Famous Stamps

The 5 cents Connell of New Brunswick

Journal of the ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA
Dear Friends:—

With no holidays so far this year, I decided to get away for a few days and enjoy the beautiful Autumn weather, so I drove down to Washington, put myself in the hands of a Tourist Guide and took in all the sights. Unfortunately Jackie was in Greece and John off somewhere, but I did see Caroline take off in a helicopter from the front lawn of the White House during my visit there.

At the Smithsonian Institute, the first thing I stumbled across was a stamp collection. This is housed in a large room and stored in frames that can be drawn out and the stamps examined. All countries are neatly mounted and the whole collection well worth examination.

The next day I visited the home of George Washington at Mt. Vernon, then proceeded to Williamsburg. These places are steeped deep in American History and carefully preserved for all to study and enjoy, are indeed a credit to our neighbours.

The sun was shining and the warm weather would have slowed down most ardent stamp buyers, but I hurried on to Norfolk, across Chesapeake Bay on the ferry, up the east coast to New York City where I knew a lot of stamps were waiting for me to buy.

After several days valuing, a deal was completed. The lot, part of a dealers stock, totaled over one and one half million stamps—all sets. That evening we went out on the town. Dinner at the Caesar Room and later the Bolshoi Ballet at Madison Square Gardens. It was all very wonderful, but I'll take stamps any day.

Recently I was guest speaker at the East Toronto Stamp Club and they gave me a very warm welcome. It is a very active Club, and collectors in that area should make a point of attending their meetings. Well I didn't do so well with the North Toronto Stamp Club, where I was scheduled to speak at their October 10th meeting. That's the night I was at the Bolshoi Ballet, and had completely forgotten about the North Toronto meeting nor had I advised them of my absence. Ouch! Anyway someone filled in for me and talked of Stamp Insurance which is a good thing to know about. My apologies were accepted and I'll be there to visit on November 28th and tell a few uncensored stories on stamps.

With all the preamble about my one week holiday, I've not been able to tell you about the dozens of stamp collections purchased in the last few weeks. From $20.00 to $1,800.00—nothing large or outstanding, but nice clean collections, mostly British Colonies and Canada.

On our store front: The scaffolding has been up now for four weeks—all the old brick work removed and new black Swedish Granite with blue flecks is going up. All should be completed in a few weeks—come and see, and while your at it, pop in the front door and say "hello".

Philately Yours,

Harry Mark

Empire Stamp Corporation Limited
1150 Yonge Street • Toronto, Canada
(Telephone WA. 1-8967)
The Editor Speaks Out...

We received from one of our members, Mrs. Harriet Saalheimer, of Montreal, an advertisement from a philatelic paper advertising a FDR cover for the birth of the President’s son, with a correction that in view of the sad ending of what should have been a joyous occasion, the advertiser had quickly prepared a “special dignified philatelic record of the baby’s 30 hours of life”.

We are sure all of our members of the Royal will be solidly behind us in denouncing such a cheap stunt as being contrary to every interest of philately. As our good contributor Mrs. Saalheimer says “such ‘philately’ sickens me”. It must sicken all of us.

☆☆☆

We had a delightful lightning visit from Prof. Vernon McKenzie, of Seattle, for about half an hour, but sufficient to see that the professor has a vast and erudite philatelic knowledge. He will be, by the time these notes appear, on a tour of the world under the aegis of the “University of the Seven Seas” for a couple of semesters. We wish him a pleasant journey and hope to have some good articles from his pen after his return.

☆☆☆

Jacques Charron, of Quebec, who has undertaken the chore of compiling an index for CP every year, informs us that he will have the 1963 (volume XIV) index ready for the January-February issue. Merci bien, Jacques!

☆☆☆

While on the subject of an index, it has been suggested to us to introduce in CP a table of Contents on the first page.

We have been working on this and hope to start it in January.

☆☆☆

An interesting item from Earl Apfelbaum, our advertiser. Chris Short, star pitcher of
the Philadelphia Phillies, is joining his staff for the off season. Asked why he
is doing this, Chris replied “Why? Because I am a stamp collector. I like
the hobby. You would be surprised how many baseball players, football players
and other professionals in sports are stamp enthusiasts”.

He will be public relations officer for
the firm.

Best of luck to Chris Short.

A friend of ours over 'ome sends us
a cutting from the TIMES saying that
the total sales of the major stamp deal-
ers and auctioneers in Britain totalled
£5,500,000 at the end of last season.

This is a tremendous sum, over 15
million dollars. We have never seen any
figures from other philatelic centres,
such as Paris, New York, Hamburg, etc.,
but the total must be quite impressive.

We wonder how much the average
transaction would amount to. It can
not be very much, a striking example
of the old Scottish saying “Many a
mickle makes a muckle”.

Culled two good items from the Bulle-
tin of the St. Francis Collectors Club,
of Lennoxville, P.Q.

1. Re “Gold Coin” Tonga stamps:
“Stronger than fiction, if that is possi-
ble, is the fact that regular Tonga
collectors are giving up the country
since this gimmick issue, while those
who never collected them before are
ordering in droves”.

2. Re the “No Hinge” craze: “The
ironical part of it is that this “no-
hinge madness” has afflicted only
the beginners or neophytes in stamp col-
lecting; the old timers continue to put
hinges on their stamps, many of which
are among the genuinely valuable
classics”.

Verb. sap.

In the account of the C.P.S.G.B. meet-
ing at our recent convention at Niagara
Falls, the name of Dr. Alfred White-
head, of Amherst, N.S. was inadvert-
ently omitted from the list of Canadian
Fellows of this Society.

Dr. Whitehead, author of THE
SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS
OF CANADA, was made a fellow of the
CFSGB in 1961.

Our heartiest congratulations to our
contemporary, STAMP COLLECTING,
which, on the 20th September, celebrated
its Golden Jubilee of publication. Long
may it flourish!

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**CANADA**

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>#177 $1.00 Mt. 1930</td>
<td>6.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>#177 $1.00 Mt. 1930 blk. 4</td>
<td>24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#258 13c 1942 blk. 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>#258 13c 1942 Pl. blk. ULI</td>
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<tr>
<td>#279 2c Perf. 9½ coil “Jump” strip 4</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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122 Grant Blvd. Dundas, Ont.
The Bishop Mark
British Colonies In America
By Matt C. Dillingham, RPSC 7820

About three years ago this writer was perusing Meekeel's Weekly and read a short paragraph by Phil Ward wondering whatever happened to the Bishop Mark which, forty or fifty years earlier, used to be seen quite frequently.

Having lived abroad for twenty years in the British Colonies and Continental Europe, I had never heard of a Bishop Mark, so wrote a friend of mine in London, who gave me a brief history of their use and suggested that I purchase the book by Robson Lowe entitled "Handstruck Postage Stamps of the Empire", which I did.

The third edition of this book was published in 1940 and Mr. Lowe tells me that he is working on a revised edition which will probably be published next year.

On the restoration of Charles II, Henry Bishop was granted the "farm" of the office of Postmaster-General for seven years and he commenced his position June 25th, 1660 and, for the grant, he paid £21,500 per annum, the value of the English pound being roughly $5.00.

He received so many complaints regarding slow delivery of mails that on Aug. 2, 1660 he wrote to his superiors, mentioning among other things, that "A stamp is invented that is put upon every letter shewing the day of the month that every letter comes to the office, so that no letter carrier may dare detaine a letter from post to post, which before was unusual".

For many years, students of Postal History have called the stamp "The Bishop Mark".

The first use of the Bishop Mark was in England in 1661 and it continued in use until 1787. In Ireland its use was from 1672 - 1795 and in Scotland from 1698 - 1801.

According to Robson Lowe, its first use in the British Colonies in America was between 1758 - 1776, the cancellation being a single circle inside of which was the day and below it the month, abbreviated to show only two letters. The cancellation was mostly in black, but occasionally in red or red-brown. The size of the circle varied from 13 to 20 mm diameter.

In Canada its use was between 1788 and 1798 and the cancellation consisted of a single circle 15 1/2 mm diameter, always in black. Inside the circle the day and month were arranged the same as described above. Such Bishop Marks

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on cover are very difficult to locate.

Consequently, while my collection of British Colonies in America consists of several hundreds of copies, I regret to say that I have only two Canadians in my collection, which are illustrated below.

The above cover is dated 9 AV (9th Aug.) 1788, the first year of use and the letter was written in Quebec and mailed to “St. John’s, N.B.” The postage due is shown in the upper right hand corner as “1N6 or 1/6d, the “N” above but, instead of the small round ornament below, the year of use is shown.

Cover #2, on the next page, shows a different type of Bishop Mark used by Quebec, which includes the word CANADA below and this time the Bishop Mark dated 29 OC (29th Oct) is correctly centered. It is interesting to note that this is a “SHIP” letter originating in London and addressed to Quebec. The charge, shown in red in top right hand corner, was 10p. Shipment was made

being the colloquial abbreviation for “and”. The illustration shows a double circle in the center, as the Bishop Mark complete with its own circle was always set in the centre of the “Quebec” large double circle and, in this particular instance, the Bishop Mark was not properly centered.

There is still another type of Bishop Mark known which was used between 1791 - 1797, exactly the same as the one by “P” (Packet) the “Yarmouth”, Capt. Lilburn, leaving London on Aug. 25, 1795 and arriving in Quebec on Oct. 29, 1795, a voyage of 65 days.

It is interesting to note that this letter, from Quebec to Saint John, N.B., was written by the younger brother of Tracy Older saying that he now has a new girl friend named Iola, but is having “a Devil of a time conversing with her as she speaks only French”, of which
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he knows very little.

In Lowe's book a fourth type is shown, which is similar to the cancellation on the ship letter described above, but showing the date 1798 split in two, the "17" inserted at the left under the "Q" of Quebec and the "98" inserted to the right under the "C" of Quebec; moreover, the two large circles enclosing Quebec-Canada are omitted.

It is possible that other types can be found by our Society members and, if so, the writer would appreciate receiving a sketch of same in original size.

In Robson Lowe's book he states that it is believed that both Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island used Bishop Marks, but I have not been able to discover any. If any member possesses any of these I would appreciate a sketch being made and sent to me, at my address below, or, better still, a clear photo be made in duplicate and one mailed to me and I will be glad to pay for both.

After looking through the Robson Lowe book again I find a cut of the regular cancellation used by Halifax at

(Continued on page 289)
Stamps of Ascension

Ascension Island was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, João da Nova, on Ascension Day, 1501. It remained uninhabited until 1815 when it was occupied by the British in connection with Napoleon’s detention on St. Helena. From 1815 to 1922, it was under Admiralty control, during which time persons born on the island were deemed to have been born at sea and were registered in the parish of Wapping. In 1922 the Colonial Office took over Administration and annexed it to St. Helena.

It is a solitary island of volcanic origin lying 750 miles north-west of St. Helena in latitude 7° 56' South and longitude 14° 25' West. It consists of a rugged high tableland, with the largest crater, Green Mountain, rising to 2,870 ft. The climate is hot, but healthy and fairly dry. In Georgetown, which lies on the west coast, the maximum temperature is about 40° C (90° F) with a minimum around 23° C (65° F).

At the moment the United States of America maintains a base on the island. This base forms part of the Bahamas Long Range Proving Ground for Guided Missiles. This offers employment and consequently increases the population, but normally the employees of Cable and Wireless and their families and two St. Helena constables constitute the whole population of the island. A Resident Magistrate, who, in practice, is the manager of the Cable and Wireless station, represents the St. Helena Government, one of the officers of Cable and Wireless is appointed Justice of the Peace and the wife of one of the officers undertakes postal work.

There is some wild life on the island and the waters around it teem with fish, including shark, barracuda and tuna. There are many sea-birds and the island is particularly famed for the vast numbers of the wide-awake or hack-backed tern which breed there. In 1957 the British Ornithological Union Centenary Expedition visited the island and stayed there thirty-three months, studying the sea-birds and flora and fauna.

From 1855 until 1922 the stamps of Great Britain were used in Ascension, the first was the 1d. red-brown (1885), and, in all, thirteen different values, ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 10d., 1/- and 2/6d. appeared with the Ascension postmark. The last the 2/6d., was not introduced until 1918 and it remained in use until 1930. No other values were in use after 1922, when the first stamps proper to Ascension appeared.

Eight values of the St. Helena issue which appeared from 1912 onwards, overprinted “ASCENSION”, were used for the first stamps, ½d. black and green, 1d. green, 1½d. rose-scarlet, 2d. black and grey, 3d. bright blue, 8d. black and dull purple, 2/- black and blue on blue paper, and 3/-black and violet, all

Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3
typographed by De La Rue on Multiple Script CA watermarked paper, and 1/-black on green paper, also typographed by De La Rue, on Multiple Crown CA watermarked paper.

The design for the St. Helena stamps featuring the badge of St. Helena, which first appeared during 1922, was used for the next issue, but the name “Ascension” was printed in place of “St. Helena” and did not appear as an overprint. (Fig. 1.) It was typographed by De La Rue on Multiple Script CA watermarked paper and the first stamps appeared in 1924. There were twelve values in all, ½d. grey-black and black, 1d. grey-black and deep blue-green, 1½d. rose-red, 2d. grey-black and grey, 3d. blue, 4d. grey-black and black on yellow paper, 5d. purple and olive-green, 6d. grey-black and bright purple, 8d. grey-black and bright violet, 1/- grey-black and brown, 2/- grey-black and blue on blue paper and 5/- grey-black and black on blue paper.

In 1934 a new pictorial issue, designed for Ascension, was released. It was designed and recess printed by De La Rue on Multiple Script CA watermarked paper and covered ten values, ½d. black and violet, Georgetown (Fig. 2), 1d. black and emerald (Fig. 3), 2d. black and orange, 8d. black and sepia and 2/6d. black and bright purple, Ascension Island, 1½d. black and scarlet, The Pier, 3d. black and ultramarine, Long Beach, 5d. black and blue, Three Sisters, 1/-black and carmine, Sooty Tern and Wide-awake Fair and 5/- black and brown, Green Mountain.

Ascension participated in the general releases for the Silver Jubilee (1935) and the Coronation (1937). In 1938 the first stamps of a new issue appeared, which incorporated a portrait of King George VI. It was recess printed by De La Rue on Multiple Script CA watermarked paper and five of the designs for the previous issue were modified and used for eleven values, ½d. black and violet and 1/- black and sepia, Georgetown, 1d. black and green (Fig. 4), 2d. black and red-orange and 4d. black and ultramarine, Green Mountain, 1½d. black and vermilion (Fig. 5) and 2/6d. black and carmine, The Pier, 3d. black and ultramarine (Fig. 6) and 5/- black and yellow-brown, Long Beach (Fig. 7), and 6d. black and blue and 10/- black and bright purple, Three Sisters (Fig. 8). The colours for the 1d. were changed to black and yellow-orange in 1940, but they were changed back to black and green in 1949, when the Three Sisters design was used for this value. At the

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Fig. 4  Fig. 5  Fig. 6
same time the 1½d. was printed in black and rose-carmine and the 2d. in black and scarlet. The 3d. was printed in black and grey in 1940.

Ascension participated in the general releases for Victory (1946), the Royal Silver Wedding (1948), the 75th Anniversary of the Universal Postal Union (1949) and the Coronation (1953). In 1956 a new issue was released. It was recess printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. on Multiple Script CA watermarked paper, with a different design for each value, each incorporating a portrait of Her Majesty the Queen. There were thirteen values, ½d. black and brown, Water Catchment (Fig. 9), 1d. black and magenta, Map of Ascension, 1½d. black and orange, View of Georgetown, 2d. black and carmine-red, Map showing Cable Network (Fig. 10), 2½d. black and orange-brown, Mountain Road, 3d. black and blue, Boatswain Bird, 4d. black and deep turquoise green, Long Finned Tunny (Fig. 11), 6d. black and indigo, Rollers on the Seashore, 7d. black and deep olive, Young Turtles, 1/- black and vermillion, Land Crab, 2/6d. black and deep dull purple, Wide-awake (Sooty Tern), 5/- black and blue-green, Perfect Crater and 10/- black and purple, View of Ascension from North West.

**Fig. 7**  
**Fig. 8**  
**Fig. 9**  
**Fig. 10**  
**Fig. 11**

**TRADE NOTES**

The Amateur Collector Ltd., well-known for their specialized catalogue of Switzerland, are bringing out a new edition at the end of November, to be edited, as previously, by L. N. & M. Williams.

In spite of tremendous increased printing costs, price of catalogue will be only slightly above last year’s.

To be obtained in Canada from R. E. Elliott, Box 134, St. Johns, P.Q., or in the U.S. from Lindquist Publications, 153 Waverly Place, New York 14, N.Y.

**RECORD PRICES**

At the last minute before going to press we hear from Messrs. Robson Lowe in London that the unique Mauritius cover, the only one known bearing both the 1d and 2d Post Office stamps, was sold to Raymond Weill, of New Orleans, for the world record price of £28,000, about $84,000. The same stamps but off cover, both cancelled by one impression of the boxed “PAID” fetched £8,250, nearly $25,000.
### New Brunswick

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<th>S.G. No.</th>
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<th>6d yellow. Superb used, good margins.</th>
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<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pair of plate proofs in black on card of the 1/-</td>
<td>$36</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A single plate proof in black on card of the 1/-</td>
<td>$18</td>
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<tr>
<td>9a</td>
<td>1860/63</td>
<td>1c claret, horizontal pair, Imperforate between vertically, unused. Scarce.</td>
<td>$69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Nova Scotia 1851-1853

A fine clear strike on entire to New York of the red crowned circle 'PAID AT AMHERST N.S.', also 'ROBBINSTOWN' c.d.s. in red and '11½' in MS.

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| 2a & 5 | | Bisected 3d deep blue well tied to small piece and used with 6d yellow green. B.P.A. certificate | $360 |
| 3 | | 3d bright blue. Used. Superb with fine margins. | $54  |
| 3a | | Two examples of the 3d (one creased), with bisected 3d (7½d rate to England) used on part entire. Well tied. | $180 |
| 5 | | 6d yellow-green. Light postmark and very fine. Pair of plate proofs in black on card of the 1/- | $165 |

### Prince Edward Island

| 4 | 1861 | 6d yellow-green, unused, and well centered for this stamp. | $48  |
| 21 | 1863/68 | 1d yellow-orange, compound perf. 11 and 11½-12 O.G. | $36  |
| 22 | | 2d rose compound perf. 11 and 11½, unused. | $27  |
| 23 | | 3d blue compound perf. 11 and 11½, unused. | $24  |
| 30a | 1867/68 | 3d blue, mint horizontal pair imperforate between vertically. Very fine. | $60  |
| 31a | | 4d black, mint corner marginal horizontal pair imperforate between vertically. | $36  |
| 41b | 1872 | 6c black, mint marginal horizontal pair, imperf between vertically. | $54  |

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NuACE, Box 210, Reading, Mass. (Canadian purchases add 10% for exchange)

ACE ART COMPANY
Postage stamps now give a clue to the seasons. Many countries in recent years have printed special stamps for Christmas, a practice Canada started in 1898 with the issuing of a large-size world map stamp to mark inauguration of penny postage.

The stamps range all the way from portraying the religious theme of the Nativity to the gift and gourmet facets of the holiday season, as illustrated in this article.

Of the approximately 4,000 different new stamps issued throughout the world annually, several hundred are related to some religious theme. These include some for historic religious events, some for religious meetings and a growing number annually on the Christmas theme.

It is of interest to note that the predominantly Roman Catholic countries of Eastern Europe had many stamps with a religious theme before World War II. Since Communist régimes have been established in these countries, there have been few stamps featuring religious paintings, works of art or personalities. Among the exceptions are the stamps of East Germany and Poland issued a few years ago.

A practical purpose for the first Christmas stamp to be issued by the United States last season was to encourage the use of first-class mail for Christmas cards. The colourful four cent displaying an evergreen wreath and red bow adds a bright hue to the season's heavy mail.

Earliest Christmas in the Americas is portrayed in 1954 stamps of Haiti.

Haiti's 1954 Fort Nativité, where first Christmas in the Americas was celebrated.

Cuba had this festive turkey on 1955 Christmas stamp and Santa Claus on the 1954 one.
They depict an old drawing said to have been done by Christopher Columbus, of Fort Nativity, where Columbus spent the first Christmas in the New World.
Religious holidays have also been marked with special stamps by other religions. Israel for the Hebrew New Year, usually in September or October, annually releases special Holy Day stamps. In 1956 India, Ceylon, Burma, Cambodia, Thailand and Laos issued stamps for the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of Buddhism.
(Courtesy Canadian Weekly)

Netherlands' 1961 St. Nicholas on his Horse.
Austria's commemorative of Franz Grüber and Josef Mohr, authors of the hymn Silent Night, Holy Night.

New Zealand's Adoration of the Magi, by Dürer.
Rembrandt's Adoration of the Shepherds.
Colombia's 1963 Nativity, by Gregorio Vasquez.

Austria's 1948 stamp for Salzburg Cathedral rebuilding shows Madonna.
Austria's 1953 and 1954 Christmas Stamps.
The First Post Office In Canada

By Frank W. Campbell No. 7691

INTRODUCTION

The second centennial of the first three post offices in Lower Canada is during this year of 1963, for in 1763 the post offices of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers were started. There were no postal facilities to Upper Canada until Kingston opened in 1780.

After the Treaty of Paris was signed on February 10, 1763, Benjamin Franklin, who was during 1753/1774 deputy-postmaster general of British Colonial America (essentially Canada and United States of today), came to Quebec and started the postal system.

Franklin left in charge of postal activities at Quebec a justice of the peace named Hugh Finlay, who had been in Quebec for three years, and who spoke both English and French fluently. Hugh Finlay continued on as acting head of this postal service until about 1800. He opened post offices at Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, before mid-1763.

The first service in 1763 was a monthly passage to New York from Quebec, and local service when convenient to Three Rivers and Montreal.

During the 1759/1762 era the British Army did all the civil management of the newly acquired territory, and no postal facilities were arranged for. In the Clements library, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, are many feet of shelves of 1759/1840 Army correspondence from early Quebec, and no mention of postal affairs can be found therein.

Benjamin Franklin was dismissed from this New Canada postal service in 1774, at the start of the American Revolution. The United States army was in possession of Montreal from November 13, 1775, to about July of 1776, but no “American” marking or postal data of that period is known to me. A Mr. Mason was the American postmaster at Montreal then. During that period Mr. Finlay was in Quebec city which was besieged by the Americans, and he wrote a history of the siege.

In 1788, mail at Quebec was “closed” on Monday, to be sent to Montreal the following Thursday—the lapse of a few days being required to “bookkeep” each letter with the correct weight and rate, and write a way-bill with a list of each letter with its full address.

In the 1795 “Quebec Almanack”, is a stage coach table of the Quebec-Montreal trip of about 160 miles. This coach carried mail. The passenger rate was about a shilling for four miles, which probably included meals and lod-
ging, as trips took over a day, often nearly a week.

Early rates were payable in pennyweights and grains of silver, a “dwt.” of silver was worth about 3d. then. British and foreign currency was acceptable on an exchange table then in common usage.

Letters arriving from a ship that had no postal contract were charged a fee before being put into the regular mail.

In 1837, the headquarters of the postal service was in Quebec, with John Sewell in charge, and he also doubled as postmaster of Quebec. He had three clerks to assist in managing this work which covered all the detail concerning the 344 other post offices then in Upper-Lower Canada.

It was July 2, 1876, before through mail by railway was possible from Quebec to Halifax, and 1856 before railway through mail service was available to Windsor, Upper Canada.

Early postmarks often in time turned brownish as the sulphur in the preparation of black ink made from tannic acid taken from oak galls changes color, at times almost fading away. Early cancel inks were a big problem. If lamp black and linseed oil were used, the ink pad soon dried up. Some other oil mixtures gave off a bad odour. Water fluids rusted steel postmark instruments, and it was about 1830 before steel was comonly used in making the lettered handstamps.

QUEBEC CITY

The deputy-postmaster general of the Colony period always doubled as postmaster of Quebec until 1816. After 1816 the postmasters were, Henry Cowan, 1817/1824; Francis Bélanger, 1826/1828; John Bignell, 1829/1834; John Sewell, 1835/1842, etc.

Handstamped postmarkers were not in use in Quebec on opening day. In fact the exact official day of opening is not known.

The first mark, writing in red ink, known to me is “Q 3” on a letter to Montreal, October 12, 1764. The “3” is pennyweights of silver.

Quebec, as in Fig. A, is known on a letter dated June 24, 1765, and a 1764 date is reported, but not verified. This thin line marking bent and was pushed back in a series of about 40 copies I observed in Toronto archives. It was last reported used in 1792, with a long gap of years in which no report of its use is given. It wore badly. This is about the same size as the next item, Fig. B, but the first letter “Q” is decidedly smaller in this instrument.

Quebec of Fig. B in serif Caslon type was used at least 1772/1810. The strikes of this are poor and difficult to identify. “ship”, Fig. C, in very small letters was applied at Quebec. The 1776 copy I saw in Archives on a letter from London was rather dim, and could easily be overlooked.

The first round mark for Quebec, Fig. G, is noted for its dim, almost undecipherable strikes. For years I wondered what a clear copy would show, and, unexpectedly, in Toronto some years ago, I almost overlooked an “uninked” heavy strike, and I used a magnifying glass to make a drawing of it as Fig. G. Most noticeable is the closeness of the outer line to the letters, and in most strikes this outer line is absent on account of wear. The bottom triangle in my drawing is very correctly drawn. Spots in
the strikes on some covers are dried ink that has accumulated in the very shallow deepening of the unlettered part. Dates of 1776/1790 are reported.

In 1831 an order to England specified "the most modern and usable instrument" which is Fig. H.

The Bishop Mark for Quebec (Fig. F) was used in no other city in Canada, 1776/1798 being the years reported as having it. It is a month-day date, and no doubt a separate instrument was engraved for each day of the year. The IA or IV or AV confuses many. The letters "J" and "U" were finally added to the English alphabet in the mid-1700's, with scattered usage back near the year 1500. "I" meant "J" of today, "V" meant "U"—so IA is January, IV is June, AV is August. In the standard printer's upper case, "J" and "U" are after XYZ, as the layout of handset type was fitted to this archaic arrangement of letters.

An 1785/1786 woodcut postmark used this "I" for "J" in a newly located cover with "CITY St. JOHN N. BRUNSWICK."

This Bishop Mark was struck near any of the older Quebec postmarks or ratings, but it is seldom seen with no accompanying official handstamp or written rate.

In 1861 Henry Bishop in England started this mark, and probably 25 variations in size, shape, or letter arrangement could be located in its use throughout the British older postal system.

MONTREAL

The first postmaster in 1763 was John Thomas, followed by Edward William Gray, 1780/1784; Edward Edwards, 1785/1807; D. Sutherland, 1808/1816, etc.

The first Montreal marking known to me is a manuscript "m 15 (4 1/2)" on a November 10, 1764, letter to Quebec. "15" is the pennyweight of silver, and "4 1/2" is the cash equivalent in currency of the period.

A manuscript "Mont. Paid 4" on a December 12, 1767, letter to England.

In manuscript "Montl! 10;16" in 1770, would be 10 pennyweights and 16 grains of silver.

Montreal (Fig. I) circle, 1828/1834, was possibly made in the United States, being similar to the American ones of that era. Absence of the year in the dating was characteristic of United States marks then. Three Rivers had a duplicate mark in this style at that time.

No attempt at giving all the early Montreal marks has been made here.

THREE RIVERS

The first postmaster was Aaron Hart in 1763. My records have a gap to 1780. Samuel Sills, 1780/1801; Edward Sills, 1801/1824; John Bignell, 1825/1827; David Chisholm, 1828/1836; Jno. Robertson, 1837/1842; etc.
The earliest marked cover in Lower Canada I have heard of is in Canada archives, and is just a "3" on an August 26, 1763, letter from Three Rivers to Montreal. The "3" would be 3 pennyweights of silver.

Straight lines of Caslon type, Fig. E, with innumerable variations in letter spacing and use of * * * inserted have been reported or seen. The earliest known to me is May 29, 1778.

THREE RIVERS
E a 1794 date

A circle similar to Montreal's Fig. I is the complete assembly of Three Rivers markings until 1839 when a steel type dated, 30 mm. wide two-part-circles THREE RIVERS LC was sent from a large order made by a firm in England. Halifax, Nova Scotia, had had a post office opened in 1755, with a private mail forwarding service a year or so preceding this 1755 date. The private service advertised his getting letters away to foreign countries by the ship most likely to be fastest to the designated port.

Two books of mine mysteriously missing at a stamp show a year ago have interfered with postmaster dates herein. In the same city, the Jarrett catalogue has been long since missed from the city library shelf. Evidently some person has the start of a top notch philatelic library.

ATTENTION - ALL MEMBERS!

Within the next two months, each member will be receiving a bill covering his dues for 1964, which are the same as for 1963. We would like your complete co-operation in the payment of this bill within a few days of receiving it in order to cut down the expense of sending out reminders. You can assist in this economy drive by being PROMPT in sending your remittance.

Kindly note also the new ruling that the March-April Philatelist will NOT be mailed to you unless your 1964 dues are in the hands of the Secretary.

Thanking you for your Kind co-operation.

Walter F. Anderson, Secretary
Box 3144, Station C, Ottawa, Ont. Canada

"My dear John" - 1846 Version

By VERNON MCKENZIE, RPSC 7828

My maternal ancestors crossed over into what is now Ontario, from the New England states, and settled seven miles northwest of Fort Hope, at a place which became the Charlecote post office. Here my grandfather, born in 1828, supervised a PO which appears to have been discontinued about the turn of the century, when RFD was inaugurated.

I have not checked to find when grandfather's dining room alcove first became the repository of mail matter. In mid-nineteenth century mail for the Charlecote area was addressed to Port Hope and picked up whenever a farmer drove, or walked, into town. Family mythology suggests these forebears of mine must have done a lot of walking, as it is told that they arrived in Canada, after the War of 1812, with one very fine cow as their major possession.

Shortly after World War II, I had occasion to look through some family papers in the Charlecote home: the original house, built in 1828, still stands, though with various additions by successive generations. In an old trunk I found a batch of pre-adhesive letters. One of these has held my special attention, as it records the jilting of my maternal Grandfather 118 years ago. It may be said to have a philatelic, as well (Continued on page 271)
The designs of United States stamps have not been immune from imperfections. Unlike most countries, however, the United States has produced, among the designs which may be questioned, a fairly large proportion concerning which doubt only may be expressed. A number of the designs referred to below have been the subject of discussion or even controversy, and the certain presence of an error has not been established.

Some years ago I had an interesting exchange of correspondence with the late Stephen G. Rich, the well-known and widely-read writer on things philatelic. He was much interested in errors of design—he called them "Errors of Fact"—and drew my attention to a number of those referred to below.

1847

5c.—The portrait of Benjamin Franklin is based on a portrait by J. B. Longacre, but is in reverse.

1860 - 1861 - 1869 - 1870

24c.—The words expressing the denomination, "TWENTY FOUR", should be hyphenated.

1893—Columbus

The 1c. value, from the painting by Powell, shows Columbus in sight of land. He is clean-shaven. The 2c. value shows him on the next day, having landed, wearing a beard. The only contemporary portrait, now in a private gallery in Como, Italy, shows him as clean-shaven.

1898—Trans-Mississippi

81.—The vignette is described as picturing Western cattle in a storm. One would suppose that it portrays cattle in the Western U.S. The design is, however, after a painting by J. A. MacWhirter called "The Vanguard", which shown a group of Scottish cattle in the Western Highlands.

1901—Pan-American

4c.—It has been said that the motor vehicle, shown here being driven past the Capitol in Washington, is a Brough-am, in which the driver should have been on the right side. Others have said it is an Electric Vehicle Company's cab, on which the controls were centred. On the stamp the driver appears to be seated on the left side.

1920—Pilgrim

This is the only U.S. issue that does not include the name of the country.

1922—Regular

25c.—This is supposed to show a view of the American Falls at Niagara as seen from Goat Island. Many believe, however, that it is a view of the Canadian Horseshoe Falls.

85.—The inscription identifies the head of the statue shown in the vignette as "America". This statue, the work of Thomas Crawford and erected in 1863, is known, however, as "Armed Freedom". The complete statue is shown on the 3c. value of the National Capital Sesquicentennial issue of 1950.

1925—Norse-American

5c.—The Viking ship is shown flying the Stars and Stripes. There is no error, however, as the ship was a replica which flew the U.S. flag when in American waters.

1932—Olympic Winter Games

The ski jumper shown on this stamp does not exhibit Olympic skill, as the skis appear to cross.

1936—Army

4c.—General Lee is shown with the badges of rank of a U.S. Colonel, the highest rank he attained in the U.S. forces. One would think that, because his principal fame rests on his generalship in the Confederate Army, the bad-
ges would be those of a general. Stonewall Jackson has, on the other hand, two stars and another four-pointed emblem on his collar, which appear to indicate the rank of General, although his highest rank (and this was in the Confederate Army) was Lieutenant General.

1939—Baseball Centennial
A game called “Baseball” was played in England as early as 1744, and in America by 1778. A New Haven publisher brought out a book of rules in 1839, but the game was certainly not invented or named by Abner Doubleday in that year.

1944—Trans-Continental Railroad
The Stars and Stripes and the smoke from the locomotive are blowing in opposite directions.

1945—Army
The design shows six 2B-9’s flying over the Keystone Division marching through Paris after the Liberation in 1944. There was, in fact, no air cover on this occasion, nor were there any planes of this type in Europe at that time.

1948—Mississippi Territory
The seal of the Territory, reproduced on the stamp, contains an error in spelling made at the time the seal was designed. The name of the Territory was spelled “Mississipi”, omitting the fourth “s”. The present seal of the State spells the name correctly.

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1948—Moina Michael
The inscription states that Moina Michael was the “founder” of the Memorial Poppy. A woman could, and in this instance did, choose or recommend that a poppy be worn or displayed as a symbol, but she cannot found it.

1951—Colorado Statehood
The Mount of the Holy Cross, a peak in the Sawatch Mountains, was so called because two snow-filled crevasses once formed a large cross near the top of the mountain. In 1929 the peak was designated as a National Monument. One crevasse later crumbled away and by
1950, before the stamp was issued, the cross was no longer apparent. The mountain was, therefore, removed from the list of National Monuments.

1951—Battle of Brooklyn

The retreat from Long Island, pictured on the stamp, took place at night, but here it is shown occurring in daylight. Also, the hill on Manhattan Island, back of Washington’s head, is grossly exaggerated.

1952—Betsy Ross

Historians now agree that Betsy had nothing to do with the design of the flag she is shown, on this stamp, displaying to Washington. The original flag of the Revolution, without the stars, was exactly like that of the East India Company. A leading American authority, M. M. Quaife, stated that complete obscurity shrouds the birth of the Stars and Stripes. No one at the time recorded the name of the creator or claimed the honour for himself.

1952—A.A.A.

Most cars in use in the U.S. in 1902 had the driver’s seat on the right, but the one shown on this stamp, perhaps a Knox or a Warwick, has it on the left.

1952—Gutenberg

This stamp depicts Johann Gutenberg showing the proof of the first Bible to Duke Adolf of Nassau, the Elector and Archbishop of Mainz. The latter, in lay nobleman’s clothing, should have been shown in clerical robes. The design was based on a mural by Edward Lan ning, in the New York Public Library.

1954—Lewis and Clark Expedition

The central design is intended to portray the landing of Lewis and Clark on the banks of the Missouri preparatory to going into winter quarters. The Postmaster General indicated that the two figures in the foreground are Lewis and Clark, and behind them stand the Shoshone Indian girl Sacagawea and her husband, Charbonneau, a French Canadian trapper and interpreter. As a matter of historical fact, neither Sacaga wea nor her husband was with the expedition at that time.
1957—Alexander Hamilton
This stamp and one issued by Saint Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla show Hamilton's year of birth as 1757. The weight of historical evidence is now in favour of 1755. Historians digging into the colonial archives of St. Croix, Virgin Islands, where Hamilton's mother died, found court records which support the latter date. Hamilton’s biographer, Broadus Mitchell, believes he was born on January 11th, 1755.

1960—Credo
The word “Credo”, the Latin for “I believe”, is misused.

Each stamp is supposed to exhibit a reproduction of the signature of the writer of the words quoted. The signature of Washington is, however, not a facsimile. It was apparently altered so that it could be more clearly read, but the genuine signature displays a firm character which is lacking in the pseudo version depicted on the stamp.

Air Post
1927—Lindbergh
The map exhibits a number of errors, for example, Newfoundland appears as three islands and England is quite inaccurately drawn.

1935—Transpacific
“TRANS—PACIFIC” should be an unhyphenated word.

1939—Transatlantic
“TRANS-ATLANTIC” should be an unhyphenated word.

1941
The plane is a composite one, made up of features of various planes. It would not be capable of sustained flight, and so should not have been shown in the air.

(Continued on page 267)
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The HOLLOW TREE

By ED. RICHARDSON (R.P.S.C. 6991)
303 PIN OAK DR., LA MARQUE, TEXAS, U.S.A.

#665—"SPECIMEN" STAMPS
Actually after the Pence and 1859 issues one sees very few Canadian "Specimens". One sees an occasional small queen so handstamped, and of course earlier proofs with "specimen" overprints in varying colors, size and direction.

The Diamond Jubilee "Specimens" have long been known as has the 20c Edward. But others I had never seen before. Therefore I was quite surprised to note a large variety of normal stamps handstamped "SPECIMEN" in a sale last winter. The sale included:—
- 20c. and 50c. Widow Weeds
- 50c. - $5 Diamond Jubilee
- 20c. Diamond Jubilee (sans-serif var.)
- Maple Leaf Issue complet
- The original Numeral Issue values complete (this does not include the 2c. carmine, 7c. or 20c. values).
- The Edward Issue complete except for the 50c.

Here was a most unusual lot. We have since added the Maple Leaf set to our own collection and find that the "SPECIMEN" overprint is exactly the same as that on the Diamond Jubilee issue. We have not seen the others but suspect that they too were with a similar overprint.

Neither Boggs' nor Holmes' listed these other than teh Diamond Jubilee and 20c. Edward.

* * *

#666—MORE CANADIAN SIBERIAN EXPEDITION COVERS
Last winter I had the good fortune to add some FOUR covers to my little collection of Canadian Siberian Expedition covers. They all came from one correspondence. The earliest was dated Nov. 23, 1918,—the latest was March 26th, 1919. The lot was obtained from the soldier who wrote the letters back home, and all covers were in fairly nice condition. According to this former soldier "From October 26, 1918 to June 1919 I was stationed in Vladivostock with the No. 11 Stationary Hospital, leaving in June for home."

* * *

#667—ANOTHER U.S. CIVIL WAR .. PATRIOTIC USED FROM CANADA
Some time ago we were shown a rather interesting, but badly scuffed up cover. It was from Toronto to So. New Berlin, N.Y. It was prepaid with three pairs of the 5c. beaver, all cancelled with the familiar Toronto grid cancel. The stamps, like the cover were also rather scuffed.

Never the less it was an interesting and valuable cover. The left end bore
CANADA

Here is a partial list of philatelic Canadiana that we can use for cash (U.S.A. or Canadian funds as desired). Clip this advertisement and save for future reference. We would especially like to hear from dealers, collectors, trustees of estates, anyone at all who may secure any Canadian stamps in value of at least $10.00 per lot to any size available. In the case of larger bulky lots please advise what is for sale. Non-bulky lots may be sent by registered mail AT ANYTIME WITHOUT WRITING FIRST, either priced or for our offers. We have been in business for 42 years and are life members of the A.P.S., R.P.S. of Canada, members of S.P.A., Collectors Club, B.N.A.P.S., C.S.D.A., etc.

WANTED TO BUY

1. Canadian imperforates and part perforates, all years and issues listed and unlisted in any quantity.
2. Errors of all types, major and minor. For example we purchased and sold over 100 of the famous Seaway Invert. ALWAYS INTERESTED IN ANY DISCOVERIES which will handle either by outright purchase or on commission basis, whichever is desired.
3. Canadian plate blocks, collections and accumulations. Urgently needed all Elizabethan G. overprinted plate blocks from 1953 to date and all values 1c to 1.00.
4. Regular postage, everything from 1851 to date, mint and used. WE DO NOT REQUIRE ORDINARY PACKET STAMPS. 19th century Canada can be used in any condition from damaged to superb.
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We can use mint U.S.A., Canada and Newfoundland stamps suitable for postage at face value in payment for any of the above offers.

K. BILESKI, STATION "B"

WINNIPEG  CANADA
the patriotic design in multicolors. It showed "Jeff Davis" with the "Stars and Bars" in the background. Two men hold a northern soldier, and another drags in a dead one. Various captions read "Blood Money, or how Southern Rebels encourage piracy", — "Southern Bounty" and "First Pirate to Jeff. Davis—'We want our $25 for this live Northerner'—Second Pirate 'Yes and I want $20 for this dead one'."

The 30c. rate is rather unusual—triple rated to the US. We only wish it had been a bit nicer!

#668—COUNTERFEIT PORT HOOD PROVISIONALS

I had seen some poorly done fake "Port Hood" surcharges on 1/3rd and 2/3rd portions of the 3c. carmine numeral issue, as these are quite common. A number of years ago someone in the Toronto area made a number of these, just to sell as fakes. They are not even good fakes, since invariably they are on used copies with the wrong date, and even with the portions of the wrong "town" or province showing in the postmark.

Something altogether different however were two recent additions to my reference collection. The first is a large piece with the 2/3rds portion tied nicely with the correct type "Port Hood, N.S." cancel of "Ja 5 99." Here we have not only the forged surcharge "2" on the 2/3rd stamp, but we have an exceedingly well done forged cancellation as well. The second is similar except that tied to piece are two right hand 1/3rd portions surcharged "1". What disturbs me is the fact that the cancel is an almost perfect forgery of that illustrated on pages 336-337 of Boggs' "Canada".

Of course, we still feel that there never was any reason to justify Scott and Gibbons ever listing the Port Hood varieties in the first place. We think someone was given a "snow job". They supposedly were not used but one day—January 5th. The new rate went into effect on January 1st. The Port Hood postoffices could have received ample supplies of the new denomination with 24 hours by rail out of Halifax,—yet we have a provisional 4 days later! Sorry, even their inclusion in Boggs does not make them smell any better!

#669—1898 ALBINO ENVELOPE "WIDOW" DESIGN

For the most part we are not much interested in the numerous Albino varieties of Canadian postal stationery. Albino prints are of course those where the envelopes received the impression of the die but without any ink. They have been reported for most issues and in 20th century issues in particular they appear to occur frequently enough to make them quite common.

However, among the 19th century issues, while they may have occurred on almost all issues, they do not appear to be very plentiful,—and therefore when we picked up a copy of an Albino printed 1898 Widow design envelope,—Holmes' #1012, we were very happy to add it to
our collection. Holmes listed this in earlier editions as #1012b.

Albino prints of the following other issues were formerly listed by Holmes:—
#1006 3c. Red 1888 5½ x 3 1/8
#1008 3c. Red 1888 6 x 3 3/8
#1024 2c. Red King Edward
#1027 2c. Red Geo. V. 1912 Die II
#1035 3c. Brown Geo. V. 1912 6 ½ x 6 ½
3 5/8 Die II
—and several King George VI issues.

#670—POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN U.S. AND CANADA—
By SUSAN MCDONALD

Under the title of “Canada-U.S. Agreement of 1875 Ended Complex Systems of Exchange” an excellent article appeared in the Postal History Journal #9, by Susan McDonald. It is profusely illustrated with “cross-the-border” covers, and covers the period 1763 - 1875. The 19 pages of text and illustrations is one of the finest summaries of U.S. - Canadian Postal arrangements that this writer has come across in a long time. Most Canadian postal history students will find the article both informative and interesting reading.

#671—SMITH’S FALLS OLD HOME WEEK FLAG CANCEL OF 1950

The reprint edition of McCready’s handbook on Canadian Flag Cancellations illustrated for the first time a rather modern flag cancel used at Smiths Falls, Ont. The banner carried the legend in three lines “1950 / Old Home Week / June 30 - July 8”. According to McCready “Used about a month but very few covers came out that did not have a distorted cancellation”.

What we want to know,—is where are even these “covers with distorted cancellations”? In our own collection all we have is a 2 x 4. Although we listed this in our listing of flag cancels in a series of articles written for BNA TOPICS, and indicated then that the cancel needed confirmation, — not one single collector has so far reported having this cancel! This in spite of the fact that approximately 75 collectors have assisted in bringing the record up to date on other flag cancels. Surely there must be in existence more than just this poor example in our collection, —from which McCready no doubt made his drawing.

HELP!

#672—CIGARETTE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT CARDS OF WORLD WAR I AND II

These interesting cards which were provided members of the armed forces to acknowledge receipt of a gift of cigarettes, are a long neglected sideline. In our book they are every bit as interesting and attractive as Patriotics, and with their EFO markings, and regimental cachets,—have a place in any collection of Canadian Military mail. While we have seen numerous examples used during World War II,—so far we have only seen one design, with one sub-type, used in World War I. I’m certain there must have been a great many more.
#673—EXCISE STAMPS FOR LIQUOR

Back in packet #569 we discussed these denominational liquor stamps, bearing the values of either 1/5c. or 1c. We noted then that they were used at least as far back as 1889 and continued up thru 1929, and noted some 46 varieties.

B.N.A. REVENUE NEWSLETTER (issued by the Canadian Revenue Study Group), in its third and fifth issue, published a listing of the known varieties. These totalled 57 as follows:

- 1/5 c. ........................................ 19 varieties
- 1c. ........................................... 38 varieties

We suggest that anyone collecting the Federal Revenues of Canada should not wait until these are listed in the revenue catalogues, to get started on them, as many of them will no doubt turn out to be quite scarce.

#674—UNSEVERED PAIR OF 1c. SCROLL POSTCARDS—HOLMES #1411a

It is not unusual to see unsevered pairs, blocks or even sheets of Canadian post cards of recent vintage. They are available to patrons in sheet form for printing advertising messages, etc. However the earlier cards are not commonly seen in unsevered condition. Therefore we think it worthwhile to report that there exists unsevered pairs at least of the 1c. orange Scroll card with the single line English inscription in black.

#675—UNUSUAL RYRIE - BIRKS SPECIAL — ORDER ENVELOPE PADPOST

Last Christmas, Vinnie Greene, FRPSC, sent us a most unusual "Christmas Present" in the form of a large Special-Order envelope, Holmes #1084b (size K, tab). Had it been just another special-order envelope there would have been no problem,—it would have gone directly to that collection. But because it was unusual, we have problems aplenty.

It could have also gone into our collection of Pre-cancelled postal stationery, as it bore the printed "simulated machine cancel" type precancel from Toronto. Printed in green.

Where it ended up however was in our collection of PADPOSTS,—pictorial advertising on postal stationery. In spite of its size, 10½ x 8¼, it bore a very attractive over-all pictorial design, all in deep green and orange, and advertising the jewelry firm of "Ryrie-Birks, Limited, Diamond Merchants, Yonge and Temperance, Toronto — The Store with the Christmas Spirit".

It is items like this one which explains why Canadian postal stationery is enjoying tremendous popularity!

ERRORS ...... from page 262

Special Delivery
1922

The motorcycle is an Indian of the early 1920's, which had a leaf-spring arrangement over the front wheel. The spring fork has been omitted.

1925

20c.—This Pierce Arrow truck is said to have the driver, the gears and the levers improperly located.

Parcel Post

10c.—New York Harbour has been rearranged. The lower Manhattan skyline has been put onto Staten Island. The ship is shown heading directly for the Gowanus shore of Brooklyn. The original photograph from which the design was taken is reproduced in King and Johl.

Newspaper, Parcel Post Postage Due, Envelope, Official Envelope and Revenue

The words expressing the denominations "TWENTY FOUR" and "TWENTY FIVE" should be hyphenated. In the 1875 - 1894 newspaper set there are ten values, from the 24c. to the $48, which should have hyphens.

CONFEDERATE STATES

Mt. Lebanon.—The design of this stamp was cut in positive, on a wooden block. When the block was inked and the stamp printed all the parts which should have come out in colour were white, and vice versa, and the design was in reverse.
(Edmonton) Gateway to the Great North-West
Open for Canpex '64

FROM WINDSOR — Canada's Most Southerly City, Site of Canpex '62
TO EDMONTON — Canada's Most Northerly City, Site of Canpex '64

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, now in its 45th year, will hold its Canadian National Philatelic Exhibition, May 14, 15, and 16, 1964, at the MACDONALD HOTEL, IN EDMONTON, ALBERTA. The Edmonton Stamp Club, Chapter Six of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, will be the host under the chairmanship of its President, Mr. G. Clarke Bolton and his Convention Committee.

THE MACDONALD HOTEL is situated high on the bank of the North Saskatchewan River and is only a short distance from the Province of Alberta's Legislative Buildings, now built where HISTORIC FORT EDMONTON used to stand. This area was originally a part of the territory granted to the Hudson's Bay Company by Royal Charter in 1670, and part of the City of Edmonton is still known as the "Hudson's Bay Reserve".

When the Northwest Territories were transferred to the Dominion Government in 1869, this land opened up with the coming of the Surveyors, the early Missionaries, and the Adventurers, and the Royal Northwest Mounted Police was established to keep the law in 1873. With the coming of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885, settlers rapidly followed, and the Province of Alberta was finally created in 1905, with Edmonton as the Capital.

SITES OF INTEREST to Philatelists and vacationers alike are the adjacent towns of St. Albert and Fort Saskatchewan. Rocky Mountain House and Red Deer (once called Red River Crossing in stagecoach days) will be names familiar to students of early Canadian History.

EDMONTON'S MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, home base for many of the early "Bush Pilots", is another interesting spot, together with Pioneer Village and Elk Island Park, where buffalo can still be seen at large.

IF MOTORING to EDMONTON, take the Trans-Canada Highway to Calgary, then turn north onto the road to Alaska and step in the footsteps of early explorers and map-makers.

Let Edmonton—Gateway to the Great Northwest — modern city of over one quarter million people, show you where history was made, where oil was discovered and where THE FRIENDLIEST WESTERN WELCOME awaits you.

Your trip to CANPEX '64 will not be complete without a visit to JASPER AND BANFF National Parks in the beautiful Rockies and a circle tour may take you to our sister City of the Foothills, Calgary.

You may want to follow the 30-mile DINOSAUR TRAIL in the Red Deer Valley at Drumheller or journey South to FORT MACLEOD, the First Post of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, established in 1874.

PLAN NOW to attend Canpex '64 and address enquiries to . . CANPEX—BOX #399 EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA.

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STAMPS WANTED

Highest cash prices paid for collections, singles and accumulations, especially Canada and Newfoundland. If you are selling, write us for best offer. Try our approvals — Largest Stock — State countries desired.

J. ETHIER
BOX 117—OSHAWA, ONT
(Member RPSC, APS, BNAPS, CDSA)
MAGNIFICENT NEW HARRIS ALBUMS NOW AVAILABLE

Citation Album — World Wide Album by H. E. Harris & Co. ........................................ $21.95
Standard Album — Newest World Wide Album by H. E. Harris & Co. .......................... 15.95
Manilla Stock Sheets — Heavy quality clear manilla — 8½ x 11 — 12 pockets ...................... .20
   Package 50 for .............................. 5.00 Net
Manilla Approved Cards 9⅞ x 3⅝ — 3 pockets .................................................. .05
   Package 50 for .............................. 2.00 Net
Dennison Stamp Hinges #64, prefolded, 1000 per packet ........................................ 11.00
   Box of 50 packets for ..................... .25
Canada Stock Book Album — 2"x3" ring Stamp Album. Blue vinyl padded cover —
   gold embossed double booster style, reg. Retail $5.95.
   SPECIAL SALE PRICE ............................. 8.95
Stock books — quality stock books from Germany —
   XN — 4⅞ x 6⅛ — 6 pages, 25 strips ........................................... .60
   VN — 4⅞ x 6⅛ — 12 pages, 72 strips ........................................... 1.15
   WN — 4½ x 6½ — 8 pages, 48 strips ............................................. .75
Sheet Protectors — Special — almost clear polyethylene with black insert card,
   3 hole punched — each .......................... .15

BOOKS ON STAMPS & COINS
Canada Basic Stamp Catalogue, 2nd Edition, K. Blieski ............................................ 2.00
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Ask for our 1963 40-page Coin & Stamp Catalogue to be sent free of charge.
Special Dealer Circulars available.  Regular Dealer Discounts allowed.

REGENCY COIN & STAMP CO. LIMITED
157 Rupert Ave, E. Winnipeg, Manitoba

The Official O.H.M.S. overprint on the 1946 Peace $1 in a plate block showing one
stamp with the missing period error. This rare item is one of the many highlights
from the George Ludlow Lee Collection of Canadian Plate Blocks which will be
auctioned by H. R. Harmer, Inc. New York, on December 9 and 10.
SPECIAL AUCTION SALE,
November 14, 15, 16, 1963
THE WHOLE WORLD,
including Rarities, Specialties of Classical and 20th Century stamps, Special Collections and Lots by Countries.
Interesting for the very advanced and the General Collector and for dealers.
3000 Lors, 30 Photoplates.
Ask for free catalog.
FRED RICH
55 WEST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

NORTH HATLEY
P.O. CENTENARY

North Hatley, P.Q., which as many philatelists will recall was the site of the 1961 Convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, is this year celebrating the centenary of the opening of its first post office. A special cancellation marking the centenary has been used on mail handled at the North Hatley Post Office. Special celebrations took place on August 10 under the auspices of the Local Branch of the Royal Canadian Legion which arranged for a special medal to be struck for the occasion.

A. J. Gordon. He was followed by James Reilly who held office from 1865-66. B. LeBaron became postmaster in 1867 and was succeeded by J. B. LeBaron who was postmaster until 1914.

T. V. Reed was postmaster from 1914 until 1936, J. A. Seguin 1936/1955, J. H. Boucher 1955/56, G. F. Woodard 1956/57 and in 1957 the present postmaster Francis Stone was appointed.

It is interesting to note that the income of the post office in North Hatley in 1864 amounted to some $67.00 in 1868 to $76. and in 1871 to $198.71. The first two figures are estimates based on five times the postmaster's salary as the exact income was not noted for these years. The 1871 figure is exact as in the P.M.G.'s report. It is said that the first mail handled in 1863 consisted of six letters.

Thanks are due to Frank W. Campbell of Royal Oak, Michigan, for much of this information about the early years of the post office in North Hatley. Mr.

(Continued on page 277)
DEAR JOHN ....... from page 258
as personal, appeal, on three counts:
1. An early Valentine cover.
2. A pre-stamp cover with the clear strike (not too common): DARLING- TON, U.C. Fe 14 1846 (2-ring half circle)
3. And — as my Grandfather's name was John Elihu Beebe—this might be the earliest known "Dear John" letter!
The letter is written in "free verse." It is unsigned. But, unless my grand- father had an unusual reputation as a Gay Lothario, it is certain that he would have known the identity of the writer. He was 17 at the time. Whether they ever "made up," and whether he ever married her and she became my maternal Grandmother, I don't know.

I append the letter. About two or three words I am uncertain; for example, I don't see quite how "thrust" fits in, but the word is quite legible. The letter is the work of one well-edu- cated, for those days, in rural Ontario. It is written on school exercise ruled paper, in ink now somewhat faded, and apparently with a quill pen.

Clark Feb 14th 1846

My dear John:
John I believed thee true
And I was blessed in thus believing;
But now I mourn that I ever knew
A boy so fair and so deceiving.
Few have ever loved like me
O I have loved thee too sincerely
And few have every deceived like thee
Alas! deceived me to severely.
Fare thee well,
Fare thee well yet think a while
On one whose bosom bleeds to doubt thee
Who now would rather thrust (?) than smile
Fare thee ill I think of thee
Though lovest me in any bitter token
For see distracting boy — see
My peace is gone my heart is broken
Fare thee well.
(Don’t blame the young lady of Clark
too severely for writing "to severely."
In three decades of university teaching
I’ve had that particular adverb mangled by several 20th Century students.)
Operation Eclipse
By J. C. ARNELL

On Saturday, 20 July 1963, a group of scientists from the Dominion Observatory and the National Research Council in Ottawa, the University of Saskatchewan and Oxford University, England made measurements of the total eclipse of the sun from an airborne laboratory over Great Slave Lake. This laboratory was a Royal Canadian Air Force YUKON transport aircraft, which had been modified to hold the various pieces of scientific apparatus.

The operation had been planned over a twenty-one month period beginning with an exploratory meeting in October 1961. This meeting was called by the RCAF to investigate with interested scientists the types of experiments which might be contemplated. From this came the definition of the size and complexity of the scientific apparatus to be installed and the necessary support services. It was decided at the outset that a large air transport capable of flying at 30,000 feet was required and this led to the choice of the YUKON.

In order to meet the astronomers' needs, it was planned to view the eclipse over Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories, just where the Mackenzie River leaves the lake. This was the only location along the entire path of the eclipse where the sun was at right angles to the track of the moon's shadow. As it was planned to fly along the eclipse path to lengthen the period of totality, this was the only place where the sun would shine directly in the windows on the south side of the aircraft and into the various pieces of apparatus.

There were two types of experiments planned, those directed at the eclipsed sun and those concerned with measurements of the suddenly darkened sky. Two scientific groups measured different aspects of the solar corona. This the envelope of glowing gases which extends out from the sun's disc for hundreds of thousands of miles. The other experiments were concerned with searching for the glow produced by the air molecules at extremely high altitudes when activated by sunlight and for daytime aurora. In addition, visual and photographic observations of the eclipsed sun were made for the scientific record.

Two preparatory flights were made to the Great Slave Lake area before the final operation. The first on 3 June 1963 was to investigate the navigational problems in a region almost without ground-based navigational aids, while the second was a full dress rehearsal on 18 July 1963. All these flights originated from Ottawa and used Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie River as the turning point for the return flight to Ottawa. Fort Simpson was chosen as the start of the run up the Mackenzie River to the point of interception of totality. This provided a distance of about 175 miles and about 25 minutes for the scientists to make last minute adjustments to their apparatus and for the aircrew to align (Continued on page 288)
From Parliament Hill

by HANS REICHE (R.P.S.C. 6397)

The recent find of a badly perforated sheet of the 10 cents Eskimo stamp created quite a stir amongst collectors of varieties. The find was well advertised in various magazines. The almost "imperforate between" appearance of the sheet gave rise to the value of the sheet. The plate inscription, normally cut off, appeared at the bottom of a pair of stamps and only below this were the perforations. The sheet has now been broken up into various blocks and the asking price for such an oddity seems reasonable.

A brief look around the Coin and Stamp Show held recently in Toronto, when on my way back home from the USA, was revealing in as far as I could find only two tables with stamps amonst almost 70 coin dealers. I began to wonder how it is possible to sell coins of very recent vintage in complete rolls for double face value when I am certain no one would give me even face for my numerous sheets of recent Canadian commemorative stamps. I would be interested knowing the value of the $50,000 bill which I saw on exhibition? I guess that one beats even the Hawai Missionary 2 cents stamp.

The stamp season has begun and with it the auctions. Have you ever looked into an auction catalogue? Even if you do not buy through auctions it is a lot of fun and education, besides giving rise to a lot of jealousy. But there is one thing which intriguers me. The majority of auction firms try to sell choice items, stamps which are not common and which one can not find easily in dealers' stocks. I am sure it is the pride of every collector to collect only nice, undamaged stamps. After all you do not want to show at a club meeting, or to another collector friend a page full of dirty, torn or faded stamps. From experience at club auctions, it seems impossible to sell any stamp even only slightly damaged, but there are auction catalogues which seem to specialize in selling damaged stamps. I have noted one in which not a single stamp amongst over 500 lots was sound. Descriptions were common such as: hidden thin spot, filled-in thin, very fine appearance but repaired, tropical stains (whatever that means), transparent smudge cancel (I guess a cancel which when holding the stamp against a strong light, will show the light through?), few snipped perforations (well, imperforated stamps are scarcer anyway), sold as is (now you try to figure out a bid for that one), unhinged but stuck to page (I guess another way of saying collect only unhing-
CANADA PENCE

1. 1851 12d. black proof opt. "Specimen" vertically in carmine, marg. block of 4. $ 525.
2. 1851 Laid 3d. on cover to London, C.W. with Hamilton c.d.s. .................. $ 120.
3. 1851 Laid 6d. slate violet, huge copy superb used. .................................. $ 270.
4. 1851 Laid 6d. brown purple, large copy with light central target cancel. .......... $ 225.
5. 1852/7 thin wove 6d. slate violet, fresh used. A rare stamp. .................. $ 255.
6. 1852/7 medium wove 3d. red, fine copy on E. Toronto - St.Catherines. Transfer roller relief break very evident. ........................................... $ 105.
7. 1852/7 medium wove 6d. slate violet, attractive used copy with very light cancel ................................................................. $ 225.
8. 1852/7 medium wove 6d. greenish grey, large copy with rare cancel of blue squares. ................................................................. $ 285.
9. 1852/7 thick hard paper, 6d. slate violet, large copy showing marginal inscription at left & with very light cancel. ...................... $ 675.
10. 1852/7 thick soft wove paper, 6d. reddish purple large attractive copy lightly creased but cancelled with MAIL BAG SEAL. Probably unique. .................. $ 450.
11. 1857 thin soft ribbed paper, 3d. red, incredible copy, showing marginal inscription on right hand side and large portion of adjoining stamp below with very light cancellation. Has minute thin in one margin. .................. $ 128.
12. 1855 10d. on thin wove, attractive used copy of the "wide" setting ................ $ 255.
13. 1855 10d. on thin wove, similar to above but of the "narrow" setting........ $ 225.
14. 1855 10d. on thin wove, large copy with light cancellation showing re-entry No. 1 ................................................................. $ 360.
15. 1855 10d. on medium wove, very large used example. .................. $ 300.
16. 1857 7½d. deep yellow green, f.u. with "21" in circle cancellation ........ $ 480.
17. 1857 ½d. deep rose, superb mint. ..................................................... $ 135.
18. 1857 ½d. deep rose, fine copy with "Vancouver" c.d.s. .................. $ 75.
19. 1858/9 6d. brownish grey, brilliant unused and a great rarity. ................ $ 555.
20. 1858/9 6d. brownish grey, a remarkably well centred copy on entire to New York. Most unusual in this condition and a great rarity. .................. $1050.

W. E. LEA (PHILATELISTS) LTD.
446 STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2
ed stamps?). And so it goes. I hope you are not the buyers of such stamps because the only place you may ever have a chance of selling such items back is the place you bought them from.

This brings up the other problem of a standard for description of the condition of stamps. I have seen attempts to come up with a standard but I have never seen anyone following it. A good deal of reluctance by collectors to buy in auctions stems from this fact.

There are collectors of stamps who like to create art work by arranging their material in combination with other art items. Mr. R. Friedler, of Clinton N.Y., is such a man. Every day he sits with his stamps, scissors, glue and other tools cutting out portions of the stamp designs and gluing bits by bits together into picture. These stamp pictures have been displayed at various art shows and although he has been asked by some to turn professional he has refused and likes to keep his stamp art a hobby.

Here in the Capital a number of large collections have changed hands recently. Figures quoted for these sales are in the four and five digits. One of the collections is one of the finest specialized Canadian in the classic stamp area. Another one consisted of over twenty volumes Canadian and BNA material. A large precancel collection (Continued on page 292)

A VERY INTERESTING COVER

Covers carried by Canadian packet via Quebec required 6p sterling (or 7½p currency); covers carried by British packet via New York required 8p sterling equal to 10p currency. Canadian packet letters were required to be marked “via Canadian packet”. It is believed that this cover was originally handed in with 7½p currency postage upon it; a mail clerk advised the sender (before post-marking it) that the letter would not catch the Canadian packet and that additional postage was necessary. An error, by someone mixing up sterling rates with currency rates, resulted in the addition of a further ¾p (the rose lilac shade) making 8p currency, believed to be sufficient for the British packet. By reason of the short postage, the cover received in due course the MORE TO PAY mark and the 2(p) sterling postage due marking (applied on board the Cunard ship).

(Courtesy H. R. HARMER Inc., New York)
B. N. A.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION

NOVEMBER 28 and 29

With strength in

CANADA

including a block of the
6d. and a mint 1/-.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
(with colour plate) $3 including second class air mail postage.

ROBSON LOWE LTD.


When replying to this advertisement please mention that you saw it in
"The Canadian Philatelist".
• VICTORIA
Henry Whittaker, of the Vancouver Island P.S. was awarded the Western Stamp Collector’s Trophy, Gold Medal, for his exhibit of Sudan at the Northwest Federation’s Exhibition in Tacoma.

The Greater Victoria P.S.’s STAMPING GROUND gives out an interesting little item. Members are advised, if on a trip to Vancouver, to take also a trip on a travelling post office, the M.V. SCENIC which makes a daily trip up Howe Sound and Burrard Inlet to Indian Meadows and return. The ship stops at many places to deliver and pick up mail. There is a complete post office aboard, the captain being the postmaster. The cancellation reads “Burrard Inlet, B.C.” and is the only thing of its kind in the West.

• SYDNEY
The Sydney S.C., is trying to bring together a strong Maritime section within the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, in view of the difficulties of travelling to Ontario or further West. If Sydney, Truro, Antigonish, Halifax and Saint John could be brought together, there could be formed a nucleus for annual meetings with exhibitions. The Club would like to have some contact also with Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Moncton and Fredericton (and perhaps St-Pierre & Miquelon?—Ed.) Dr. A. W. Gyorfi, 62 Harborview Drive, Sydney, N.S. will be glad to hear from other clubs and members on this subject.

• BRANTFORD
Congratulations to Jim Moore, editor of THE PHILY, on the neat 15-page job, between covers, which he brought out for the Silver Jubilee of the Club. It was greatly to his credit and to the credit of the Brantford S.C.

• KITCHENER-WATERLOO
The following officers have been elected for 1963-4: President, Harold Beau-pre; Secretary, Bernard Pether, 314 Shoemaker Ave., Kitchener, Ont.

• SARNIA
H. F. Bardwell, of the Sarnia Stamp Club, was elected President of the Space unit of the American Topical Association.

Mr. Bardwell, who is also a member of the RFSC, would like to ascertain the number of “Space Collectors” there are in Canada and would welcome communication with any member of the Society or friends who also are interested in the subject.

N. HATLEY .... from page 270
Campbell is one of the leading authorities on early Canadian postal history and cancellations and in acknowledgment of his work and research in this field was made a Fellow of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain in 1953.

—A. H. CHRISTENSEN
CANADIAN STAMP DEALERS' ASSOCIATION

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Toronto 3, Ont.

Vice-President
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Every member of the CSDA who displays the CSDA Maple Leaf in his advertisements and in his window is pledged to give you fair treatment in buying or selling stamps. You can buy with confidence from the dealer who displays this sign. Correspondence to the secretary invited.

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F. TEMPLIN .......................... 1064 St. Lawrence Blvd., MONTREAL 1, P.Q.
H. G. WALBURN .......................... R.R. #5, Walburn Rd., KELOWNA, B.C.
J. F. WEBB .......................... 43 MacKay Drive, THORINHILL, Ont.
G. WEGG .......................... 28 Kilbarry Rd., TORONTO 7, Ont.
K. WEISHUTT .......................... P.O. Box 37, FLUSHING 58, U.S.A.
R. S. WILSON .......................... 78 Richmond St. W., TORONTO 1, Ont.
YORK STAMP CO. .......................... P.O. Box 129, STATION D, TORONTO, Ont.
THE MAIL BAG

THE HINGELESS QUESTION
Sir:—I am disappointed with the article by our member Hans Reiche in his PARLIAMENT HILL column, wherein he mentions the hingeless album.

I am the President of the Lindner Co. of Canada and his remark “some companies have been manufacturing for years albums with individual plastic pockets for each stamp” is pin-pointed at us, because we are the only ones in the world producing such albums. It was also wrong to have written that the stamp deteriorates under certain storage conditions because of the lack of ventilation and the possibility of trapped moisture. In 1953, we changed to a double acetate covering for protection on both sides. The material has been fully tested in the laboratory and has passed the most rugged tests under extremes of temperature, dampness, underground and atmospheric locations. Stamps of all kinds of printings, inks, papers, gums, were tested. Even acid gums, which destroy the paper, stay completely intact when left in our pockets. So far, since 1945, all tests have shown no destruction, no fading, no sticking, no excess dye on the acetate covering. Trapping of moisture is impossible, even under the most humid conditions anywhere in the world, including any islands.

We have received many letters querying Mr. Reiche’s allegations, and as we feel that this is directed at us, we would suggest that you rectify this matter in your next issue.

HERBERT N. PREYERS, RPSC 7295
St.-Lambert, P.Q.
THE LINDNER COMPANY
OF CANADA.

PERFORATION VARIETY
Sir:—Read with interest the item in the May-June Issue of the Canadian Philatelist regarding the paper crease variety of the Queen Elizabeth Five Cent Stamps issued October 1, 1962.

I have a pane of one hundred perfor-
The season has opened with a terrific surge of enthusiasm among true collectors. This does not seem to be confined to England alone, as throughout the world I notice there are more people making more enquiries and I sense that hundreds of new collectors are finding some joy in philately.

AEROPHILA '63 was held in Brussels in September so on the last day we went to see the show. A hundred and forty-eight collectors from eighteen different countries had sent exhibits and, of the total, two-thirds came from U.S.A. (28), Germany (27), G.B. (22) and Belgium (17). It was not difficult to agree that the world collection sent in by Mosnieur Elie Cozac of Belgium, deserved the Grand Prix. Out of a fine representative show his Colombia and Newfoundland alone merited the highest award.

The classes interested me because there were sections for Balloon Post (very strong), Dirigible Posts (strongly supported by the Germans), Catapult Mail (one entry), Pioneer Flights, Theatics and Postal History (many exhibits particularly interesting), First flights of Aviation Companies and specialised studies. Other groups included Helicopter and Rocket Mail, Crash covers and Air stamps.

There were many quite exceptional exhibits and I just have not time to deal with more than two of my favourites—the exhibit displaying the Estonia forgeries shown by Clifford Adams and the Honduras airmails shown by Irving Green. These were both excellent and illuminating studies and I thought that Mr. Green might have been there at the time.

The Burrus Mauritius has now been sold. The famous unique cover bearing the 1d and 2d Post Office, went for £28,000 to Raymond Weill, of New Orleans. The other three examples brought a further £11,550. Among the unused "Post Paid", the finest 1d. fetched £2,200 and the companion 2d. went for £3,000. The early impression of the "PENOE" fetched £4,600. Other excitement included a used block of six of the 1d Post Paid (£2,700), the 1849 cover bearing the earliest 2d. blue (£1,500), the 1855 entire bearing 1d. and 2d. fetched £2,500 and the block of four of the Sherwin 2d. did not sell. The day's total was £94,468.

The Great Britain sale on October 30th has already aroused a great deal of interest and as I write there are folk sitting outside that have travelled over a thousand miles to look at some of these splendid unused blocks. The best of these are the block of thirty-three of the 1840 1d. plate II mint and the unused block of fourteen of the 2d. plate II. Other very rare pieces include the mint blocks of embossed which include nine and four of the 1/-, sixteen and eight of the 10d., and six of the 6d. One of the rarest stamps in the sale is the used copy of the 1867 6d. plate 10, but there will be a lot of competition for some of the splendid blocks of the high values. Everything is represented in complete mint singles while the 5s orange includes a mint pane of twenty-eight, several blocks of four and a used block of ten. Among the later issues is a strip of three of the 1888 1s orbs, a pane of forty of the 1891 1s green and a 1902 1s green. The Officials include the rarities with the "I.R." on the K.E. VII 10/- and 1s both mint and used and the marginal copy mint of the contemporary 1/- overprinted "Board of Education". There are some fine covers amongst the used abroad, the most valuable being one which was registered in 1879 from Aspinwall to France and bears a pair of the 1d. plate 171, twenty seven of the 1874 6d. grey. The com-
bination covers between the stamps of Great Britain and the various South and Central American States are most attractive. Although there are quite a number of items that are going to fetch in the neighbourhood of $4,00 to $5,000, this is a sale which includes quite a number of stamps of equal rarity that are far less popular that may well sell for round $100.

The next Burrus sale follows in the same week when the two day auction at Bournemouth includes a portion of the collection of modern stamps formed by the maestro. Everyone knew about his interest in the classics but it was not generally appreciated that he also liked modern pictorials which he collected in blocks of four and singles. Among the other rare stamps in this sale are the 1928 Ile-de-France 10frs. provisionals mint.

On the 12th November we are selling the collection of China formed by Sir David Roseway K.B.E., C.B.E., which has been formed with exceptional care over the past twenty years. This is a highly specialised collection formed by a real student, with emphasis on covers, cancellations and varieties. One's attention is immediately attracted to the condition which is quite exceptional for the early issues. Most of the rarities are included among which there are some stamps that do not appear on the market even when an important collection is being offered. Formosa includes the issues of 1887-88 and “Black Flag Republic” stamps of 1895 as well as the stamps issued by the Independent Chinese National Republic under Chiang Kai Chek. For those interested in postal history there is a remarkable collection of cancellations and covers from the pre-adhesive period to the military post covers of 1928-51. Seldom has the historical and human interest of the post of China been more attractively presented.

On the second day we are selling a collection of the classic issues of Japan which includes a number of complete sheets of the 1871 and 1872 dragon issue, the rarest item being the unique sheet of the ½s. brown plate 1 (one corner stamp is missing) which is the largest known piece of this stamp and came from the Fabergé collection. There are plenty of other rarities including the 1874 20s. syllabic 3 and a complete mint sheet of the 2s. syllabic 17 plate 2 which is also believed to be unique.

The Burrus British Guiana are being sold on the 26th November and there is an extraordinary collection of the 1850 “cotton reels”. When I was collecting British Guiana I managed to get seven stamps but here was an opportunity for there were over thirty copies to play with.

I found there were three types and four printings which one was able to classify quite clearly. Although the introductory page of descriptions look comparatively simple I think it took me somewhere about ten hours to write.
In the first printing, the best stamp is the 8c. dull blue-green cut octagonally but very large. The second printing includes the 8c. blue-green on cover and a horizontal pair of the 12c. bright blue showing different types se-tenant. There is also the only known example of the error, 2c. pale blue, which is used on an entire letter, and came from the Ferrari collection. The third includes printing of the 4c. pale yellow on thin pelure paper of which there is an enormous copy cut from the corner of the sheet used on an entire letter from Plantation Woodlands. The fourth printing includes the rarest item of all—a magnificent horizontal pair of the 2c. rose used on an entire from Demerara. Ten examples of this rarity are known, four off cover and cut round and three pairs on covers. One of these pairs is heavily repaired and is now in the Royal collection while the other was in the collection of the late Theodore Champion of Paris and was also defective. On the 23rd June 1921, the 2c. was sold for £5,240 for this cover which was the highest price he ever paid for a postage stamp. The Post Office Mauritius cover previously mentioned above cost him £5,000 in 1934 and the Bermuda Perot cover bearing the 1d. which we recently sold for £11,000, went for £556 when he bought it on the 15th November 1922.

Among the 1852 lithographs I noted a fact that was new to me. For many years it has been known that both the 1c. and 4c. come in two different types and from the quantity of stamps available I was able to find a sub-type of each so that one can identify any single stamp to its position in the row. There are two strips of four of the 1c. one of which is on a magnificent cover which has been reproduced in colour and really makes one's eyes bug. The best of the 4c. is a horizontal pair but there are two covers, one bearing a single and the other an inter-panneau pair, both the covers bearing the initials of E. D. Wight who had been accustomed to putting his mark on the cotton reel stamps.

There is no room to do more than mention a few of the later issues—the strip of four of the 1c. vermilion used on an 1856 entire, the block of four of the 1860 4c. fine used and the fine type cents provisionals of 1856. The Melville provisionals of 1862 include a wonderful strip of four of the 2c. showing three different types used on one cover in 1862. Of even greater rarity is the 8c. bisected and used on a cover in 1861.

The same sale includes the British Honduras among which there is a combination cover with U.S.A., Falkland Islands (trivial), Grenada with fine mint blocks and an imperforate between pair of the 1873 1d. On the following day we shall be selling the Burrus India among which we have found the first recorded unused example of the red Scinde Dawk. There is a wealth of the 1854 4as. including strips and blocks of four. A later section in this sale includes Gold Coast and Natal. Among the latter there are some fine covers including a bisected 6d. embossed from Um-tali which I picked up in an original find which turned up in Durban when I was there with Susie Hurst in 1928. Later in the sale come the New Republic (although these are rare they give me the horrors), Niger Coast, (all the rarities were made to order but nevertheless they have character) and St. Helena.

On the 28th and 29th November we are selling a collection of Canada which is worth in the neighbourhood of $50,000. The pence issue open with forty-seven lots of die and plate proofs, the former including the Goodall combination die proofs. Among the laid papers there is a strip of four of the 3d., a three pairs of the 6d. and a 12d. black. The 1852-57 issues have classified by papers and include unused copies of the 6d. greenish-grey and the 6d. reddish mauve on thick paper, and the 7½d. The used includes two blocks of the 3d. and one of the 6d. Among the covers there is one dated 1852 bearing a marginal pair of the 6d. on laid, an 1857 cover bearing three 6d and another of the same year.
with two strips of three of the ½d, and the 3d. 1858 provides two covers one bearing the 6d, perforated and the other the 6d, reddish mauve. 1859 is a vintage year producing two covers, one bearing a block of four of the perforated 3d, and another bearing the 7½d, deep yellow-green with part of the imprint used in conjunction with the perforated 3d. This pleased me so much that I put it in colour on the front cover of the sale catalogue.

The uncommon market is developing, for arrangements have now been made with our colleagues on the Continent whereby the stamps of particular interest in their national market are put on view before they are sold. The first of these auctions is the Burris Netherlands in December 10th, but during November it will be on view at the offices of Van Dietan in the Hague. Similarly, when we come to sell the collection of France, these will be on view at the offices of Pierre Yvert and Jacques Robin in Paris when members of our team will put on a travelling show in other countries—the France in Geneva, the Switzerland and Austria in Northern Italy and Switzerland.

If business continues on these lines I shall have to buy a bicycle.

* * *

South Shore (Montreal) Exhibition

The South Shore Stamp Club will hold their Exhibition of stamps and other philatelic items at the St. Antoine School, at the corner of St. Charles St. and Chambly Rd. in Longueuil, P.Q. The Exhibition will be open to the public on Saturday, November 23, from 10 to 10 and on Sunday, November 24, from 11 to 9.

On display will be nearly 100 frames, 6 pages per frame. A door prize will be given and a drawing and a bourse will be held.

The admission is free and all who are interested in stamps are cordially invited to attend.
GEORGE LUDLOW LEE
CANADA PLATE BLOCKS

At Auction December 9, 10

ALMOST COMPLETE MINT . . . with such rarities as 1939 George VI
1c green and black, Plates 1, 3, UR and LL blocks — cat. $1,750;
Plates 1, 4, UL and LL blocks — cat. $2,000; Plates 2, 3, the three posi-
tions — cat. $3,000; Plates 2, 4, the three positions — cat. $2,500;
3c carmine and black, Plates 5, 3, UL block — cat. $1,100; Official
“O.H.M.S.” 1949-50 50c, the four positions — cat. $1,800; $1, plate 1,
LL block (with missing period) — cat. $1,500; on revised 1949 issue 4c,
plates 2, 3, LL and LR blocks of each — cat. $1,900.

USED . . . an excellent range of blocks many of which are infinitely
rarer than the mint; e.g. Official 1949-50 4c, plate 49, UR block which
is unique. The used are due for philatelic recognition.

IMPERFORATE AND PART PERFORATE . . . a wonderful range of Plate
blocks of all issues including Air Post. Normally only one or two of
each block exists!

AND . . . The unique bottom row blocks of 10 (5 x 2) of the famous
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Before proceeding with the regular business of this column, I would like to offer thanks on behalf of my wife and myself to our friends in the Maritimes for their friendly and cordial welcome on our visit during the past summer. A few we saw, many we missed, the time at our disposal was too short to see all those we wanted to meet. To Joan and her mother in Sydney, our remembrance and gratitude for the most charming evening of our Maritime trip, and we expect you next month. To Dr. Tony Giovanni, thank you Doctor for some gracious moments, hope to see you again. In Halifax with a temperature of 93°F, we spent a few pleasant hours with friends Bangild and Madame; in Kentville I am afraid we disturbed the overseas preparations of Dr. Hiltz and his charming wife. A short visit to friend Wightman in Digby, and some very interesting hours in the study of our long time B.N.A. supplier W. S. MacNutt in Fredericton made the entire journey a very pleasant one. The only dark cloud was missing Cpl. MacKenzie and the members of R.C.A.F. Greenwood.

Now summer is behind us and we are right back in business until next June, if the health can take it.

With their last return last spring, many of the clubs and collectors gave me the fall date of their opening meeting, these have been taken care of. Others wrote, some telephoned; and as fast as the word came through, books went out. Of many I have no news, and I am waiting to hear from them before resuming service.

To my request of: Books for the Circuit:, the response has been encouraging, but keep them coming, the gap to be filled is a large one when you consider that the equivalent of 1200 complete books or some 140.00 stamps were sold last year. But please let's understand each other, it doesn't mean that I want damaged, heavy cancelled or otherwise unsaleable material. So far, what I have been getting with naturally some exceptions has been good, let's keep it that way.

NOW HERE IS SOMETHING NEW

I have been told either directly, or by letter, that the Sales Department as one of the two activities of the Society (the magazine being the other), is not holding its own in publicizing the activities of those interested in collecting stamps. I'll grant that I may be at fault in this respect, but it's so seldom that I receive any news from clubs or collectors telling me how much they value the Circuit, or make suggestions to improve it. GRANTED, you have all been wonderful in realizing that it is a difficult job, that the time at my disposal is limited in regard to extra work beyond the normal duties of keeping you all happy, but today what I want to know is: "HOW MUCH DOES THE SALES DEPARTMENT AND THE CIRCUIT MEAN TO YOU?"

This I want to know.

H. GAUTHIER,
89 Genest Street, Ottawa 7, Ont.

Coming Events

NOVEMBER 8-9 — HAMILTON Philatelic Society — Hamilton-Buffalo Philatelic Societies’ Reunion Exhibition, Jockey Club Hotel, Hamilton. All Visitors Welcome.

NOVEMBER 23 — COBURG Philatelic Society, Third Annual Exhibition and At-Home, Auction and Bourse, Old Market Building, Cobourg.

NOVEMBER 23—St. Francis Collectors Club — Exhibition at St. George's Parish Hall, Lennoxville, P.Q. All visitors welcome.

NOVEMBER 23-24 — SOUTH SHORE S. C. (Montreal) Exhibition at St. Antoine School, Longueil, St-Charles St & Chambly Rd. - 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Sat.; 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sun. - All visitors welcome - Free admission.
India Study Circle

The India Study Circle was founded in Britain in 1951 by Mr. R. A. Killick and from a small beginning of 18 collectors who were contacted through the Philatelic Press the Circle grew rapidly. In 1954 the century mark for membership was passed and to-day approximately 150 collectors of the stamps of India are members. Members are resident in many countries of the world and are linked together by the Bulletin published by the Circle six times a year.

Members are interested in all aspects of the Postal History and Stamps of India (this of course includes the Indian States and Pakistan) and the exchange and publication of new information which results from the research carried out by members is a feature of the Bulletin.

There are various study groups within the Circle for the study of specialized fields such as Cancellations, Travelling Post Offices, Field Post Offices, India used in Burma, Aden and the Persian Gulf, also Slogans and Squared Circles. Again the deliberations and findings of these groups are reported regularly in the Bulletin.

Postal Auctions are another attraction of the Bulletin and these auctions are of considerable service to members who are remote from other sources of material for their collection.

Among the members are a dozen spread across the U.S.A. and Canada and it is in the hope of increasing this number that this is being written. It is also the hope of the writer that it may be possible eventually to form a North American Chapter of the Circle which could meet occasionally to exchange views and news. At present half of the North American members are within reach of a rendezvous in the Eastern U.S. and with a reasonable increase in membership it should be possible to arrange a worthwhile meeting possibly concurrently with some major Philatelic Convention or Show.

The annual subscription to the Circle, including the Bulletin, is 15 shillings (at the present rate of exchange approximately $2.15) and for an additional 5 shillings (70¢) the Bulletin can be sent by Second Class Air Mail.

Any collector interested in joining the Circle is asked to write to Andrew H. Hinrichs, 461 Briar Hill Avenue, Toronto 12, Ontario, Canada.
HARRIS FIRST 1964 EDITION — U.S. & B.N.A. Catalog contains hundreds of price changes and includes:

- All major U.S. Postage and Airmail issues...
- PLUS Special Delivery, Parcel Post, Envelope Squares, Postal Cards, Officials, Revenues, Postage Dues.

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- Big "Americana" section — postal tributes to the United States, on foreign stamps.

- U.S. Stamp Identifier — fully illustrated booklet. Use it to check your own collection for valuable hidden stamp treasures!

AMERICA'S MOST WIDELY-USED U.S. CATALOG
ECLIPSE ......... from page 272

the aircraft in the correct position in the eclipse path. Each flight covered about 4500 miles and took nearly 13 hours.

In order to mark Operation Eclipse in a more tangible way than by the records in the scientific literature, it was decided to have a philatelic cachet. As may be seen from the illustration, a suitable theme was chosen as the design and a rubber stamp obtained. All mail carried on the flight of 20 July 1963 was cacheted with this stamp. This amounted to nearly 550 envelopes and included one Armed Forces Air Letter addressed to the RCAF 1 Air Division in Europe. Following the flight, the stamp was defaced to prevent later use and several covers exist with a 21 July 1963 date and the defaced cachet as proof of this.

On the return to Ottawa from the eclipse observations at 10:15 p.m. on 20 July 1963, all the mail was delivered to the main branch of the Post Office in Ottawa. Although it was late at night, assurance was given that the letters would have a 20 July 1963 postmark. Instead, they bear an Ottawa machine cancellation with “12:30 AM, 22 July 1963”.
CHAPTER MEETINGS

OTTAWA
PHILATELIC SOCIETY
MEET 8:00 P.M.
THURSDAYS
CHATEAU LAURIER
Secretary:
COLIN H. BAYLEY
400 Friel St., Ottawa
VISITORS WELCOME

NORTH TORONTO
STAMP CLUB
CHAPTER 5 OF THE ROYAL
Meetings at 7:30 p.m. on
SECOND and FOURTH THURSDAYS
(except in July and August)
— at —
DEWI SANT WELSH UNITED CHURCH
33 Melrose Avenue
VISITORS WELCOME

LONDON
PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Established 1892
Meets alternate Mondays from
September 23 at the
GARDNER GALLERIES
377 Dundas Street
VISITORS MOST WELCOME

WINDSOR
STAMP CLUB
WINDSOR, ONT.
Meetings
First and Third
Mondays, 8 p.m.

RPSC CHAPTER 13
KITCHENER-WATERLOO
PHILATELIC SOCIETY
meetings 8:30 p.m.
Second Thursday, each month,
Except July and August at the new
KITCHENER PUBLIC LIBRARY
(Visitors Welcome)
President: Harold Beaupré
Secretary: Bernard Petker,
314 Shoemaker Ave., Kitchener

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB
(RPSC Chapter No. 33)
Meets Second Tuesday and Last Friday
of each month in
LAKEVIEW HIGH SCHOOL
Visitors Always Welcome
E. C. Tadum, Secretary-Treasurer
2235 Miles St., Fort William, Ont.

BISHOP MARKS....from page 247
the time of the Bishop Mark, which is
strikingly like my #2 cover described
above, showing “Halifax” above and
“N. Scotia” below and the blank center
is large enough to hold a Bishop Mark
with circle. Perhaps one of our mem-
ers possesses or has seen such a can-
cellation with a Bishop Mark—if so, I
would appreciate hearing from him.

Another thing illustrated in the book
is the earliest cancellation used by P.E.
Island, consisting of a double ring 26mm
I.D., without date in the center and ideal
for insertion of a Bishop Mark. Please
keep an eye open for such a variety and
send me a picture or description of
same.

The writer will be glad to answer any
inquiries sent him at P.O. Box 5, Menlo
Park, Calif.
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WANTED—Canadian or U.S.A. Precancels, Cash or Trade. H. G. WALBURN, R.R. 5, Kelowna, B.C., Canada.

WANTED—CANADA BLANK Corner Blocks of 4, Scott’s 198 UR; 200 UL; 200 LL; Will pay full catalogue for fine mint blocks. W. J. RAMSAY, 40 Barbara Rd., Bristol, Connecticut, U.S.A.

WANTED TO BUY for postal history of Ottawa any 19th or early 20th century material, cancellations, covers or singles, officials, stampless including Bytown. TED SPIELER, 158 Spruce St., Ottawa 4, Canada.


WANTED 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.

Send 10c for my 1964
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BRITISH COLONIALS, fine mint and used BNA and British Colonial sets and singles on approval to discriminating collectors. BNA Price List Free. B.C. New Issue approval Service. Ralph G. Hay, 767 Smythe St., Fredericton, N.B.


TEN OLD LETTERS — Date 1452 to 1699, and other letters 1780 to 1880, and 1831 to 1899, and to many other special stamps and letters and covers. Tristan da Cunha stamps No. 1 to 54, and Bkt. pane, FDC. and letters, will be for sale. John Felix, 163 Hunter St. East, Hamilton, Canada.

THE WORLD MARKET

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Address

RPS C SDA
The Honour Roll

The following members of the Society are hereby given recognition for their contributions to the progress of the Society in sponsoring the addition of new members or chapters for the year 1963:

Almond, John L., Toronto
Amos, M. F., Cooksville, Ont.
Anderson, Walter F., Ottawa (18)
Babb, Samuel A., Saint John, N.B. (2)
Balassa, Frank, Rochester, N.Y.
Baugild, G. C., Halifax (2)
Baulch, B. L., Cooksville, Ont.
Beaupré, Harold, Waterloo, Ont. (2)
Bedard, W. L., Detroit
Bell, Lawrence M., Saint John, N.B.
Blumenthal, S. A., Halifax
Bodley, A. H., Ottawa
Bolton, G. C., Edmonton
Brandeis, F. L., Qualicum Beach, B.C.
Bray, W. E., St. Catharines, Ont.
Boyde, Dr. N. O., Windsor, Ont. (2)
Carr, Douglas M., Ingersoll, Ont.
Chapman, Dr. C. H., Lethbridge, Alta.
Charron, J. J., Ste-Foy, P.Q. (2)
Christensen, A. H., Westmount, P.Q. (3)
Christensen, E. J., Edmonton (6)
Curtis, Wayne R., St. Lambert, P.Q.
Davenport, L. A., Toronto
Fawcett, E. R., Lachine, P.Q. (3)
Filion, Georges, Quebec
Forgues, J. L., Montreal
Geldert, Dr. G. M., Ottawa (10)
Gottlieb, Alan, Geneva, Switzerland
Griffiths, William, Montreal
Gruszka, John, Woodstock, Ont. (2)
Gyorgy, Dr. A. W., Sydney, N.S. (7)
Hadley, Fred R., Prince Albert Alta., (2)
Hanselman, Miss Mae, Brantford, Ont.
Harrison, J. B., Trail, B.C.
Hollands, Hedley J., Toronto
Holloway, J. W., Kenogami, P.Q.
Houlden, J. W., Beaconsfield, P.Q.
Jackson, Rosco J., Dauphin, Man.
Juneau, Mlle. Yvonne, Montreal
Kitchen, Ron, Chomedey, P.Q.
Kraemer, James E., Kitchener (2)
Krystalowich, Peter, Port Arthur
Lakehead Stamp Club #33,
Port Arthur (8)
Lamouroux, L. M., Toronto (5)
Lant, R. H., Toronto
Law, James, London, Ont. (2)
Lundy, Charles D., Belleville
Martin, Harry B. Jr., Toronto (2)
Meneer, W. M., Willowdale
Millar, Michael, Barrie, Ont.
MacNutt, W. S., Fredericton, N.B.
McCull, Don, Scarborough
McMillan, Alex. Sudbury
Millen, John, Trail, B.C.
Olesen, Ronald, Belleville, Ont.
Pelland, W. A., Delhi, Ont.
Pugh, Sidney, Greenwood, N.S.
Richardson, Ed., La Marque, Texas
Russell, W. H., Melrose, Mass. (3)
Schmalz, W. H. E., Kitchener, Ont.
Schumacher, John M., Sandwich East, Ont.
Shantz, Stan, London, Ont.
Smith, A. F., Halifax
Sparrow, W. G., Toronto
Steppler, Prof. H. A., MacDonald College, P.Q.
Stokl, Frank P., Hamilton (2)
Struthers, A. E., St-Eustache-sur-le-Lac, P.Q.
Swift, J. B., Island Brook, P.Q.
Teare, W. A., Victoria, B.C.
Toutain, Gerard F., Ottawa (2)
Walther, Manfred, Downsview, Ont.
Wener, H., Edmonton (2)
Woodman, M. M., Dixville, P.Q.
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

8096 Aitken, William, c/o Mrs. A. Wilkes, Haines St., Ingersoll, Ont.
8097 MacDonald, Mrs. J. R., 741 - 64th St. North, St. Petersburg, Fla.
8098 Pharao, G. F., 12 Oak Street, Kénogami, P.Q.
8099 Grey, Saul, 38 McLeod St., Ottawa 4, Ont.
8100 Kazenia, N. G., The Stamp Corral, 1711 - 35th St. S.W., Suite 4, Calgary, Alta.
8101 Burns, Benjamin W., Box 888, Parksville, B.C.
8102 Pickles, Kenneth J., R.R. 2, Courtenay, B.C.
8103 Giesen, K. E. J., 450 Wellington Ave., Trail, B.C.
8104 Siddaway, Charles Wm., 4143 Middle Ridge Rd., Perry, Ohio.
8106 Chittick, Mrs. Foster, 6540 Waegwoltic Ave., Halifax, N.S.
8107 Forsby, Col. H. T., 1179 Bonnie Crescent, Ottawa 5, Ont.
8108 Jacob, A. Leslie, Brownsville, Ont.

Changes of Address

Bailey, Major W. J., 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.E.) of Canada, Camp Gagetown, N.B.
Campbell, James E., 5511 - 113A St., Edmonton, Alberta.
Davis Capt., R. P., 34 Beechwood Place, Resina, Sask.
Desjardins, René R., Apt. 8, 479 Ave., Villereal, Ste-Foye, P.Q.
Hammerschmidt, George, Box 338, Tecumseh, Ont.
Harris, Edmund A., 98 Waskatenau Cres., Calgary, Alta.
Heinze, Ursula, 2061 Rose Street, Apt. 5, Regina 1, Sask.

PARLIAMENT HILL .......... from page 275

was sold. An accumulation of over 5 million commemorative stamps was snapped up by a dealer. An extensive British Colonies collection made its way to new owners. A large quantity of 1 and 3 cents small Queens, “never sorted”, arrived here. A valuable squared circle cancellation collection may leave the capital soon. Believe it or not even a large accumulation of recent Canadian Plate Blocks gave the former owner a good profit when selling the lot to a dealer. This all shows you that Ottawa is still a very strong and active stamp centre.

Jewett, F. C., 28 Davean Drive, Bayview Hills, Willowdale, Ont.
Joyner, Mrs. Frances A., 2319 - 160th St., North Surrey, B.C.
Knutson, E. P., P.O. Box 667, Saigon, Vietnam.
Lundberg, J. P., 7603 - 105A Street, Edmonton 5, Alta.
Otten, A. C., 6 Grandstand Place, Toronto 17, Ont.
Philpott, Mrs. John A., 44 Sampson Street, Ottawa 8, Ont.
Pieper, Dr. Erich, 149 Welland Ave., St. Catharines, Ont.
Smith, P. L., 422 McEwen Drive, Lassle Park, Kingston, Ont.
Sweigman, Murray 120 Wellington St. W., Toronto 1, Ont.
Trudeau, J. P., Box 496, Coaticook, P.Q.
Welch, P. D., 3955 Viewridge Place, West Vancouver, B.C.
Young, John H. M., 508 John St., Dean Grove, Thornhill, Ont.

Deceased

James M. Lawlor, Toronto
Richardson, R. M., Westville, N.S.

Chapter Changes

Chapter No. 58 - Kawartha Philatelic Society, Peterborough, Ont.
President: Mrs. Marie Rivard, R.R. 9, Peterborough
Secretary: Arthur Dixon, 235 Euclid Avenue, Peterborough
Chapter No. 74 - Middlesex Stamp Circle (NEW CHAPTER)
Secretary-Treasurer: N. C. Shipman, 8 Cienay Place, London, Ont.
Chapter No. 13 - Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society
President: Harold Beaufre, 81 Dover St. South, Waterloo
Secretary: Bernard Petker, 314 Shoemaker Ave., Kitchener

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