also the administrative centre of the vast area of the Yukon. Further, Whitehorse Post Office is one of the oldest offices still operating in the North.

The Postal Department at Ottawa has recently sanctioned Whitehorse for "First Day Issue" Cancellations of the Northern Development Stamp issued February 8th. Any of our first day Cover collectors can contact John J. McLoughlin (RSPC 5518) P.O. Box 352, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory regarding this special cancellation. Covers will of course carry the regular first day issue cancellation from Ottawa as usual.

G.B. £1 Stamp Most Beautiful

The current British £1 stamp showing Windsor Castle has been declared to be the most beautiful in the world by an international jury of 15 people eminent in art and philatelic circles.

A Gold Medal awarded by the International Philatelic Art Society, which is under the patronage of Prince Rainier of Monaco, was presented by the British Ambassador in Paris, who received it on behalf of the Postmaster General, on Dec. 21, at the Monaco Legation in Paris.

The winning stamp was designed by Lynton Lamb, F.R.A., F.S.I.A., and was first placed on sale on September 1, 1955. This is the first award to be made by the Society which will hold competitions every two years. The British member of the jury was Sir John Wilson, Bart, K.C.V.O., Keeper of the Royal Philatelic Collection.

Coming Events

MARCH 18—Edmonton Stamp Club... First Annual Exhibition and Banquet, at Corona Hotel.
APRIL 8—Kitchener - Waterloo P.S., Exhibition.
APRIL 15 and 16—North Toronto Stamp Club. Annual Exhibition, at North Toronto Community Gardens.
Welcome to North Hatley
CORPORATION OF NORTH HATLEY
North Hatley, Que.,
December 29th, 1960.

Mr. A. H. Christensen,
Box 250,
North Hatley, P.Q.

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the North Hatley councillors and myself, I wish to extend a very warm welcome to the members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada on their 33rd Annual Convention.

We sincerely hope that the members enjoy their stay in North Hatley in May and find this beautiful country a pleasant place to return to, and feel assured that we will co-operate in any way to make this convention a success.

Yours very sincerely,

CLIFFORD J. REED,
Mayor.

The Honour Roll

On which is inscribed the names of those members who have contributed to the progress of the Society in securing the addition of new members for 1961.

6409 Anderson, Walter, Ottawa, Ont.
6827 Armstrong, J. A., Port Arthur, Ont.
6848 Balassa, Frank, Montreal, Que.
5223 Banfield, Arnold (2) Oakville, Ont.
3692 Baugld, Collins (3) Halifax, N.S.
6891 Baxted, George, London, Ont.
7052 Beauregard, Mrs. M. J., North Surrey, B.C.
7045 Bolton, G. C., Edmonton, Alta.
3609 Boyd, Dr. N. O. (3) Windsor, Ont.
7239 Celestino, J., Windsor, Ont.
6927 Chapman, Dr. C. H., Lethbridge, Alta.
4661 Christensen, A. H. (5) North Hatley, Que.
4991 Christensen, E. J. (3) Edmonton.
4897 Earleley-Wilmot, V. A., Victoria, B.C.
6750 Gauthier, Henri (3) Ottawa, Ont.
6199 Geldert, Dr. G. M. (9) Ottawa, Ont.
7292 Godfrey, J. E., Nobel, Ont.
7276 Gyorfi, Dr. A. W., Sydney, N.S.
6428 Hirsch Willie, Prescott, Ont.
6288 Horn, C. E., Worthington, Ohio.
3009 Kelso, Aubrey, Saint John, N.B.

5397 Lafrance, Rev. Hector, Sherbrooke, Que.
6996 Lund, K., Lethbridge, Alta.
6441 Lundy, C. D., Belleville, Ont.
6519 Marriner, L. E. (2) Port Arthur, Ont.
3861 Millen, J., Trail, B.C.
6850 MacInnes, M. T., Truro, N.S.
6807 Parry, George (2) Sudbury, Ont.
7329 Pilgrim, E. B., Lennoxville, Que.
7293 Ramsay, W. J. (2) Bristol, Conn., U.S.A.
5210 Reavely, Mrs. G. H., London, Ont.
6479 Richards, Stan., Sarnia, Ont.
6991 Richardson, Ed. (2) La Marque, Texas
5395 Shantz, Stan (2) London, Ont.
5064 Smith, Brian T., Chatham, Ont.
6498 Smith, P. L. (2) Montreal, Que.
7221 Stibbs, N. C., Nelson, B.C.
7084 Thomas, R. L., Toronto, Ont.
7192 Wallace, Sidney, Halifax, N.S.
4105 Whitby, L. A., Barrie, Ont.
6491 White Jay N. (2) Coaticook, Que.
British East Africa

By ERIC GLASGOW

Most collectors will be familiar with the attractive pictorial stamps of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, but it has often surprised me how few care to specialize in this group, or to appreciate fully its diverse and interesting historical background. The colony is, of course, divisible into three major portions. Firstly, we have Kenya, in area 224,960 square miles of water, and with an estimated population of 6,351,000, mostly Africans. This includes the coastal protectorate, leased by the Kenya Government for £17,000 a year from the Sultan of Zanzibar, and the chief port of Mombasa, where in 1503-5 a great fort was built by the Portuguese, whose rule survived until it was replaced by that of the Arabs, in the eighteenth century. Mombasa remains the best port on the east coast of Africa. Nairobi, Kenya’s capital, is situated in the cool, fertile area of the Highlands, where European penetration was behind the Mau Mau troubles of 1952. Near it is Mount Kenya, shown in the stamps. Kenya’s products include copra, maize, sugar and cotton and, in the Highlands, coffee and cedar for pencils.

1955-60. Uganda consists of four provinces, but the chief town is Kampala, although most of the officials are segregated at Entebbe, on Lake Victoria. It is at Kampala that Makerere University College is situated, a flourishing centre of higher education.

In the centre of East Africa, as the set of 1958 shows, lies Lake Victoria, except for Lake Superior, in North America, the biggest freshwater lake in the world, with an area of rather more than 26,000 square miles. The view of the “dhow on Lake Victoria” is, perhaps, the most celebrated stamp design from the whole of British East Africa—and it also illustrates the Arab and Moslem influence, radiating from Zanzibar.

In her book, “Introducing East Africa” (London, 1952), Mona Macmillan describes Lake Victoria as “the reservoir of the water of a waterless continent”, which explains “the greenness of everything in Uganda.” The lake was discovered by Sir Richard Burton and J. H. Speke, in 1858, as the centenary stamps remind us; but there was then some doubt whether it was, in fact, the source of the White Nile, and this had to be confirmed a few years later, by Samuel Baker.

South of Kenya is Tanganyika, a huge territory “which makes Kenya and Uganda look small and ordinarly by comparison.” Formerly German East Africa, this has been British since 1918. Its capital, and chief port, is Dar-es-Salaam — in Arabic, “the Abofe of Peace,” — just south of Zanzibar. This has a difficult channel, so it is much inferior to Mombasa as a port. Tanganyika contains Kilimanjaro, shown in the 15c value of the 1935 set, one of the

Cotton and Coffee

Uganda is, perhaps, the most interesting of the three, although the smallest. Its chief products are cotton and coffee, but it is chiefly noteworthy for the Owen Falls Hydro-Electric Scheme, shown in the lowest value of the 1964 set. Begun in 1949, this was completed four years later. It harnesses the waters of the Upper Nile, as they leave Lake Victoria, near the town of Jinja, and the power so generated for industry is sent into Kenya also. This vast scheme is likely to promote valuable industrial development in Uganda, especially in conjunction with the Five Year Plan of
three great “snow mountains” of East Africa — the others being Kenya and Ruwenzori—“the last to keep the mystery of the Dark Continent.” Tanganyika produces sisal, coffee, cotton, groundnuts, hides, and skins.

In 1886

The postal history of British East Africa is interesting, although somewhat complicated. The story begins with the recognition of the Masai country, from Mombasa to the Kenya Highlands, as a British sphere of influence, in 1886. Administration was entrusted to the British East Africa Company two years later, and the territory was recognized as the British East African protectorate in 1890. Hence the first stamps of British East Africa were issued, in 1890, under the Company’s auspices. These issues are most interesting, and fairly inexpensive, with plenty of colour and perforation varieties. They were followed, in 1896, by the issues for British East Africa, when the British Government formally took over the responsibility of administration from the Company. The early provisionals, handstamped at Mombasa, are well worth close attention, and so are the later definitive sets, from 1896.

It will be noticed that the currency is Indian—a reflection of the close connection of coastal East Africa, from Zanzibar to Somaliland, with India. So, from the collector’s point of view, Kenya takes its place in the stamp album, in the period from 1890 to 1903, under the guise of “British East Africa”.

In the region of the African Rift Valley, further west, Uganda had an even more interesting philatelic history. It became a British protectorate in the year 1894, when King Mwanga, of the Buganda people, whose capital was at Kampala, was induced to accept British suzerainty. At first, it was placed under the authority of the British East Africa Company; but it seems that the Company made no efforts to provide a postal service, or at any rate postage stamps, for such a remote district. Postal facilities were very irregular, and it took about three months for letters to reach England from Kampala. It was early in 1896 that the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. G. Wilson, began to plan a postal service. There was no printing press available, and only one typewriter at that time—the one used by the Rev. Ernest Millar, of the Church Missionary Society, for his sermons. Millar, however, was persuaded to prepare the primitive typewritten “stamps” of March, 1895, which are usually called the “Uganda Cowries,” because their values were expressed in “cowries,” a small shell which passed for currency in those parts. The stamps were in use until the summer of 1896. These issues are not listed in the Whittfield King stamp catalogue, presumably because they were regarded as “locals”; although the more elaborate set, of November, 1896, is. This was printed, not typewritten, but it still retains some of the characteristics of the earlier stamps. All those issues, from 1895 to 1898, are most interesting, although also very rare. There is an excellent account of them—among the most unusual stamps in the world in Chapter XXVII of L. N. and M. Williams’ book “Stamps of Fame” (London, 1949).

1887 AND 1889 JUBILEES

Uganda really came into its own, as far as stamps are concerned, with the Queen Victoria definitive set of 1898—a magnificent design, with a dignity appropriate for the jubilees of 1887 and 1897. The elephants and lions which appear in the borders of this design illustrate the fact that all the three parts of British East Africa constitute some of the best “safari” country in the world—the land of the lion par excellence. A lion, for instance
As Others See It

Antidote For

The "Gimmies"

In his inaugural address President Kennedy said:

"And so, my fellow Americans: Ask not what your country will do for you—ask what you can do for your country.

"My fellow citizens of the world: Ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man".

These are questions which all Philatelic Societies too, should ask themselves. The President's advice strikes us as an apt antidote for the "gimmies", the national disease which is as prevalent, and at times as epidemic, in Canada as it is in the U.S.A. and the rest of the world.

What can we all do for the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada?

Tanganyika has had a philatelic history separate from that of the rest of British East Africa. German penetration there dates from 1884, although it was not until 1890 that the German East Africa Company eliminated the rights of the Sultan of Zanzibar, over the coastal strip, and in 1891 the German Government assumed direct responsibility. The first postage stamps, as a result, were those of Germany, overprinted "Deutsch-Ostafrika" and issued in 1893. Definitive issues began in 1900. During the first World War, the colony was occupied by British and South African troops. British occupation issues appeared in 1915-21, and in 1922, after the Peace Treaty of Versailles had assigned the territory to Britain, under a mandate, came the first definitive stamps, with their very attractive giraffe design. The stamps of Tanganyika are well worth collecting, especially for postmarks and philatelic varieties. They were superseded by those of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika in 1935.

COLOURFUL

British East Africa has plenty of very colourful postage stamps, with an appeal for collectors of many types. Its issues are invariably exceptionally well designed, and there is also much of interest for both the philatelic student and the postal history enthusiast. It is surprising that there are not more specialists in the stamps of this part of Africa, for there is no lack of scope for display material. In my own collection I have the 1935 and 1938 pictorial sets, dating from my school days and more recently, my work as a teacher for a well-known Correspondence College has brought me some contact with students in Mombasa and Kampala, where English is rapidly replacing the native Swahili for commercial and literary purposes. Kenya must always have a special place in our memories, because it was at the Royal Lodge, Sagana, shown in the 10s. value of the 1953 set, that Princess Elizabeth (as she then was) received news of the death of King George VI, during her visit to Kenya, in February, 1952—a visit commemorated by the two over-printed stamps of that year.

—Courtesy The Strand Stamp Journal.
From the Past
(A CP Flashback to February 1st, 1863)

RISE AND PROGRESS OF POSTAGE STAMPS

Sir Rowland Hill deservedly claims credit for the introduction,—we may say, invention,—of the adhesive postal stamps but we cannot congratulate the designer of our penny and twopenny stamps on the display of any taste. Compared with some since issued, they are simply hideous. Those of other denominations are a shade more tasty, but poor in colour; and our envelopes are handsome, though not comparable with the Baden and some others. The newly-issued Antigua is extremely like the first English, but immeasurably superior, being well designed and exquisitely engraved.

Zurich appears to have been the first adopter of the new system, as some of its stamps bear the date of 1849. Half-a-dozen years later Belgium and the French Republic made simultaneous issues; the former libelling the really handsome countenance of King Leopold, which the too liberal use of cancelling ink tends further to uglify, and the latter imaging the frail but beautiful daughter of Eve, whose effigy realised the ideal goddess of liberty of the first revolution.

About the same time appeared the new rare local Madrid stamp, bearing the arms of that city impressed in bronze. The next year (1850) launched the general Spanish (of which more anon), the Thurn and Taxis, Baden, local Saxon, Wurtemburg, and Prussian. The first and last of these bore the heads of their respective sovereigns, but the German minor states contended themselves with the useful, if unornamental, design of a large figure, denoting the value of the stamp. These, however, with the exception of the Thurn and Taxis, which retain the chiffre, now carry the impress of their various armorial bearings.

It would be tedious to individualise the gradual but rapid enrolment of the other continental states, and, in fact, every part of the known world, under the system. The most recent adopter is Nicaragua; the stamps of Hong Kong, though made some time since, being not yet issued; and Turkey having but lately decided upon a postal emission.

Our own penny and twopenny, with slight variations, have existed three and twenty years, while Hanover, Brazil; and others have issued three; Oldenburg and
Prussia, four; the colony of Victoria, six; and Spain no fewer than eight impressions, bearing the same value. The latter country, indeed, for four successive years varied her Catholic Majesty’s profile annually, made use of the Spanish arms for a twelvemonth, then settled on the sovereign’s face again; and, strange to say, the Queen of Spain looks much younger (on the stamp) at this present year than she did thirteen years ago. The first four years’ issue comprehends the rarest and most recherché specimens extant, many being almost unattainable. These are far from attractive in appearance, but the emission of 1854 (armorial bearings) comprehends a series beautiful in colour and finely engraved. For richness of hue, however, and exquisite design, the stamps of Greece stand pre-eminent, unless Nova Scotia be allowed to dispute the palm.

The most prominent postal pattern is the reigning sovereign’s head; witness our own domestic and colonial stamps, and some of the continental states. Next in favour follow the arms of the country, as in the modern Prussian, Danish, Swedish, Russian, and others. An emblematical device signals some states, as the figure of Hope, for the Cape Colony; a swan for Western Australia, when the rara avis of the Latin poet first offered itself to modern eyes; Britannia, for Trinidad, Barbadoes, &c.; and a ship for British Guiana. Under the same category fall the elegantly-designed stamps of Nevis and Liberia, and the very quaint impressions of Monte Video and the Argentine Confederation.

More than forty changes have been rung on Queen Victoria’s portrait, represented in so many ways, and in about a dozen shades of colour. After the queer shilling Victoria and the South Australian, our British penny would get the prize for ugliness; for the old penny and tenpenny Van Diemen’s Land, and the curious native Mauritius impressions, have a sort of barbaric simplicity; while the Ceylon envelopes and the Nova Scotianadhesive claims pre-eminence in beauty.

Except the Swiss, whose different cantons formerly issued divers patterns, the colonies of Canada and New Brunswick exhibit the greatest diversity of design.

Each imaging six devices, including the effigy of one of the postmasters, whose harmless vanity cost him his appointment. Impressions are usually in black on coloured or in colour on white paper, with the exception of two of the Mexicans, which show colour on colour; but the Russian and some of the disused Swiss, and one or two others, sport two colours on the same stamp. The local Spanish stamp, alluded to previously, and one of the Sardinian, are printed in bronze; one of the Western Australians and a few of the local New Yorkers in gold. A different hue is generally employed to distinguish each value, except for the now obsolete Neapolitans, which were all of the selfsame colour and bore a similar device, but within diversely formed scrolls; and the Newfoundlands, six of whose stamps were of the same pattern and closely approximating hue, till the last emission, when a darker shade was employed to distinguish the values most closely allied.

The Peruvian Steam Navigation Company’s (of which we give an engraving), Liberian, and very rare old Brazilian stamps, are among the largest; and Brunswick and Mecklenburg-Schwerin issue the smallest stamps. Those of the mysterious town of Bergedorf are noteworthy, as varying the dimensions in accordance with the values of its stamps.

Some of the Natals are truly singular, being simply rectangles of thin coloured paper, impressed with a hand stamp.

Postal stamps most usually have their value more or less conspicuously marked, but the obsolete Barbadoes, Trinidad, and Mauritius, and current St. Lucia and Ionian stamps, are distinguishable only by their colours.

The lowest money value is borne by the one centime of France and Belgium, being not quite two-fifths of a farthing; and the highest (16s 8d.) by the four-dollar

(Continued on Page 104)
CHAPTER MEETINGS

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB
SAINT JOHN, N.B.
Chapter 20 of the Royal
Meets every third Tuesday, monthly
KING GEORGE ROOM, N.B. MUSEUM
Secretary: W. L. Thompson
Cox 551, Saint John, N.B.
Visitors Welcome

SARNIA STAMP CLUB
Life Chapter No. 2 of the Royal
Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 7:30 p.m.
YM-YWCA, SARNIA
Visitors always welcome
Pres.: H. F. Bardwell, 670 Cherry Drive
Secy.: S. Richards, 409 North Christina St.

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
MEET 8.00 P.M.
THURSDAYS
CHATEAU LAURIER
Secretary:
COLIN H. BAYLEY
400 Friel St., Ottawa
VISITORS WELCOME

WINDSOR STAMP CLUB
WINDSOR, ONT.
Meetings:
First and Third
Mondays, 8 p.m.
Juniors at 7 p.m.

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB
CHAPTER 5 OF THE ROYAL
Meetings at 7.30 p.m. on
SECOND and FOURTH THURSDAYS
(except in July and August)
— at —
DEWI SANT WELSH UNITED CHURCH
30 Melrose Avenue
VISITORS WELCOME

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY
meetings
Second Thursday, each month,
Except July and August, at
“WOODSIDE” Mackenzie King Homestead,
an official Canadian National Historic Park
(Visitors Welcome)
Mrs. Betty Martin, Secretary
16 RAYMOND ST., KITCHENER, ONT.

* SPECIAL LOW RATES FOR LISTING CHAPTER MEETINGS *

BOOK REVIEWS

ALEX S. JULIARD (RPSC 7447) of Bryn Mawr has published his 1961 edition of the widely read “Juliard Classics” magazine and catalogue, and the publication is superbly illustrated. Included is an interesting Philately and Speculation item, an article, “The Classic Stamp” by Col. C. L. Marston, Jr., another of our members from Spokane, Wash., USA, and a page describing the margins between the stamps of the old German States. There are many other interesting items, plus a wide listing of Juliard offerings, well described and profusely illustrated. A dandy 40-pager for 25 cents. When writing say you read the review in The Canadian Philatelist.
CHAPTER MEETINGS

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA
Established 1922
First Affiliate of the R.P.S.C. (1934)
Meets 2nd Tuesday of the Month
SCHOOL FOR BLIND
Secretary: Miss Clare Jamieson
85A VICTORIA ROAD

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY
MEETS 1st and 3rd TUESDAYS
MOBIL OIL AUDITORIUM
at 8.00 p.m.
R. S. Traquair—President —Phone—CH.4-3623
T. Akitt ———Secretary —Phone—CH.9-2763
Al Barker ———Treasurer —Phone—AV.9-5070

EDMONTON, ALBERTA
Established Over 40 Years Ago
THE EDMONTON STAMP CLUB
CHAPTER SIX OF THE ROYAL
Pres.: G. C. Bolton, 10024-142 St.
Sec.-Treas.: E. J. CHRISTENSEN,
11612-94 Street
Meets first and third Monday except during
July and August and statutory holidays in
the uptown Public Library at 7.30 p.m.
VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME

TORONTO STAMP COLLECTORS’ CLUB
Established 1892
Meetings:
1st and 3rd Thursdays—8 p.m.
PARK PLAZA HOTEL
• VISITORS WELCOME •
Secretary: R. L. THOMAS
23 Ashbourne Drive — Islington

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Established 1935
182 Lowther Ave. Toronto 4
MEETINGS:
2nd and 4th TUESDAYS—7.30 p.m.
VISITORS WELCOME

WESTMOUNT STAMP CLUB
VICTORIA HALL — WESTMOUNT
• VISITORS WELCOME •

The London Letter...
(Continued From Page 89)
ceased publication during the past decade,
the only newcomer in this field being the
journal of the G.B.P.S. where the circula-
tion is restricted to the members, who
number less than five per cent of those who
are interested in these stamps. It is sur-
prising in comparison that the membership
of the C.P.S. of G.B. is between three and
four times as large as that of the G.B.
In the new journal, a limited number
of monographs will be published in serial
form and the interests of the many platers
will be studied. For some years we have
been accumulating unpublished records,
either in their original official or copy form,
and these will become the basis of many
original articles. Regular features will in-
clude re-written sections of volume I of
the Encyclopaedia (of which over 11,000
copies have been sold); reviews of publica-
tions dealing with any aspect of British
postal history and postage stamps, major
varieties and new discoveries, auction real-
isations of particular interest and a Quest-
ion and Answer column which would be
of service to everyone. There will be NO
chronicle of new issues or specialised
articles on modern varieties, for several
obvious reasons, for it is intended that the
new baby, unlike the human variety, should
not be repetitive but, as far as is practical,
original.
Philatelic Agencies

We view with alarm the growing number of Philatelic Agencies being established "abroad" by many of the newly independent nations. The policies that are being followed leave us to wonder whether or not our hobby is gradually being undermined by professional operators whose sole motive is a fast buck. We do not for one moment deny that these new entities should with justifiable pride, issue stamps to mark their newly gained independence. However the matter never seems to stop there, and, once the bandwagon is rolling, new issues come forth, as fast as they can be printed, commemorating any and every worthwhile event or individual. The recent case of the Maldives Islands is an excellent example. Since its political independence a few short months ago, this tiny island nation has issued just about as many stamps as had been previously issued during its 50 years as a British dependency. Not only is it doubtful if many of the stamps are required, but even more doubtful if many of them were available for local use. Witness the case of Togo. In regard to a recent issue of that nation, complete sets were not available to local collectors until some six weeks after the so called "Day of Issue" in New York. In order to satisfy the persistent demands of the local collectors for First Day cancellations, the postal authorities finally agreed to "postmark" the covers, six weeks after the actual date.

In many instances one has not had the full treatment until a fancy price has been paid for all the made to order errors, imperfs, souvenir sheets, etc. There appears to be no end to the imagination of those in charge of production. In the case of Ghana we saw complete sets of the Postage Due set on First Day cover no less. It's a safe bet that you or I could never arrange such a cover even if we tried. As far as souvenir sheets go, we personally never could quite see the need for this strange animal. In most instances they are about the size (and appearance) of jam jar labels. They are most unsatisfactory for affixing to covers or parcels and generally their face value bears no relation to any current postal rate.

We cannot see anything but harm to our hobby if the bandwagon continues to roll. More and more nations, particularly in Africa, are on the brink of independence, and will, in all probability, climb aboard. The collector, particularly the new-comer, will soon get fed up with paying out his hard-earned cash at an ever increasing rate for what in many cases soon becomes worthless junk. By then we will have lost another member from our ranks, and, with his parting, philately will suffer additionally, for when he tries in vain to recoup his financial loss he will voice harsh sentiments toward a hobby that he tried and found wanting.

In time the whole operation will probably strangle itself. However in the meantime considerable harm will have been done. We don't profess to know the solution to it all. It would appear that the collector, both as an individual and as a member of the larger philatelic societies, must fight this threat by choosing to ignore much of the questionable material that is being offered today. We have heard the view expressed that the stamp dealer is aiding and abetting these professionals by handling the material and offering it for sale. We can't agree with this opinion. The stamp dealer will only handle material for which there is a demand and that in turn can only be created by the collector himself.

We believe that there is a place in the world for reputable philatelic agencies. They are needed to satisfy the various whims of the collector, although in many instances he would be farther ahead both financially and in time spent if he let his stamp dealer supply his needs. Fortunately many agencies are operated on a respectable plane. Certainly our own agency at

(Continued on page 103)
An Interesting Cover from Robson Lowe

The editor received just before Christmas a charming message from Robson Lowe, from which he extracts the following:

"This has been the vintage year of a decade for finds and I am sending you the photograph of one that thrills me. The letter was written and the envelopes addressed by Commander Teddy Evans (Evans of the Broke and later Lord Mountevans) on New Year’s Day 1913 on board the Terra Nova when she was locked in the pack-ice on route to pick up Robert Falcon Scott. Evans spared an hour to send a letter with New Year’s greetings to his old chief, Captain Power, and enclosed some stamps for the children (Master Power is today C. in C. Portsmouth and the Home Fleet). Scott and five gallant companions did not return but his message to the public written in his diary during the last days must have brought comfort to many. These were indeed men of “Hardihood, courage and endurance” and this souvenir, “philatelic” though it may be, gave me the thrill of personal contact with the heroes of my boyhood."

The covers in question are reproduced above:

Philatelic Agencies...

(Continued From Page 102)

Ottawa is well handled, and others that come to mind are those of the U.S.A., Holland, Switzerland, and Australia.

Perhaps some of our members will disagree with our sentiments as expressed above. If you do we would like to hear from you. This is YOUR hobby. Let’s have your opinions at the club some night. We think the problem is definitely worth further serious consideration.

(Courtesy North Toronto S.C. Bulletin)
From the Past ...  
(Continued from page 99)
California Pony Express These are also of lower denominations, and below them rank the five-shilling New South Wales, the one-
scudo Roman, the ninety cents of Hong Kong and the United States, and the three-
fire of Tuscany and Sardinia; but the more usual values range from the equivalent of an English penny to a shilling.
The rarest stamps is actual use are those of Nicaragua, the Phillipines, and the Sandwich Isles; yet these are, of course, comparatively attainable, and will become commoner as the demand increases. But the long-disused emissions of Reunion and New Caledonia, and the earliest issues of Spain, Portugal, the Italian Duchies, Mold-
avia, Van Diemens Land, Cuba, and British Guiana are by far the most difficult to be met with, are daily becoming rarer, and will soon, some of them, be virtually unattainable.

Essays, or trial stamps, are much sought after, though not strictly admissible in a postal catalogue, not having been adopted by the respective governments for which they were designed. Such are the New Brunswick, alluded to above, the curious stamps intended for the kingdom of Paraguau (a specimen of which we engrave), some for Peru, Denmark, and the French Republic, of different colours, and our own three-halfpenny, which ought to have come into circulation, the present rate of postage to Russia and California requiring some-
thing of the kind, as we are not permitted to adopt the clumsy contrivance of cutting a penny stamp diagonally to serve for the odd halfpenny, as was the practice in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Other essays are simply black impressions of the pattern approved, as those of Greece, Lubeck, British Guiana, Sardinia, South Australia, Victoria, &c.

Some specimens are exceedingly rare in consequence of their paucity, arising from having been in circulation but a limited period, as those of the revolted provinces of Schleswig-Holstein and Romagna, and the provisional governments of Naples, Parma, and Modena. Another cause of rarity arises from a temporary issue, as those of the Cape of Good Hope; the low values of which having been exhausted, and the supply from England failing, some native artists tried their hands, and success-
fully too, at a wood impression of the current stamps. Of these the red four-
penny and blue penny are excessively rare, the latter almost unprocurable.

Local stamps, i.e., those employed for transmission of letters or newspapers in the same limited circuit, seldom exceed unity; but the free town of Hamburg has used something like three dozen, and the city of New York perhaps a hundred and fifty. These latter, issued by hosts of private companies, exhibit vast ingenuity of design and diversity of pattern, are very much sought after at present; and, notwithstanding their very low commercial value—seldom exceeding two cents—fetch high prices. The novel issues of the various Confederate States are also eagerly col-
lected by amateurs.

⊕  ⊕  ⊕

Annual Membership Dues

The Secretary and Treasurer is very happy to thank those members who have paid their 1961 dues so promptly.

Some members pay their dues well in advance but since the time of the mailing of the renewal notice, December 1st, up until 15th January, 1961, replies were re-
ceived from only 600 members. Since then, payments have been coming in at a corresponding rate.

In addition, while $36 was charged by the banks for clearing cheques, $27 was received from the exchange included in members' payments. This co-operation is greatly appreciated.

However, we still have to hear from the majority of our members. Does this include YOU? Why not remit NOW—and please don't forget to include the exchange in your cheque.
THE "QUEEN" ISSUE OF BARBADOS

The editor very much regrets that the covers reproduced below were accidentally omitted from Colin Bayley's article on the "QUEEN" issue of Barbados on pages 43, 45 and 46 of the January issue. We feel that it would be a pity not to let our readers see these two fine and interesting covers so they are being reproduced here.

FIG. 5. Registered cover to France Feb. 11, 1893. Pair of 2½ penny stamps.

FIG. 4. Registered cover to New York July 7, 1888. The stamps are in the pale shade.
A Shining Example For All Clubs

Chapter 19 of the RPSC, The South Shore Stamp Club of St. Lambert, Que., comes up with another first and sets the pace for others to keep up with.

Not only does it boast that 50 percent of its members belong to the Royal, but it now comes out with a new Constitution from which we quote three paragraphs.

1. The President of the South Shore Stamp Club is entitled to membership in the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and his membership fee shall be paid by the Club.

2. The Club is Chapter 19 of the RPSC. The Club recognizes the Constitution and By-laws of that Society, however, the constitution and by-laws of the Club shall supersede those of the Society in matters of the Club’s internal organization. All Club members, while not obliged, are urged to lend their support to our National Philatelic Organization through membership in the R.P.S.C.

3. Any member, 21 years of age or over and in good standing, except a licensed stamp dealer, shall be eligible to the Elective Offices of the Club.

We are also informed that the South Shore S.C. is busy organizing a “Safari” with their wives, children and perhaps grand-children to the RPSC convention in North Hatley, Que., in May, which from all reports promises to be one of the best yet.

It is information such as the foregoing which delights the hearts of the officers and Directors of the RPSC. We pass it along to you. ‘Nuf said.

With The Auctions

In the January Sale of the Holmes collection at H. R. Harmer’s New York, a Great Britain I.R. OFFICIAL Edward 10sO.G. brought $2,500.00, an early impression of the Id. orange on yellowish white paper mint and extremely fine of Mauritius realized $1,150. An exceptionally fine mint Newfoundland “de Pinedo” 60 cent black fetched $2,350 (see illustration) an 1851 Canada 3d. mint, with tiny corner crease brought $550. India: Official 1866 8a violet (#014) prat o.g. $280. British Guiana: 1850 “Cotton Reel”, 4c black on yellow cut octagonally went for $480 and an 1856 4c black on magenta, cut square and very fine fetched $625.

The 30c. 1869 with flags inverted which realized $6,000.00.

The 1901 Bluish paper mint 8c. and 4c. which brought $900 and $1,300 at a recent H. R. Harmer sale in New York.

One of the classic U.S. Revenue rarities, the very popular $500 Rug cataloguing $1,500.00 will be auctioned in the Williams sale in March. (Catalogue available February 15th).
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.

CHAPTER NEWS

EDMONTON

E. C. Powell, recently retired from the Edmonton Health Department, gave a most interesting talk to our Edmonton Chapter on January 16th touching on the highlights of his recent trip round the world and the advantages of having a live Hobby to take up the slack when one retires. February 16th was "Northern Night" at the Edmonton Stamp Club and their first annual Exhibition and Banquet will be held on March 18th. Any member of the RPSC who happens to be in the vicinity of Edmonton should take part in this event and see how a "Live Wire" stamp club operates.

LONDON AND SARNIA

We have received the following communication:

"In the past years, there has been a problem in the area of conflicting in exhibition dates.

A good example of this occurred just recently, when the London Philatelic Society and T.H.B. had their shows on the same day.

This, of course, was detrimental in two ways:
1. Reduced attendance.
2. Dealers divided between the two shows.

Our suggestion is to set up a column in C.P. to announce exhibition dates.

We need your support to do this. Let me know well in advance your exhibiting date. I will have it inserted in The Canadian Philatelist and let you know if a nearby club in your area is considering the same date.

Write to: Grant Showers, 377 Nelson St, Sarnia, Ont.

—Grant Showers.
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.

NEW MEMBERS
7509 Campbell, C. K., 1450 Poirier St., Apt. 2-4, Montreal 8, Que.
7510 Gilfrey, F. R., 1440 Guertin St., Montreal 8, Que.
7511 Cardinell, L. J., 37 Turner Rd., Toronto 4, Ont.
7512 Berry, Myron E., 63 Lincoln St., Stoneham 80, Mass., U.S.A.
7513 Newman, Hugo, Deseronto, Ont.
7514 Thompson, Dr. H. H., 701 Amberley Ave., London, Ont.
7515 Croft, David, Box 489, Norwich, Ont.
7516 Wierzbiacki, Stefan, 219 Park St., Port Arthur, Ont.
7517 Acheson, Harry C., 33 River Drive, Devon, Alta.
7518 Coleope, Norman, 4904-26th Ave., S.W., Calgary, Alta.
7519 Willard, C. L., 553 Montreal Rd., Sherbrooke, Que.
7520 Janisse, Jules J., 411 Riverside Drive, East Windsor, Ont.
7521 MacKinnon, J. A., 52 Cabot Court, Saint John, N.B.
7522 Britnell, William E., Box 81, 1043 Lorne Rd., Lorne Park, Ont.
7523 Renz, J., 4622 Park Ave., Montreal, Que.
7524 Rogers, Roland H., 1800 Toledo Trust Bldg., Toledo 4, Ohio, U.S.A.
7525 Christensen, Allen P., Box 250, North Hatley, Que.
7526 Pekonen, William, P.O. Box 246, Cloverdale, B.C.
7527 Heesierman, Mrs. C., 318 Begg St., Arvida, Que.
7528 Britten, Mrs. T. G., Rockcliffe Apts., Kingston Rd., Brockville, Ont.
7529 Vandoroscella, A., 345 William St., London, Ont.
7530 Leger, Robert M., 57 Jones St., Moncton, N.B.
7531 Brassler, Norman, 258 Ridgewood Ave., Glen Ridge, N.J., U.S.A.
7532 Hicks, Q.C., Henry D., P.O. Box 223, Halifax, N.S.
7533 Carpenter, J. H., 2117 - 14 Ave. S., Lethbridge, Alta.
7534 Kenyon, Stewart S., 10943 - 118 St., Edmonton, Alta.
7535 Lambe, Harold R., 34 Deloraine Ave., Toronto 15, Ont.
7536 Green, Dr. Douglas F., 41 S. Willard St., Burlington, VT, U.S.A.
7537 Miller, Michael, 189 Bradford St., Barrie, Ont.

RESIGNSATIONS
Baron, A. Chandler, Mrs. Dorothy, Cowles, J. B.
Farmer, Dr. G. P. Hawkes, R. W. Hollway, E. W.
Lemmon, W. A. Martin, R. C. Moller, H. E.
Muncheberg, Alfred Slater, Wm.
Spain, C. W. Thompson, D. B. Wakeham, P. T.
Weekes, Dr. W. E. Williams, R. H.
Wilson, J. H. Woolsey, E. G.

DECEASED
Colien, Dr. F. E.
Butler, Dr. J. A.

CHAPTER CHANGES
Chapter No. 6—Edmonton Stamp Club
President—G. C. Bolton, 10024-142 St., Edmonton, Alta.
Secretary—E. J. Christensen, 11612-94 St., Edmonton, Alta.

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