18 Seaway Inverts
In Largest Known Block

March 1, 1966

Dear Friends:—

I'm very happy and proud to announce the purchase of the largest known block of the famous and ever popular Canadian Seaway inverted error. This is a brilliant piece in superb mint condition, a really unique and beautiful item.

I have known about this particular lot for over five years. On a number of occasions during that period I have tried to buy the stamps, it is therefore with great pleasure that now after such a long time that a satisfactory deal has been completed with the owners. The terms were payment on delivery. As I made out the cheque there was some hesitation, perhaps doubt, by the seller about accepting payment in this manner. However, their bank manager made a long distance telephone call to our bank in Toronto and cleared that problem.

![Image of Canada Seaway Invert Error Block]

If you look at the block pictured above, you will see only 17 stamps. There were 18, but I removed and sold one before the photograph was taken. The other odd single on top and the block of 4 in the lower right hand side have also been sold. The remaining block of 12, which is still the largest known block to exist, is for sale.

How many seaway inverts are there? No one knows. However, I believe that I have handled more of these rare errors than anyone else, and I can honestly say they are scarce. To my knowledge all of the original finds have been marketed and the stamps rest in first rate collections throughout the world. Odd copies that straggle into the market are often faulty, but in any case find ready buyers.

If you want to buy or sell Invert Seaways, I'm your man.

Philatelically yours,

[Signature]

Empire Stamp Corporation Limited
1150 Yonge Street • Toronto, Canada
(Telephone WA. 1-8967)
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Deadline for advertising & editorial copy: FIRST OF MONTH preceding publication date.

Opinions expressed in the various articles in this journal are those of the writers, and not necessarily endorsed by the Society.
The Editor Speaks Out . . . .

Our humble apologies to Henri Gauthier, our Director of Sales, for having indicated in our editorial of the last issue that he had been taken sick at beginning of September, whereas this should have been November. The main thing, however, is that Henri is back on the job and even goes to the Post office to get his mail.

Our readers can judge for themselves however, by reading his Sales Department letter on another page.

☆ ☆ ☆

Horace Harrison, our well-known member from Pikesville, Maryland, was in Toronto recently, and we had the pleasure of meeting him at breakfast the morning after his arrival. Later on, we took him along to see Harry Martin at the Empire Stamp, and Bill Maresch at Maresch & Co., where we watched him examining with great keenness and enthusiasm some Canada Registered.

While at Empire Stamp, Harry Martin brought out something which made us goggle a bit, an irregular block of seventeen of the inverted Seaway. We suggested to Harry that this would be a good item for his advertisement, which idea had already come to his mind, and there it is on the inside front cover.

Talking about Empire Stamps, we must apologize to Harry Martin for having omitted his signature in his ad in last issue. Printer returned his signature cut to us inadvertently among the box of cuts he always sends back to us and we did not notice it. It was late, so printer left his signature out.

☆ ☆ ☆

The magazine TIME certainly gave our pastime a great boost in its issue of January 14, in the CANADA section, under the heading of THE POST OFFICE. For once, here was an article by a layman against which it was hardly possible to discover any errors. Anyway, it was darn good publicity for William Eyre, of the Philatelic Division in Ottawa, and for Jim Sissons, Doug Patrick and Charlie De Volpi!

What is most unfortunate though, in a way, was that this CANADA section does not appear in the ordinary U.S.A. edition. However, we took good care to send a copy of it to several of our American friends and also to G.B.

☆ ☆ ☆

After quite a lot of agitation in Great Britain, the British P.O. has finally prepared and placed on sale two stamps honouring the great Scottish poet, Robert Burns. In this connection, we are very pleased at having obtained a good likeness of Burns from the Edinburgh P.O., which we have placed on the cover as our "Cover Story" for this issue.

It befits a native of the country of the "Auld Alliance" to honour our Scottish fellow-citizens, of whom there are so many all over the country, from the Lowland Mrs. Christensen in Montreal, and the Hieland Mrs. Geldert in Ottawa, to Stuart Johnstone fra' Bonnie Dundee in Vancouver, without mentioning Jim Law fra' Auld Reekie in London, Ont. and a host of Maes, and Selkirk and Campbells, all the clans in fact, all over the place. Just a wee deoch and dorris to all ye braw Scotsmen! Vive l'Ecosse! et les Ecossais — et Ecossaises!

☆ ☆ ☆

Our remarks in our last issue on the finding of an interesting cancellation of France for the price of the ordinary stamp, seems to have agitated some of our members. One good friend thought that we were trying to make dealers look "stupid". Needless to say, when we permed those lines, such a thought was far from our mind.

Many collectors have found and will continue to find bargains in dealers' stock books and we simply can not see where this implies anything "stupid".
Few dealers do any great business in the stamps of France in Canada, and fewer still have the time or energy to devote any inordinate time to the study of French Cancels. Taking the "Gros Chiffres" of France alone, there are something like 6,000 of them and few collectors, without mentioning dealers, would be able to list many of those which might happen to be scarce or rare. As matter of fact, in the case we mentioned, we did not know what a good buy we had made until the next day when we checked it to get the name of the town and discovered that the cancellation was quite scarce. In other words, a true case of serendipity!

Needless to say, the possibility of making such a find in Canada cancels, for instance, would be very slim, and yet, they DO happen!

(Note Col. Webb's article in this issue on Canadian Forces Mail and the find of the Beamsville postmark and others).

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No. 0270 1c. sepia, Hydra, 1946 .20
No. 0271 20c slate, Combine .20
No. 0277 1c. Special Delivery, 1937 .50
No. 0280 1c. Special Delivery, 1942 .50
CSG 7c, Airmail, 1943 .65
Over No. 024 5c. Oh 'G' .25
print No. 031 7c, black, Goose 'G' .25
'G' No. 022 81. black, Toledo 'G' .20
No. 028 50c. green, Textile 'G' .65
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Frankly, time on this trip is very important, and in order to make the greatest number of stops and cover as much ground as possible, I would like to get as much factual information as I can in advance. This includes the scope of the collection, an estimate as to the quantity and quality of material involved and a relative idea of its value. With this knowledge at hand, I can then work out a schedule that will include everybody who wants to see me.

A few weeks before the trip you will be notified as to when I plan to be in your area and we can set up a definite appointment to see your material and advise you on the best method of handling it.

I might add, that if you happen to know a property that an owner or estate would like to dispose of, it is to your advantage to let me know about it. Whenever you are instrumental in obtaining a collection or accumulation for us you will find yourself remembered for the thought.

Executive Vice-President.

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A Leading Postage Stamp Auction House on the European Continent
More Light On Canadian Forces Mail

By LT. COL. R. H. WEBB, RPSC 7119

So much has been published on so many aspects of Canadian philately, that one wonders sometimes if there can be any new territory to explore. Military postal history, however, is not one of these aspects and a fair amount of ground still remains for the amateur historian to uncover. For example, as a result of several military ‘finds’ in the past year or so I am now in a position to expand upon some of the ‘educated guesses’ made in my earlier articles appearing in The Canadian Philatelist on the general subject of Canadian Forces Mail.

The article POSTAL CANCELLATIONS OF THE FIELD POST OFFICES OF CANADA 1909-1946 (Nov/Dec ’59 and Jan/Feb ’60) included a list of the ‘Canada Militia’ field post offices. Beamsville, Goderich Camp and Long Branch FPOs were shown because strikes appeared in the Fritchards & Andrews proof book. I pointed out that actual operation of these FPOs required confirmation as, so far as I was aware, no one had seen or heard of a postmark from any one of them. After several years without a word I suddenly read a letter to the editor in the Sep 1963 issue of BNA TOPICS in which Bill Rorke of Edmonton stated that he had acquired an unknown ‘Canada Militia’ FPO — GODOERICHE CAMP FPO. Shortly after two more such items turned up. All three were post cards written by the same person whilst attending the Goderich Camp in Jun 1911. Then, one day last spring, Ed Harris, formerly of Calgary but now enjoying life in Flin Flon, dropped in on his way to the Pacific North West Philatelic Convention at Seattle. While discussing ‘Canada Militia’ FPOs, Ed mentioned that he had a cover with a FPO whose name he couldn’t recall except that it started with a ‘B’. I suggested Barrie-

Before leaving the RFC (Canada), a few notes concerning the camps and their postal facilities may be interest, especially for those collectors who make a speciality of RCAF Station postmarks. The RFC (Canada) was organized in
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Camp</th>
<th>Approximate opening date of camp</th>
<th>Approximate opening date of PO</th>
<th>Type of postmark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camp Borden</td>
<td>Spring 1917</td>
<td>13 May 1918</td>
<td>Broken circle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Leaside</td>
<td>Summer 1917</td>
<td>16 Jan 1918</td>
<td>Broken circle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beamsville</td>
<td>Summer 1917</td>
<td>Jun 1918</td>
<td>'Canada Militia'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Branch</td>
<td>Spring 1917</td>
<td>Jun 1918</td>
<td>'Canada Militia'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armour Heights (Toronto)</td>
<td>Summer 1917</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Mohawk (Deseronto)</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Worth (Texas)</td>
<td>Nov 1917—Apr 1918</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

January 1917 and the above table shows the camps and postal details so far as I know them.

In addition to the RFC Camp, two training bases were opened at Dartmouth and Sydney N.S. in the summer of 1918 for the Royal Canadian Naval Air Service. Nothing is known about postal facilities for these stations.

In the same article, the section dealing with the C.A.P.O.s. of 1941-45 mentions “as mail from CAPOs 1-5 was required to have Newfoundland postage so did the mail from CAPO 51 have to have U.S. postage.” The basis for this statement was the fact that all covers I had seen up to the time of writing had such postage on them. Recently, Mr. H. M. Dilworth of Vancouver showed me a Kiska cover without postage thus putting a question mark about the above statement. I wrote to the Army Historian to see if he could throw any light on postal rates for the troops serving in Newfoundland and Kiska. His reply indicated that the traditional and official policy of free mail privilege for overseas troops applied equally to those serving in the two foregoing areas. However, this privilege was accorded only to ordinary letter mail carried by surface means. As shipping to and from Newfoundland and Kiska during the War years was infrequent, to say the least, obviously most letters were sent by air mail thus requiring either Newfoundland or U.S. postage, as applicable. Mr. Dilworth’s cover was postmarked CAPO 51 - 8 Sep 43 and back-stamped Vancouver, B.C. 28 Sep 43; a surface trip of about two weeks. No wonder CAPO covers without postage are scarce!

Now to the article entitled THE POSTMARKS OF THE CANADIAN OVERSEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FPOs 1914-1915 (Sep/Oct ‘64). At the time of writing the article, I believed that all the large type COEF postmarks had been made by the steel date stamps. Then, Mr. Millar Allen of Lisburn, Northern Ireland wrote to say that, in his opinion, the early postmarks were imprints of rubber date stamps. In due course I became convinced that he was right in this respect so, I hope the following figures and detail will help to correct my mistake.

The marking illustrated in fig. 2 is that of the rubber date stamp and, of course, the date indicates it to be a proof strike. A number of these stamps were put into use but how many I do not know nor do I know of any significant points of difference. Their imprints can easily be distinguished from those of the steel date stamps (fig. 3) by:

1. The first ‘E’ of EXPEDITIONARY is opposite the date line instead of below it, and
2. the letters are noticeably smaller.

Fig. 4 illustrates the small design of the COEF steel date stamps presumably prepared for the FPOs of the Second Division.

More light is now available on other aspects of these fascinating postmarks. In the article, I mentioned 30 Sep 14 as
the earliest date of use known to me. Lately I have learned of still earlier examples, viz; 28 Sep and 24 Sep. The former is on a soldier's letter while the latter is on a Post Office Dept. envelope and seems to be a 'courtesy' cover. As embarkation commenced on 24 Sept. this 'courtesy' cover suggests that on that date one of the FPOs went aboard ship in Quebec harbour and opened for business, striking one or more covers to honour the occasion. Thus, 24 Sep could well be the earliest date of use of the COEF date stamps. Then, John Wilsdon of Columbus, Ohio, informed me of yet another cover (postcard) dated - Sep 14. More remarkable though was the presence of part of a second postmark which is undoubtedly that of FATHER POINT, P.Q. In addition the message reads; "R.M.S. TUNISIAN Sep 28/14 - Dear Mama, This is the first chance we got to write since we came on board. We are anchored in the Gulf waiting for other boats. A boat is coming at 5 to collect the mail. Will write as soon as I can".

It now seems that at least some of the mail postmarked by the COEF EPOs up to and including 30 Sep was transferred to civil POs at Quebec and Father Point and forwarded without any delay being imposed for security reasons. On the other hand, mail posted on board on 1, 2 and 3 Oct appears to have been subject to a delay of about three weeks. That the mail should be held up until the Contingent reached England on 14 Oct is understandable but why the extra long period? A solution to this question seemed unlikely but the following excerpts from a story in the Canadian Army Journal (page 67 Vol XVIII No. 2) provided it. "On 3 October, just before the 30 ship convoy steamed out of Gaspé, the Minister (Sir Sam Hughes) came aboard (The ALAUNIA) and personally collected letters which officers and men had written; for security purposes these were not mailed until the Contingent reached England." Obviously there was more to the story so I wrote to the Army Historian to see if he could throw any light on the reason for the extra long delay. His reply gave no official explanation but he quoted a statement from the book FROM THE ST. LAWRENCE TO THE YSER by Frederick C. Curry — "In childish simplicity, we (the 1st Infantry Brigade) handed down our mail thinking the home folk would receive these in a few days. The sacks were collected and journeyed across the Atlantic with us. This would of course be one way of ensuring that the mail was not delivered until the convoy reached England but it seems more likely that someone had blundered." Thus, another mystery of postal history is solved.

Having agreed that the early COEF
markings were made with rubber stamps it remained to determine when the steel date stamps were introduced. A review of the strikes in Mr. Allen's and my own collections revealed the earliest example known to us to be 8 Jan. 15. On the other hand, the same review showed that rubber stamps continued in use at least until 22 Jan. 15. No change has occurred in the latest date, i.e., 22 Feb 15.

The reason for the comparative scarcity of these large COEF postmarks has often puzzled me. Some 30,000 soldiers must have written quite a few letters during their five months between embarkation at Quebec and their departure for France in mid-February 1915. I think the answer probably lies in the fact that permanent POs operated by the British GPO were located in the main camps on Salisbury Plain and outgoing mail was normally handled by these POs. Also, conditions in the crowded tents on the Plain during the wet winter months would deter the most ardent correspondents from writing their letters until they could find time and space in a warm YMCA hut or canteen which would have a GPO mailbox. Thus, COEF date stamps were probably used only during the voyage, on official mail and an occasional personal letters written at points distant from the main camps.

Regarding the small COEF date stamps (fig. 4), I stated previously that examples of actual use were unknown. A short while ago Lt.-Col. Lloyd Sharpe of Hamilton wrote to say that he had acquired a cover — apparently of the 'courtesy' type — bearing two strikes of the FPO No 15 date stamp dated 27 Jul 1915. In addition, there were two or three French 10c. stamps of the Sower design. The cover was addressed to Lt.-Col. Ross who was head of the Canadian Postal Corps and stationed at the Base Post Office in Toronto at the time. The appointment of the addressee, the fact that British type date stamps (X series) had been adopted by Canadian FPOs in France several months earlier and that ordinary letters

---

**The Handbook and Catalogue of Canadian Transportation Postmarks**

By T. P. G. Shaw, M.A., M.Sc.

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A. G. McKanna

248 Markland Drive

Etobicoke, Ontario
required no postage, strongly support
the cover as being a 'courtesy' item but
what an interesting one to have in a
collection. I am still of the opinion that
these date stamps were not actually
used on soldier's mail.

From the COEF markings of the First
World War I am now going to jump to
some Canadian naval markings of the
Second, particularly those of the
AVALON FMOs.

Just how and where Fleet Mail Offi-
ces fitted into the Canadian military
postal system had been another mystery
so far as I was concerned. Covers with
markings such as those in the above fi-
gures sometimes had return addresses
indicating the sender to have been a sail-
or aboard a Canadian naval vessel. Yet
the markings were unfamiliar and to the
best of my knowledge no FMOs were
mentioned in any list of Canadian mili-
tary POs of the Second War period.
Once more I sought help from Official
sources. This time the Naval Historian
provided information which did much to
clarify the status of the War-time
FMOs and especially the AVALON
FMOs. I learned that a FMO was not
a post office at all but simply a 'mail
room'; i.e. it received incoming mail from
a civilian or military PO and then be-
came responsible for its distribution to
ship mail orderlies and to individual
addressees. Mail for temporarily ab-
sent personnel could be held for a spe-
cific period but undeliverable and re-
addressed mail had to be returned to the
PO concerned for further action. While
all Naval shore stations seemed to have
a FMO not everyone had a naval post
office (NPO). A large base might have
one NPO and two or more FMOs such
as was the case at HMCS AVALON at
St. John's, Newfoundland. Also, a NPO
and a FMO might be operated by the
same personnel. The foregoing details
explain the absence of FMOs from lists
of war-time military POs as well as
the scarcity of FMO markings such as
those illustrated in figs. 5 to 8 as they
should normally appear only on re-
addressed, registered or official letters.
The main naval base at St. John’s was commissioned HMCS AVALON on 31 May 1941 and it remained in operation until 31 Jul 1946. The facilities of the Base were supplemented by a number of ships moored more or less permanently in the harbour. These were grouped together for administrative purposes and designated AVALON II. In addition, a small shore establishment used to accommodate British Navy personnel was known as AVALON III. Only the first two AVALONS appear to have had FMOs.

The NPO at St. John’s, unlike all other NPOs, was unnumbered. This was a security measure as was the prohibition of the use of Newfoundland or Canadian postage on Naval mail. The reasoning behind some security measures is often difficult to understand; even more so is their continuation long after any useful period has been served. However, such was the situation at St. John’s during the Second World War and, of course, at that time Newfoundland was still a British colony, a fact which may explain the use by the NPO of the triangular ‘GPO POSTAGE PAID’ franks (figs. 9 & 10). These franks would not or should not appear on ordinary letters sent by surface means so their presence indicates postage having been paid for air mail or registration or other special service.

To conclude this article I will mention two new developments of interest to collectors of Canadian Forces Mail. The first item concerns the Forces Air Letter illustrated in fig. 8 on page 118 of the May/Jun 1963 edition of the CP. Two new varieties of this FAL appeared in the past year. One has the form code—5 A.M.S. - 20-12-63; the other—5 A.M.S. (12/63), in the lower left corner of the address side. F/L Furneaux, of RCAF Station Sioux Lookout, reports the first variety in two distinct (Continued on page 87)
WANTED!

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We will pay the following prices for mathematically centered brilliant fresh stamps, never, or very lightly hinged.

NEWFOUNDLAND

#C 18, $4.50 Balbo .................................................. $100.
Ditto on Flown Cover, With Cachet ..................... $250.

All other Balbo Flight Covers also desired especially from the Canadian, Shediac to Rome Return Flight and the Montreal to Chicago Flight.

Please Submit with Price or for Our Offer.

CANADA

#61, $1.—Jubilee .................................................. 30.
#62, $2.—Jubilee .................................................. 70.
#63, $3.—Jubilee .................................................. 100.
#64, $4.—Jubilee .................................................. 100.
#65, $5.—Jubilee .................................................. 100.

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DEALERS SINCE 1924
Paper Varieties In Latvia -- 1918-21

By V. GRUNDMANIS

As far as I know, no country other than Latvia has ever issued stamps printed on unfinished banknotes. Of course, the printing on various kinds of paper was not made with the object of issuing "fancy" stamps and fleeing philatelists, but simply out of sheer necessity due to an acute shortage of paper in Latvia at the time.

Like the other Baltic countries, Estonia and Lithuania, Latvia was, during the 19th century, until 1918, only a province of the Russian Empire. The three countries were taken over by Russia from Sweden and Poland during the 18th century. It was the fate of Latvia and Estonia to be under foreign domination from the 18th century until 1918, and Lithuania was under Polish influence from the 16th century.

All three Baltic countries declared their independence in 1918, Latvia being the last to do so, declaring herself to be an independent country on November 18th, 1918.

In December, 1918 Soviet Russia provocatively attacked the Baltic States, and their fight for freedom and independence started. This was called the War of Independence. For all the Baltic States, the war lasted until 1920.

On August 11th, 1920 the war ended in victory for Latvia. During World War I, the Baltic States were occupied by the German army, Lithuania in 1915, Latvia in 1917 and Estonia in 1918. The entire land was devastated by war and many people were evacuated to Russia. There was a great shortage of food and clothing—and of paper.

Because of this shortage of paper, Latvia printed her first stamps, known as the Rising Sun Issue (Fig. 3), symbolizing the new Republic, on the back of German military maps, an immense stock of which was left behind by the retreating Germans.

There were three kinds of military maps: 1. maps with fine, brown printing, 2. maps with rough black printing, and 3. maps with mixed black and brown printing.

Shown is a block of six imperforate stamps printed on a rough black and white map (Fig. 1) and a perforated stamp on a mixed-printing map (Fig. 2). The imperf. and perf. first stamps of Latvia were issued on December 18th, 1918.

The second issue of the same Rising Sun design (with a minor variety), comprising three values, imp. and perf., was printed on letter paper with ruled lines in blue (Fig. 3). These stamps were issued on January 8th, 1919.

The third issue of the same design was printed on pelure paper (Fig. 4). There were nine values, imp. and perf.
This issue came out on February 18th, 1919.

The fourth issue was of the same design and values, but printed on ordinary paper. It appeared on March 28th, 1919.

After Latvia liberated the occupied territories, some stamps were printed in 1919 on unfinished banknotes of the Riga Workers' and Soldiers' Soviet and also on unfinished banknotes of the Bermondt-Avalov Western Army: 1. One stamp of the Independence issue on November 18th, 1919 on Riga Workers' and Soldiers' Soviet; 2. Two stamps of the Latgale Relief issue on March 24th, 1920; and 3. Three issues of the Latvian Red Cross of four values, each printed on unfinished banknotes of the Riga Workers' and Soldiers (Fig. 5) and the

Bermondt-Avalov Western Army (Fig. 6 & 7) and issued on August 18th, 1920.

The later issues of the above mentioned designs, printed on unfinished banknotes, were overprinted with additional values and issued in 1920 and 1921.

So many varieties on unusual papers are only to be found on the stamps of Latvia. Of course, Estonia and Lithuania also experienced some shortages of paper during the period 1918-1921, but they did not print any stamps on letter paper, maps and banknotes. Estonia printed some stamps on pelure paper, grayish paper, and Lithuania on gray, granite bread-ration card paper and thick and thin papers.

Most stamps of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were printed on ordinary paper, with many designs, overprints and watermarks.

Fig. 6

Fig. 7

Obituary

LOUISE REDDING STUART

LOUISE REDDING STUART of the H. E. Harris & Company of Boston passed away on December 27, 1965. S. L. Redding, as she was known for forty years at the Harris Company, had a long and successful career in the world of philately; and to her many correspondents among Harris patrons, she was a friendly advisor and a true fountain of knowledge. In service to the Company, she had more years than any other employee; and during those years she was an able counselor in the affairs of the Company as well as a friend and confidante to many of the employees. She maintained an active interest in stamp collectors throughout her entire business life.

Five New F.R.P.S.I. Among Our Members

We learned with pleasure that five of our members were recently elected Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, London: H. D. Hicks, Q.C., of Halifax, James Law, of London, Ont., Dr. J. J. Matejka, Jr., of Chicago, H. W. Moser, of Haddenfield, N.J. and Geoffrey Whitworth, of Halifax, England.

Our sincere congratulations to all these new F.R.P.S.I. for a well-deserved honour.
Your Sales Department

Before proceeding with the current affairs of the Sales Department, I must bring to the attention of the members using the Sales Circuit (buyers and sellers), the following news.

In the January - February issue of the Canadian Philatelist, Page 3, I read and I quote "We heard with great regret that Henri Gauthier, our Director of Sales, had to enter hospital for surgery at the beginning of September. The operation was successful and he had a very rough time for a couple of days, but we were pleased to hear from Mrs. Geldert that he seemed over the hump". End of quote.

I would like to make a few corrections to the above article. Many things have happened to me in my 68 years, but it is the first time that I have been in hospital, operated, had a rough time and was on the road to recovery, all that, fellow members, before I was even sick. To put things straight, in case some of you think I have been loafing on the job, and some do judging by the letters I have received, here is the true story.

"Took sick on November 12th, rushed to hospital emergency on the 26th, operated on December 1st, and 11th, returned home on the 21st with the stitches."

And now back to work. — There was very little disruption of the Circuit while ill, as I stuck it out long enough in November, so that practically everyone received the circuits for their December meetings. And I started back on the job same day I returned home from hospital. — To all who offered me their wishes of speedy recovery, my heartfelt thanks, it helped to know that I had some friends. To others who thought I was loafing on the job and told me so, they should have inquired first to find the facts, still there is no hard feelings and the service will be just as good. The unfortunate part of this work is that you cannot be sick as there is no replacement, the income doesn't allow it. Now to business and the Circuit.

1. At the present time we have received to date 200 new books less than last year, with an increasing demand the future doesn't look too rosy unless the members with material available start doing something.

Out of a membership of nearly 1600, about 7 members sent fine 19th. Cent. to the Sales Department, and this amounts to about 25 or 30 books a year. The problem of dividing 25 or 30 books among some 42 clubs using the circuit and some 75 individual collectors is a nightmare. On the other hand it is difficult to believe that only 7 out of 1600 members have duplicates of 19th. Cent. in their stockbooks.

Also we have nothing in stock of N.B. — N.S. or P.E.I. worth mentioning.

2. From 1937 to date, we have all kinds of Canada enough to keep us going for sometime. And this also applies to modern U.S., especially the usual run of commemoratives of the last twenty years.

3. Our B.W.I. section of 19th. Cent. and George V has been pretty well cleaned out, and these we need. But no mint George VI.

4. The supply of foreign material cannot keep up with the demand, especially as regard to Western Europe, Central Europe and Russia. This also applies to the other countries of Europe to a lesser degree. Lately Vatican has gone in a slump as far as we are concerned.

5. Britain and the British Colonies.

There is no 19th Great Britain in stock, except for three books. We need British Oceania especially used — No Australia nor New Zealand. British Asia is difficult to sell, although lately we have been asked for Sarawak and North Borneo, but that in limited quantity. British Africa is a problem and we have

(Continued on next page)
The Mail Bag

A SMART WOMAN!

Sire:—Last Summer, we had a local exhibition, put on by our three Victoria societies. It was a roaring success, and we actually made money on it! I thought you might be interested in a little incident which took place while I was on duty at the door at the show.

A couple from Oregon came to see the exhibits. He rushed off to see the stamps and she stayed to chat with me. She told me that her husband had retired from business six months before. "You know", she said, "I was a bit worried when he told me, ten years ago, that he would retire at sixty. I began to wonder what he would do to keep from getting bored, as so many retired men do. He never had time for sports, golf or fishing, but I remembered that he liked to go to stamp exhibitions, though he really never had much time to do much in the way of collecting stamps. He had started once or twice but never kept it up, as his work kept him so busy. Then I had a brain wave. I went down to the post office and bought all the current issues of American stamps and arranged with our postmaster to keep me posted on what was coming out. From then on, I bought every American stamp that came out, for the next ten years. I put them in envelopes and kept them in a shoe-box. When I retired, I gave him a week to "enjoy freedom, lovely freedom", and when I would see that "freedom" might become "boredom", I would pop up with my shoe-box, saying: "Here, boy, get these stamps arranged and sorted"—and is he ever having a ball! He’s just crazy about it all. Got himself an album and a catalogue and we travel about and look for stamp exhibitions. I’m having nearly as much fun as he is—bless his old heart!"

I thought there was one smart woman—smart and kind!

JESSIE M. GORDON, RPSC 6770
Victoria, B.C. President, V.I.P.S.

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, CSDA)

SALES DEPT. . . . . from previous page

plenty of these, with the exception of the newly formed independent countries of which none is in stock.

A mixture of mixed and used would be ideal for most British colonies, at the present we have a lot of common mint, but very few used of the last fifteen or twenty years.

This is what we need to keep the Sales Department going, but this doesn’t mean that buyers are willing to pay all the traffic will hear, they won’t. Make your prices competitive, some books received by this department are higher than dealers, with the result that sales are poor.

This Sales Department and Sales Circuit will only be as good as you make it, and this brings to mind that too many of the books received ignored completely the regulations printed on the back of each sales book. We have been very lenient on this matter, but when you get books (and we get plenty of them), that contain anywhere from four to ten of the same common stamp which will never be sold, it is time to enforce the rules. So from now on, any book not according to regulations will not be accepted. To sellers who haven’t seen the sales books, we have a printed circular letter giving all the information.

YOU SEND IN THE BOOKS AND I’LL CIRCULATE THEM.

This about winds it up for this time, I could make it longer, but probably the Editor wouldn’t stand for it.

89 Genest St., H. GAUTHIER
Ottawa 7, Ont.
Letters With Wings

Air Canada has played a vital role in the exciting history of Canada’s air mail service

On the morning of June 24, 1918, R.A.F. Captain Brian A. Peck, flying a JN-4 Curtiss (Jenny) biplane, took off from Bois Franc Polo Grounds, Montreal, ducked under the telegraph wires at the end of the field, narrowly missed a bridge, and banked out over the St. Lawrence. On board was a bag of 120 letters, Canada’s first air mail.

Captain Peck fought bad weather and a plugged fuel line, and never got above 1,000 feet altitude. After intermediate stops for fuel at Kingston and Deseronto, he landed at the Leaside aerodrome, then just outside Toronto, at 4:55 p.m. Requisitioning a car, he delivered the bag of mail to the Toronto General Post Office in person. The first Canadian air mail flight in history had been successfully completed.

In graphic contrast is the scene today as great jet-powered aircraft, soaring at heights of five or six miles, carry hundreds of tons of air mail to every part of the globe. The story of amazing progress which has taken place during the 47 years which have elapsed since Captain Peck’s dauntless flight is a fascinating one. Moreover, Air Canada has played a vital role in it.

The first regular air mail service was established in Canada in 1927 between Rimouski and Montreal. Single-engine seaplanes were used to carry Canadian mail to U.K. and Europe-bound liners, and to pick up overseas mail from inbound passenger steamships. The saving in time for outward-bound mail ranged up to 96 hours; for incoming mail the time gained was 48 hours at Montreal and 24 hours at main post offices west of Winnipeg.

Other air mail routes were also established in 1927, a winter service between Leamington, Ont. and Pelee Island in Lake Erie, using a Waco biplane; another between Murray Bay, Seven Islands and Anticosti Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, carrying 1,500 lbs. of mail weekly in a ski-equipped Fairchild monoplane; and one between Moncton, N.B. and the Magdalen Islands, also in a Fairchild seaplane.

In January, 1928 Western Canada Airways received an air mail contract from the Federal Government to fly the route between Rolling Portage near Sioux Lookout, and the Red Lake area in northwestern Ontario. By the end of the season 57,566 lbs. of mail had been carried.

By the end of 1928 ten air mail routes were being operated under full Government contract with the Canadian Post Office Department. One of these arranged for six flights weekly between Montreal and Toronto by Canadian Airways Limited. Another was the first international air mail service between Montreal and Albany, N.Y.

By this time the carrying of mail by air had become commonplace, though it did have its colourful moments. The first official mail to reach the Canadian Arctic coast, for example, was a fourteen load flown in December, 1929 by bush pilots (one of them the famous W. R. (Wop' May) from Fort McMurray to Aklavik and intermediate points. With the temperature at 60° below zero
WASHINGTON AHoy!

On May 12th, 1966 the QUEEN MARY leaves Southampton and Cherbourg for New York arriving there on the 17th. Travelling en route for SIPEX in Washington will be many visitors from Europe.

This will be the first time that a trans-Atlantic mail ship has catered specifically for philatelists: there will be a series of talks and displays during the four days as well as

AN AUCTION ON THE HIGH SEAS

which will be held at noon on Monday, May 16th. A hundred valuable philatelic items will be offered under the hammer. This auction is being organized by Robson Lowe of London whose international auctions hold practically every record for rare classic stamps. A special auction catalogue is in preparation ($2 including airmail postage) and as no item is worth less than $300 and many are worth over $2,500 it is hoped that every piece will be illustrated in colour.

Bidding By Telephone

Noon on the high seas will be 11 a.m. in New York and 4 p.m. in London—those who would like to attend the auction but cannot travel will have ample opportunity to compete as arrangements have been made with the General Post Office for telephonic communication during the sale with the office in London and with that of their colleagues in New York. This will enable bidders in both cities to listen in and compete when they wish. Negotiations are in progress for the same facilities to be made available in Paris, Basle, Milan and Rome.

Members of the Robson Lowe team travelling on board the QUEEN MARY will include those who speak French, German, Italian and Swedish. An additional facility will be the presence of a skilled writer who can prepare the necessary pages for those who want to include their most recent purchase in their SIPEX exhibit.

For the special catalogue, send $2 to

Robson Lowe Ltd.

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The above books are obtainable, postpaid, at the prices noted from
R. J. Woolley, Apt. 206, 1520 Bathurst St., Toronto 10, Ont.

blowtorches had to be used to keep the engines in running condition while on
the ground.

In 1930 the Prairie Air Mail was in-
augurated by Canadian Airways Limited
with service between Winnipeg, Brandon,
Regina, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat,
Calgary, Saskatoon, North Battleford
and Edmonton. It was later extended
to Lethbridge.

Further development of air mail ser-
vice in Canada came in 1937 with flights
between Edmonton and White Horse,
Yukon Territory.

Then, in April, 1937, Trans-Canada
Air Lines (Air Canada) was born, a
significant event which was destined to
have far-reaching effects upon all as-
pects of Canada’s commercial air trans-
port service, including air mail.

In 1938, one year after incorporation,
the new publicly-owned air transport
company carried on experimental air
mail operations over the entire system,
including service between Winnipeg and
Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal, and
from Lethbridge to Edmonton. This was
before any passengers were carried.

Full-scale overnight trans-continental
air mail service was inaugurated by
TCA on March 1, 1939.

Exactly one year later TCA had car-
rried 1,860,000 lbs. of air mail coast to
coast, at the rate then in force of 60
cents per mile.

Early in 1940 TCA began mail ser-
vice to Moncton, N.B., soon afterwards
provided a similar service between Tor-
onto, London, Ont., and Cleveland. In
1941 the mail rate was reduced to 45
cents.

During World War II TCA conducted
a trans-Atlantic service for the Cana-
dian Government, carrying mail for the
armed forces as well as official passen-
gers and important cargo. Larcaster
bomber aircraft, with adaptations,
and called ‘Lancastrians’ were used.

Following the war, development of
Canada’s air mail service proceeded ra-
pidly. In 1948 arrangements were made
(Continued on page 64)
TIPEX -- R.P.S.C. Convention 1966
HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA
MAY 26 - 27 - 28th, 1966

HOLIDAY INN at HAMILTON, ONTARIO

The time is getting closer for TIPEX, May 26th, 27th, and 28th. If you have not sent in your reservation cards, do it at once.

With this issue you will find an entry form for your exhibit, get busy and send it in at once. Enclosed also is an advance programme and, we hope, a folder on the HOLIDAY INN.

Everything is shaping up for a fine convention. Your committee is working hard to make it one of the best we have ever had.

Something that should not be forgotten is Niagara Falls. If you have never seen the stupendous, awe-inspiring sight of this wonder of the world, it is only an hour away by automobile. On the way there you can see the Stoney Creek Battle Field Park and monument. You will pass through one of the garden spots of Canada and the great vineyards producing some of Canada’s finest wines and if you are lucky as to the time, a blossom time picture never seen before.

When you get to Niagara Falls, in addition to the sight of the great falls and beautiful gardens and the floral beauty of the park, there are many other things to do. You can visit the Seagram Tower, get a different view of the falls and surrounding country and enjoy a wonderful meal. Then there is the new Skylon, a tower with a revolving dining room and lounge, that takes one hour to revolve and is the World’s tallest re-enforced concrete spire. Other sights are a trip on the “Maid of the Mist” on the river that takes you close to the falls, the Cave of the Winds and a trip under the Falls. In the evening the Falls are lighted by many beautiful coloured lights, a wonderful sight to see. It is really a worthwhile trip.

Dundurn Castle, situated in the beautiful Dundurn Park. Once the home of Sir Allan MacNab.

Or if you wish, you can take the trip on the River Road to Niagara-On-the-Lake. The Niagara Parks Commission have done a marvellous job of beautification. You will pass on the way many lovely picnic spots and parks, the interesting Floral Clock at the great Sir Adam Beck Power Generating Station. You will pass through the beautiful wooded park at Queenston Heights and see Brock’s Monument at the site of his death commemorating the battle of Queenston Heights. Continuing on the interesting River Road, you will arrive at Niagara-on-the-Lake, the location of the first Canadian Parliament in Simcoe’s time. You will see restored Fort

Partial view of the internationally famed ROCK GARDENS, a horticultural jewel.
George (1783-86) on the Canadian side and Fort Niagara on the American side, across the river near where it enters Lake Ontario. It is a trip well worth the time.

Indeed, there is so much to see and do that you may, we hope, want to extend your visit.

AIR CANADA... from page 62 for carrying first class mail weighing up to one ounce within Canada where delivery could be expedited, making it the first country in the Western Hemisphere to provide 'All up' carriage of mail. In 1954 the 'All up' service was extended to first class mail up to and including eight ounces.

TCA later expanded its air mail service to the United Kingdom and Ireland, to France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and on its southern routes to Tampa, Florida, Bermuda, Jamaica, Nassau, Barbados, Antigua, Trinidad and Tobago.

In the intervening years Canada's air mail service has steadily increased in both ton miles and revenue. Last year, for example, the ton miles of mail carried by Air Canada amounted to 15,731,000 while air mail revenues had climbed to $11,902,773.

A far cry, indeed, from that day 47 years ago when a young R.A.F. pilot started the whole thing in his Jenny biplane.

(Courtesy En Route of Air Canada)

Saskatoon S.C. Holds A Good Show

On October 16, the Saskatoon Stamp Club held an exhibition which was well attended. The interest in the stamps and bourse greatly exceeded the expectations of the organizing committee.

The First BNA, also Best in the Show, was awarded to Milton Gill with a fine display of early Canadian varieties, reentries, etc., while the First in the Foreign field went to Peter Lehman for a very interesting display of Berlin and the Saar. Other First awards were made to Philip Heidinger (Topicals), Harry Vosa (Canada Perfin officials), and to Al Robb (Commonwealth).
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Scott numbers 1966. Terms: cash with order. Please add 25 cents service charge on all orders under $3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Ontario customers please add 3% sales tax.

MANFRED WALThER
P.O. BOX 248 DOWNSVIEW, ONTARIO, CANADA
CSDA GPS RPSC
The Cover
Scotland’s National Poet

A BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE
by James Veitch, Editor of the
Burns Chronicle

From all over the world, people come to Scotland to visit the Burns Cottage at Alloway, two miles south of Ayr.

It was built by William Burns in 1757 and there, on 25th January 1759, Robert Burns, the eldest of his seven children, was born. John Murdoch, a native of Ayr, was engaged to teach Burns and the children of four other families. Burns owed much to Murdoch.

The family moved to Mount Oliphant, between Maybole and Ayr, and then to Lochlie. After the death of his father in 1784, Burns, now head of the family, moved to Mossigiel, a mile or so from Mauchline. He had been writing a great deal of poetry and towards the end of July 1786, the famous Kilmarnock Edition of his Poems, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect, came from the press of John Wilson, Kilmarnock. The 600 copies were soon sold out.

On the advice of Dr. Blacklock, the blind poet, Burns set out for Edinburgh to arrange for the second edition of his poems. In the capital, the Earl of Glencairn invited him to his house and introduced him to many of his friends. The Second (Edinburgh) Edition was published by Creech in 1787. Following his tours of the Borders, the Highlands and Stirlingshire, Burns paid a second visit to Edinburgh. Burns was not often in Glasgow. He by-passed it entirely on his first trip to Edinburgh. Probably the last time he was in Glasgow was in 1788.

Married to Jean Armour, Burns farmed Ellisland, near Dumfries, for three and a half years, and also secured a post as gauger with the Excise. But his mind was still on sorg and poetry, as, indeed, it was to be to the end.

He and his family moved to a small house in the Wee Vennel (now Bank Street) in Dumfries and later to a better house in Mill Street (now Burns Street). In failing health, he spent a few weeks at Brow Well on the Solway Coast, but, tortured by the thought of his debts, he returned home. He died on 21st July 1796. Dumfries gave him a public funeral, and he was buried in St. Michael’s Churchyard. In 1815, his body was disinterred from its ordinary grave and finally laid in the Mausoleum which, like the Cottage at Alloway and the Burns House in Dumfries, is visited by thousands every year.

(Courtesy of the G.P.O.’s Philatelic Bureau in Edinburgh from their booklet ROBERT BURNS 1759-1796, obtainable from them at cost of One Shilling).

The Six different First Day cancellations available for Burns Stamps
TRADE NOTES
ROBSON LOWE, LTD., LONDON

From March 15th to the 19th, the Robson Lowe Limited organization are sponsoring another of their famous Basle international auctions in co-operation with Mrs. Peter Kaufmann of Basle.

The catalogue, which will be published towards the end of January, will be large and colourful, following editions of the Burrus Switzerland and Burrus German States catalogues. There will be over 2500 lots fully described in either German and English or Italian and English, over 150 lots illustrated in full glorious colour and a great proportion of the remainder in black and white. The price of the catalogue is 25/-.

Previously in Basle, all records have been broken and you may remember that the block of six double Genevas realised over £48,000 and a mint block of 12 Oldenburg 1859 1/3 groschen made £18,333.

This Spring, the main attractions are a marvellous specialised collection of the G.R.I. overprints of New Guinea, a collection of Prussian cancellations, German States, Germany and Colonies with some great rarities, Italian States with outstanding Naples, overseas countries, including China and South American Airmails and Europe with particularly fine France, Spain and Switzerland.

HARMER ROOKE & CO., LTD.,
LONDON

North America Sale 21/22 October.
Total realisation—£20589.
Keen bidding from N. America and Europe, classics in demand also Balbo covers.

Canada. 1851 3d. or-verm (pair) on cover. £220.
1852-57 Thin wove paper 6d. slate-violet on cover. £300.
1857 10d. blue (S.G. 21) on piece. £120.
1857 7½d. deep yellow-green, unused. £280.

WORLD WIDE
NEW ISSUES

Crown Colonies, I.C.Y. (62) $ 7.80
Great Britain, I.T.U. (2) 0.48
Ghana, Decimal Overpr. (18) 7.95
Ghana, Decimal Overpr., Post-dues(8) 0.98

Weekly full illustrated bulletin FREE.

5% off on all orders over $2.00 to all Members. R.P.S.C.
Catalogues & Albums:
Minkus, Scott's, Gibbons, Raripin in stock.

Special Offer this month:
Canada: No. F3 fine used $01.00
Vatican, No. 45-8 Fine used 15.00
Vatican, No. 45-8 F. U. block of 4 52.00
Refund if sold.

Crown Stamp & Coin
J. CULEK, Prop.,
107 Church Str., Toronto 1, Ont.

New Brunswick. 1851 6d. yellow, light cancel. £160.
Nova Scotia. 1851-57 6d. deep green, light cancel. £175.
Nova Scotia. Ditto. -1/- cold violet, superb, used. £650.

Newfoundland. 1857 2d. scarlet-verm., bar cancel. £350.
Ditto 6d., superb used. £320.
Ditto 1/- unused. £450.
1921 Halifax 35c. pane of 25, fine o.g. £110.
1932 DO-X $1.50 on $1. block of 4 o.g. £110.
1933 Balbo $4.50 on 75c. unmounted o.g. £85.
Ditto. o.g. block of 4. £260.
Ditto, single on flown cover. £185.

EARL P. L. APFELBAUM, INC.

Earl P. L. Apfelbaum, Inc., have acquired an additional 3,000 square feet of space on the third floor of the building they now occupy at 1503-05 Walnut Street in Philadelphia,—to house a new and modern Auction Gallery.
The new working areas will better enable them to serve the increasing number of collectors, as well as provide space for expanded services previously restricted by lack of space.

BALLONS MONTES COLLECTION BRINGS $19,200


A cover which left the besieged city by the first manned balloon, “Neptune,” on Sept. 21, 1870, sold for $350. A rare folded letter from balloon “Le Jacquard,” which was lost at sea near Plymouth, fetched $500.

When the “General Chanzy” was forced to land in Bavaria, the Germans seized its mail bags. A folded letter from that flight sold for $235.

The “Richard Wallace” was lost in the Bay of Arcachon and a few covers were salvaged. A folded letter, minus stamp, from this balloon was bid in at $360.

LOMBARDY-VENETIA COLLECTION REALIZES $25,779.

Bidders paid $25,779 for a specialized collection of Lombardy-Venetia covers, with a few rare off-cover stamps, in the Nov. 23-24 auction.

An 1859 Sardinia cover with Nos. 12 and 13 canceled “PARMA” sold for $3,300. In the Greece section, many Hermes Heads brought over-catalog prices.


“WATSON” COLLECTION PASSES $200,000

The public auction of the major portion of the Foreign section of the “Edward B. Watson” 19th Century British Commonwealth and Foreign issues at the Galleries of H. R. Harmer, Inc. reached $121,820 by the time lot 2395 had been offered.

“A WEEK OF EUROPE” AUCTIONS BRINGS $136,537

Three collections, all associated with European countries, were offered by H. R. Harmer, Inc. in New York under the collective title of “A Week of Europe”. The sales were held from Monday to Friday December 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and brought a total of $136,537. The grouping of the sales had been planned to persuade overseas philatelists to fly to New York. Visitors from Switzerland, France, Germany, Italy and Spain were in attendance.

BAVARIA PAIR BRINGS $6,250

One of the many high-lights of the auction was a vertical gutter pair of the 1kr black of Bavaria. The item comprised the bottom stamp of the upper stamp of the lower pane, of which two pairs are reported to exist. It is believed however that this is a third, hav-
ing been in the Watson Collection for years, and almost certainly unrecorded. Opened at £3.100, the bidding rose rapidly, finally leaving Josef Kligler the owner at £6.250.

A brilliant fresh o.g. copy of the most highly catalogued normal United States the August 1861 12c, black brought £15,000. The whole transaction took just 30 seconds. The realization was a record for a United States stamp.

TOTAL GRAF ZEPPELINS CONTINUE TO ADVANCE

In the Air Post section of the sale which commenced the fourth day, Friday, a complete set of the Graf Zeppelin in Top Plate blocks of six, one value having a closed tear above the Plate Number sold for £34000, believed to be a new auction high. Single sets realised between £270 and £350 depending on condition.

The auction totalled £141,034, bringing the H. R. Harmer season figure to £769,716.50.

ROBSON LOWE, LTD.

THE GENERAL ROBERT GILL “CANADA” (ALL MINT)

Splendid Realisations at the Robson Lowe Auction

This superbative collection formed by General Robert Gill of Baltimore—and recently displayed to hundreds of Canadian philatelists during Mr. Robson Lowe’s personal tour — touched a new and exciting peak in its history when sold in London on 27th October, 1965.

A brief review of the highlights must include among the 1851 on laid paper the unique block of four 3d. orange-vermillion £1.350, 6d. slate-violet single £700 and the wonderful single 12d. that realised £3.700. It was a great disappointment to all that the brilliant corner pair of this classic did not find a worthy bidder.

The 1852-54 3d. red on medium hard wove paper (lot 15) made £500, the 3d. red-brown (lot 22) £950, the 6d. greenish-grey unique mint block of four (lot 23) £12,000. lot 25 £265, and the 6d. reddish-purple (lot 29) £625.

Lot 33—the brilliant mint marginal block of four 1857 10d. went for £3,500, the single (lot 35) £1,150, the 7½d. pale yellow-green mint block of four (lot 41) £6,000, the marginal single (lot 43) £600.

The 1858-19 perforated began with lot 55, the ½d. mint block of four £900, the 3d. red similar block (lot 59) £1,500, and the single 6d. (lots 64 and 66) made £325 and £550. The marvellous marginal block of 17c. deep blue (lot 71) realised £850 and the 1c. block of twenty (lot 79) reached £400.

Outstanding items in the 1868-88 issues included lot 134, the block of twenty 1c. red-brown £900, lot 135 the block of eight £280, lot 140 2c. green block of eight £300, lot 149 3c dull red block of nine £375, lot 157 6c, pale brown superb corner block of twenty-five £950, lot 158 block of ten £400, lot 163 12½c. blue corner block of fifteen £900 and lot 170 the exceptional strip of three 15c. clear deep violet £625.

All the other fine singles and pieces were very well supported and the total for the day was £50,171.

Among the many well-known international collectors and dealers, it was a pleasure to greet General Robert Gill.

#801—ALCAN HIGHWAY COVERS
—INAUGURAL SERVICE

Recently I obtained a small collection of covers all having to do with the first mails carried at the time of the opening of the ALCAN Highway back in the late fall of 1943. There are sixteen in number, two sets of 8 each. All are properly backstamped, similar to the backstamping that used to be applied on first flight covers.

The first leg, between Edmonton, Dawson Creek and White Horse was opened in September 1943. The second leg between Fairbanks and White Horse was opened in November-December. The eight covers making up a set are as follows:

First Leg

Second Leg
5. Edmonton, Nov. 27, North, backstamped Fairbanks, Dec. 2.
6. White Horse, Dec 1, North, backstamped Fairbanks Dec. 2.
7. Fairbanks, Dec 2, South, Backstamped White Horse Dec 4.

The second set of 8 were posted at, and received at U.S. Army Postal Service offices. All bear A.P.O. postmarks, and all are franked with US stamps only.

These all make a very welcome addition to our little collection of Yukon Territory material, and would delight any Territorial Cancel collector.

* * *

#802—SANABRIA AIRMAIL
CATALOGUE — 1966

The 1966 edition of the "World Airmail Catalogue" published by Nicholas Sanabria Co, at $15.00 is much larger than previous editions. This was made necessary with the increased use of illustrations. It is by far the best edition yet of this authoritative work.

The Canadian section however is almost unchanged. Almost no price revisions seem to have been made, and only a few new minor varieties included. One inconsistency still is included in the new edition. The full sheet of Northern Air Service is catalogued at $175.00 when the separate stamps total $187.50. And the sheet is RARE!

* * *

#803—NATIONAL PARKS STAMPS ARE NOT DECALS!

Back in packet #784, I carelessly called the National Parks stamps decals. This was only in the packet heading. H. M. Daggett of Vancouver called this error to my attention. They are not decals, they are gummed stickers, the gum being on the face side, so they can be stuck to the windshield of automobiles.

* * *

#804 — S O A M S BULLETIN

Under this title, Ernest F. Schiewick Smith of Hudson Heights, P.O., has issued bulletin #1. The initials stand for Semi Official Air Mail Studies, and
the bulletin is put out for the Airmail Study Group of the British North America Philatelic Society.

The first issue deals solely with the Aero Club of Canada issue of August 1918. It is the most comprehensive report on this issue I have ever seen, and if later issues of S O A M S are equally as interesting, they will fill a long felt need.

Ernest Schiewick Smith RPSC #7678 can be reached at Box 126, Hudson Heights, P.Q., for information.

* * *

#805—BOGUS YUKON AIRWAYS TRIAL COLOUR PROOFS?

While I have not seen them, I have heard reports of there being sets of Yukon Airways semi-official airmail stamps available in five colours. Some claim that these are colour trials,—others that they are bogus. Who can give me a complete report on them? I would appreciate seeing at least one set for further reporting in a future packet.

* * *

#806—ARMED FORCES AIR LETTER CHRISTMAS ISSUE 1944

There are four varieties of these interesting and rare air letter sheets, These are the regular armed forces air letter forms on which has been printed “Christmas Issue 1944” and a box enclosing “Postage Free”, all in red.

Type 1—“Armed Forces / Air Letter” in two lines at upper left. Only three lines of type below “AIR MAIL”, and “Postage Free” is underlined. All three of these features are distinctive, none are repeated on later issues.

The following types all have “Armed Forces Air Letter” in one line across top. There are 5 lines of type under “Air Mail”. “Postage Free” is not underlined.

Type 2 — Only three printed address lines on front.

Type 3 — Four printed address lines on front.

Type 3A — as above, but different type setting. The vertical space between “transmission” and “TO” is 7 mm, instead of 6 mm as in type 3. There are other minor differences.

In type 3 there has also been reported an error variety,—the blue printing completely doubled.

That these are rare is evidenced by the fact that the Kessler Catalogue lists these at $125 to $225 each. While we think these are far too high, yet the set of 4 should bring $400 in the market.

* * *

#807—NEW ISSUE OF ALBERTA WILDLIFE LICENSE STAMPS

While I have not yet seen a single copy, I have had two members report that there was a new issue of these stamps for 1965. Most collectors have only a few examples of the 1964 issue, and now here is another to try to complete! I guess the best way is going to be to buy them in mint condition! That gives the old purser a $285 wallop! For each year yet!

* * *

#808—CANADA PLATE BLOCK CATALOGUE 1965-67

Now in its 6th edition, this is the best yet. It has grown to 124 pages, up from 110 for the 5th edition. Collectors of the 19th century plate blocks may be disappointed as there were only 10 showing increases, and most of these were in the Numeral issues. The Edwards were likewise left pretty much the same, but there was a major revision of all the Quebec Issue. Even the Admirals, including the War Tax and Imperforates, show little change. The 1917 Confederation shows gains.

In the 1928-31 Issues there were very few price changes, the main exceptions being in the 12c. and 20c. Historical, and in Plate #2 of the 10c. Cartier. Where changes do occur they are often quite substantial.

As for the balance of the George V issues, there are changes in the higher values of the Medallion, the 1935 issue, and most of the 1933-34 commemoratives, while the rest remain fairly static.

In the George VI issues, except for
CANADA: What is worth buying?

In general anything Canadian valued 50c, or more is a bargain at any of the prices one sees advertised, if it is in good condition. It is not a question of this or that stamp being a "sleeper". They all are, and if one still has illusions that this could not be so, give it a simple trial. Select any stamp and try to pick up 10 or 20 of it. See how long it will take to locate them as compared to "hot" items from many another country.

Let us be specific. Take the 1875 8c, blue registry, mint or used, doesn't matter. One catalog says it is worth $32.50 in fine condition. This is interesting because would we ever love to buy up to 1000 copies at this price. If they are fine we will pay full catalog. What will we sell them for? $45.00, but in case you are tempted to send us a check for $45.00 please don't do it. We have none for sale and at the present rate they come in (about 2 copies a year) it will take us a good many centuries to fill the want lists already on our hands. Don't worry about us being flooded with copies at full catalog. As a result of this advertisement we may now not even get our average of 2 a year.

Plenty more Canadian stamps are in the same situation. If it is Canadian, if it is fine, today's price is a bargain.

Granted, most are older issues, but collectors should take a good look at what is happening to many issues of the past few years including stamps now coming out! Here are 3 recent issues decidedly worth picking up:

1. The 1962 Tagged set 1c. to 5c. Tagging was done on the 1954 Queen design. These have the distinction of being the very first Tagged stamps issued in the Western Hemisphere. In 1962 we sold endless quantities to postal users at 5c. under face value because we had huge surpluses after buying sheets to get the plate blocks. By 1965 we were selling single sets at $1.00, advertising desperately to buy more, and not getting a single set from anyone. Our price now is $2.00 a set mint and we are being forced to break up plate blocks to fill orders.

There is a feeling this set will go rapidly to $5.00 or more and don't let the fact that some catalogs by-pass these stop you from buying them. They are official Canadian postage stamps recognized so by the Canadian post office, are good for postage anywhere in Canada, and are easy to distinguish from untagged stamps (no special lamps, etc., required). To put it bluntly, if your Canadian collection does not have them, it is incomplete by that much.

2. The 1964 Christmas Miniature sheets. There are 2 of these beautiful little sheets of 25 stamps, one is Tagged, the other normal. Not many collectors have realized the most interesting features of these miniatures. Outside of the fact that Canada seems to be the only country in the world issuing small versions of regular panes (they are not made for collectors either), the 1964 Christmas 3c. miniature was the first Christmas stamp issued in this form in the world.

Two firsts. The Tagged variety is the first ever issued in this form.

The regular sheet is still not scarce but the 3c. Tagged is a different matter. It is now known, the total issue was so small and potentially so few survived, that it can be rated as one of the very scarcest 20th century Canadian philatelic units—far scarcer than the U.S.A. White Plains 2c. miniature sheet for example.
Our present price is $10.00 for both miniature sheets in fine mint condition. Only one pair to a customer and price subject to change without notice. We have a few choice used pairs, cancelled first day of use—$20. for the pair.

3. The "Flying G's" 10c., 20c., 50c., values. These major type-face overprint changes are well worth picking up at current reasonable rates. The 10c. and 50c. are easier to get but the 20c. is a real sleeper in point of numbers existing. Very likely the rarest 20th century regular postage stamp issued. Our present price is $5.00 for the 20c. fine centered or $7.50 for all 3 fine centered. Blocks $30.00. Average centering available at $5.00 for the 3 stamps.

3. OTHER OFFERS

The 50c. O.H.M.S. Lumbering. This aristocrat of the Canadian officials is one of our favorites. Our price is $50.00 for choice mint copies and $35.00 for usual average. If still not in your collection, get this now and avoid the inevitable higher prices later. Incidentally we had in stock a complete pane which, as far as is known, is the only complete pane in existence. The Canada Basic Catalog went into some detail concerning it. We no longer have this pane as it has been sold. The price? Well, what would you say?

THE CANADA BASIC CATALOG. Comments:

(a few of the hundreds on hand)

"I am pleased with the new Canada Basic—you have done a really fine job again!" A. W. M. Seattle, Wash.

"An excellent work — wish I had bought it long ago." L. W. S. West Orange, N.J.

"Anyone who thinks they can collect Canada without this publication is sadly mistaken." G. A. S. West Covina, Calif.

"The particular strength of the Bileiski Catalogs, it seems to me is in the very detailed information." "Stamps" Review Editor, C. N. Allen.

"Wealth of information contained in the actual text of this volume makes it extremely interesting even to the non collector." Winnipeg Free Press Review Editor G. P. Hansen.

"Vitally important compendia for the specialist in Canada, offering data not found in general catalogs." The New York Times Stamp Editor, David Lidman.

Canada Basic Cat. costs $2.00. Canada Plate Cat. $3.00 By all means get both. Most useful $5.00 investment you will make.

The Vatican and the Papal Visits

We are always willing to handle anything of interest and there has come our way from Italy a fascinating group of 3 medals, each commemorating Pope Paul's journey abroad. The medal in honour of the Visit to the Holy Land is unusual in that it was made in the style of ancient Israel coins. There is one to mark the Visit to India. The New York U.N. medal is most beautiful, surely one of the handsomest medals of its type ever created. It, by the way, comes in 2 sizes, 32 mm and 50 mm.

There is a total of 4 medals all in heavy silver plate. $10.00 for the set and prompt refund if they don't please.

Remittance in any convenient form. We accept mint U.S.A., Canada and Newfoundland suitable for postage at face value.

K. BILESKI LTD. Station "B", Winnipeg, Canada
CHAPTER MEETINGS

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA
Established 1922
First Affiliate of the R.P.S.C. (1934)
Meets 2nd Tuesday of the Month
SCHOOL FOR BLIND
Miss Alice McLearn
2160 Connaught Avenue, Halifax, N.S.

TORONTO STAMP COLLECTORS' CLUB
Established 1892
Meetings:
1st and 3rd Thursdays—8 p.m.
PARK PLAZA HOTEL
VISITORS WELCOME
Secretary: A. D. DAY,
17 Lauralynn Cres., Agincourt, Ont.

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY
MEETS 1st and 3rd TUESDAYS
SOCONY MOBIL OIL BOARDROOM
at 8.00 p.m.
President: John M. Gareau,
1420 Carlyle Road S.W.
Secretary: G. M. Hill,
1612 - 50 Avenue S.W.
VISITORS WELCOME

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB
First and Third Mondays at the
MACDONALD HOTEL
President: R. L. Stone 9861 - 83 St.
Secretary: E. J. Christensen Box 399
EDMONTON ALBERTA

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Established 1935
ANAVIC HOTEL - 2080 DUFFERIN ST.
MEETINGS:
2nd and 4th TUESDAYS—7.30 p.m.
VISITORS WELCOME

MONTREAL STAMP CLUB
Meetings: Every Thursday
at 8 p.m.
Juniors at 7 p.m.
Except during the summer months
N.D.G. COMMUNITY HALL
5311 Côte St-Antoine Rd.
(Corner Décarie Blvd.)

LA SOCIETE PHILATELIQUE DE QUEBEC
(CHAPTER No. 40)
Meet in the
Centre Audio-Visuel
1158 Bourlamaque
Québec
First & Third
Wednesdays of the month at 8.30 p.m.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ISRAEL PHILATELY
meet 8:30 p.m.
Third Monday of each Month
(except July and August)
at
YMHA, 4588 Bathurst St.,
Willowdale
VISITORS MOST WELCOME
Information: 459-7290; Ox. 1-8818

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB
(RPSC Chapter No. 33)
Meets Second Tuesday and Last Friday
of each month in
LAKEVIEW HIGH SCHOOL
Visitors Always Welcome
B. A. Foster, Secretary-Treasurer,
358, Marks Street, Port Arthur, Ont.

LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Established 1892
Meets alternate Tuesdays from
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STAMP CLUB
Meetings Now at the Y.M.C.A.
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Meets EVERY FRIDAY, at
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Secretary: MRS. J. H. TURNER,
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STAMP CLUB
WINDSOR, ONT.
Meetings
First and Third
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SARNIA
STAMP CLUB
Life Chapter No. 2
Meets Second and Fourth Wednesday
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at Imperial Oil Credit Union Bldg.,
Corner Vidal and Chippewa
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ALL VISITORS CORDIALLY INVITED

REGINA
PHILATELIC CLUB
Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday,
7:30 p.m.
SASKATCHEWAN HOUSE
Dawnday Avenue West
— VISITORS WELCOME —
Sponsors of the Whooping Crane Stamp
scattered increases, there were almost no changes except for the higher values, and here almost all of those above the 10c. value show substantial increases. The Royal Visits are static, as are all commemoratives of this period.

In the Elizabeth issues, the 50c. textile plate #2 took a jump from $4 to $8 in all positions, but most of the 1952-53 issues remained the same. Most regular values of the 1954-60 period show increases. Some by as much as 500%! This applies to the lower as well as the higher values. The commemoratives of this period are spotty, but show a good number of increases.

The catalogue continues the listing through the Christmas issues of 1964, in the same fine manner as previous listings. The Airmails show but few revisions, the Special Deliveries a great many increases, while the Postage Dues reflect some upward revisions. Booklet panes with Plate Nos. all show substantial increases.

In the Officials, about 25% of the overprinted O.H.M.S. show increases, while 55% of the “G” issues show such increases, some of which are quite substantial.

Two new sections have been added to this edition. First, there is a listing of all the known plate blocks perforated O.H.M.S., largely accomplished thru the efforts of Albert Kreger, of Rainy River, Ont. Second:—there is a listing of the Imperforate Plate Blocks known. While both of these may be a bit incomplete, they are a first effort in the right direction.

We note no changes in the remaining sections dealing with Newfoundland Plate Nos., Provincial Imprints, and Revenue Plate Nos. However we do note that the error regarding Nova Scotia imprints still exists!

All in all, a very fine work, and Kass Bileski should be commended for bringing out so fine a catalogue for the same price as the 5th edition. —$3.00.

* * *

#809—THE CANADA BASIC CATALOGUE 3rd EDITION

Here again is another fine publication by Kass Bileski, and this, the 3rd edition for 1965-67, is his finest. For those wanting a catalogue which gives values for mint blocks, used blocks and covers this booklet is for them. It is much more specialized than Scotts, listing many minor varieties, shades, papers, imperforates, etc. For example in the Coil sections, it prices Used and Mint Strips of 4 as well as paste up pairs, spacing strips, etc.

It is completely illustrated, printed on a fine quality glossy paper, and a real bargain for $2.00. In fact I wonder how any Canadian specialist gets along without it!

#810—EARLY STRIKE OF JUBILEE FLAG CANCELLATION

Some years ago I was shown an early strike of the Diamond Jubilee Flag Cancellation. Recently I saw this same piece again. It is a strike on plain paper,—no stamp,—so it may well be a proof, and because of the very early date, I suspect it was cut from the proof

(Continued on page 90)
NEW BRUNSWICK

3d bright red, S.G.1. Very fine deep colour. Used ........................................ £60
3d dull red, S.G.2. Superb large marginal used copy ....................................... £125
3d dull red, S.G.2. A superb used pair ......................................................... £140
6d yellow, S.G.3. A magnificent unused copy, R.P.S. certificate ..................... £250
6d yellow, S.G.3. A superb large marginal used copy ..................................... £225
1/- reddish mauve, S.G.5. A fine unused copy, margins all round. Illust, ........ £1100
1/- dull mauve, S.G.6. Superb used copy cancelled with dots. R.P.S. Certificate ........................................ £400
1c. dull claret, S.G.9a. A fine mint horizontal imperf between pair ............. £40
2c. deep orange, S.G.12a. Mint vertical imperf between pair. .................... £45
10c. red, S.G.17. Fine used, cancelled with part of (STEAM) BOAT cancel. ........ £7

* ALL OFFERED SUBJECT UNSOLD *

STANLEY GIBBONS LTD.
391 STRAND, LONDON
W.C. 2 ENGLAND
THE QUEEN'S STAMPS

This interesting article appeared in the magazine Scottish Field recently, under the heading "The London Letter", by Dorothy Laird. Many of our readers will, no doubt, be visiting London this year, and most of them will be interested in seeing the display of the Queen's Stamps in the Queen's Gallery of Buckingham Palace, a fine opportunity of seeing both the Royal Collection and something of the interior of the famous Palace. —Ed.

I have seldom seen the Press so absorbed as they were by Sir John Wilson at the Press View of the exhibition of some of the Queen's Stamps in the Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace.

Some of his lively enthusiasm rubbed off on to even the most jaded of his listeners. (Meanwhile the addicted stamp collectors made their imperceptible progress, slow as the hour hand of a watch, round the glass display cases, pressed against them as though attached by magnets.)

There was nothing slow or dull about Sir John, white-haired, beaming, as in his dry, cultured Scottish voice, he laid before us a feast of knowledge and anecdote with an unruffled courtesy. Second son and successor to Sir David Wilson, first baronet of Carbeth, he is also a K.C.V.O. and barrister, and is the elder brother of Sir George Wilson, the agriculturalist.

Sir John has now been working with the royal stamp collection for over 27 years. It was his predecessor, Sir Edward Bacon, who recommended him for the work, and indeed he worked with Sir Edward, who was hampered by deafness, for many years. He has been Keeper of the Queen's Philatelic Collection for the past 13 years, now works at it about half-time "commuting from Scotland," where he lives at Carbeth, Killocharr.

In his care—he sticks the stamps in himself—are 350 volumes bound in red morocco leather collected by King George V, 40 volumes bound in blue morocco leather collected by King George VI, and a growing number of green volumes collected in the present reign. The Queen does not, unlike her father and grandfather, add to the great formal collection, but she has her own smaller and personal collection of first-day covers and other personally collected stamps.

The earliest part of the Collection on view—a kind of pre-stamp history—is from the 1839 Treasury competition for designs for stamps, which drew over 2600 entries. Many of these were later destroyed, but a remaining fragment was acquired by James Ludovic, 26th Earl of Crawford, who practically initiated the systematic study of stamp collecting, from whom they were bought by King George V.

A number of these earliest designs emanated from Scotland. Archibald Allardice of Dundee submitted a circular device, rather like a modern post-mark, entitled "Police Office: Dundee." James Chalmers on October 7, 1839, submitted a series of designs, all the same colour but with different motifs according to the value, which were "slips and gummed on the back." He claimed, with some justification, to be the real inventor of the postage stamp.
King George V began collecting stamps as a midshipman, and his eagerness grew with his purse. He did not like people to know how much he spent on his stamp collection, on which he worked for three afternoons a week, and so did not encourage his sons to know too much about it. Queen Mary used to beg the linen volumes in which newly bought stamps arrived, to use for her own collection of Royal Christmas cards, and she often gave King George V stamps on birthdays and other special occasions. The exhibition contains blocks of penny blacks given by her to the King during the First World War.

The famous penny black, of which 68 million copies were printed, is not nearly so valuable as the twopenny blue, of which only 2½ million copies were printed, and perhaps the most valuable exhibit is a block of 38 twopenny blues of 1840, which, Sir John estimated “would start in an auction at around £12,000; how much higher they would go would depend on who was there.”

The rarest stamp is a twopenny mulberry of King Edward VII, which was to be issued on May 6, 1910. A friend of the then Prince of Wales persuaded a Post Office official to sell him a stamp before the date of issue, which he posted to the Prince of Wales at Sandringham. But on May 6, 1910, King Edward VII died, and the sale of the stamps was stopped. This is the only one of the stamps to pass through the post.

An interesting display is formed by the elaborately illustrated envelopes, many of them comic from R. W. Hume of Leith, one with an oblong marked “Place for the Queen’s Head,” many with Burns poems. J. Valentine of Dundee specialised in envelopes of a moralising nature—one pleading for the abolition of war is illustrated.

The same imaginative conception which has distinguished earlier exhibitions in the Queen’s Galleries has been shown here and the pictures on the red damask walls are evocative of the period, including Wilkie’s imaginative painting of the first Council of Queen Victoria, showing the young Queen in white (she wore black); the actual gold ink-stand por-

(Continued on page 87)
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 1966:

Anderson, Walter, Ottawa (3)
Baldwin, Fred A., Hamilton
Bellefeuille, Mlle. T., Shawinigan, P.Q.
Bileski, K., Winnipeg (2)
Blumenthal, S. A., Halifax
Bray, William E., St. Catharines
Carr, Gerald C., Detroit
Chapman, Dr. C. H., Lethbridge (2)
Cole, G. D. D., Toronto (2)
Curtis, Wayne R., St. Lambert, P.Q.
Fawcett, E. R., Lachine, P.Q. (2)
Feero, Frank W., Lancaster, N.B.
Fortin, Mlle. Marguerite, Québec
Foster, B. A., Port Arthur (2)
Gareau, John M., Calgary (2)
Geldert, Dr. G. M., Ottawa (2)
Geldert, Mrs. Phyllis, Ottawa
Grace, John P., Peterborough
Hadley, Fred R., Prince Albert
Harrison, John B., Trail
Jones, Don I., Willowdale, Ont.
Law, James, London, Ont.
Lipinski, Dr. J. J., Edmonton
Lumsden, A. B., Fredericton, N.B.
Lundy, Charles D., Belleville
Millar, Michael, Barrie, Ont. (2)
Morley, Douglas R., Dartmouth, N.S.
McMillan, Alex., Sudbury, Ont.
McNeil, C. Russell, Burlington, Ont.
McVey, J. W., Oswego, Ont.
Pfeifer, Otto W., Seattle, Wash.
Prevers, Dr. Herbert H.,
St. Lambert P.Q.
Reiche, Hans, Ottawa
Robinson, J. J., Calgary
Smith, Stanley McC., Halifax
Stanbridge, M. H., Chelsea, P.Q.
Teare, W. A., Victoria, B.C.
Trudeau, Roger, St. Lambert, P.Q.
Webster, L. W., Riverside, Ont.
Whittington, H. M., Willowdale, Ont.

CURIOS POST-OFFICE — Many years ago, at the desolate island of Ascension, in the Atlantic between Africa and Brazil, there was a peculiar crevice in a large rock, termed the Sailor's Post-Office, in which the crews of vessels passing to India or returning, left such letters as they wished to send back, and which were punctually taken to their destination by the next ship that passed in a contrary way.

THE OFFICIAL GROUP ARE FAST RISING IN VALUE — SUGGEST EARLY ORDERING TO AVOID PRICE CHANGES.

L. A. Davenport
230 Lonsmount Dr.,
Toronto 10, Ontario
POSTMARKED
OTTAWA

By HANS REICHE, (R.P.S.C. 6397)

It is of interest that with the exception of a single philatelic publication, no others have mentioned the issue of the recent Canadian stationery in the Die 2. Just compare some of the stationery which you purchased when the new design came out and the same from recent mailings. A completely new die has been prepared and is being used. The first die was certainly not in use very long.

We have mentioned previously that interest in philatelic sidelines is increasing. Privately perforated stamps, known as Perfsins, have increased in popularity and new finds are being made every year. The recent announcement by Germany puts unfortunately a damper on this. The German government prohibits from now on the use of private perforation machines on any stamps issued in that country. Germany collectors have been trying for many years to stop this practice and have finally succeeded. We feel that this interesting phase of philately has taken a setback.

A rather amusing advertising game is being played in Europe. A number of ads have been noted with auction lots or dealers' offerings of stamps which are cancelled but unhinged with gum! We wonder how long this nonsense will continue and when we shall go back to collecting stamps, not gums.

One must certainly congratulate European philatelists for their enthusiasm. Special flights have been scheduled to leave Europe for SIPEX in Washington and for the TIPLEX show in Hamilton. The tours are arranged as lecture tours in the philatelic field. An excellent idea and maybe we can persuade someone to follow this example.

We hear of an attempt to bring out a philatelic magazine which will have its reproductions of stamps all in colour. The idea, we are certain, would find wide acceptance and it would be the first time that this has been done. There are some problems involved though. One may be the cost, because any colour photos are expensive. If the colour of the stamps shown is not near the original the entire idea may be defeated. Some of you will have seen colour reproductions of stamps in auction catalogues or books but few of them

(Continued on page 96)

MILUX
ULTRA-VIOLET LAMP
110 Volt, for checking faked, repaired, regummed and cleaned stamps; weight 2 lbs.
price $39.00 prepaid

Tatra Stamps
5423 Earnscliffe Ave.
Montreal 29, Que.
(APS, BNAPS, RCPS, PTS)
Coming Events

MARCH 12-13 — NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB Annual Exhibition, at North Toronto Community Centre, Pears Park, 180 Eglinton Avenue West. 1 to 10 p.m. on Sat., 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Sun.

MARCH 19—KAWARTHA P.S., Annual Exhibition, St. Peter's High School, Downie St., Peterborough, Ont.

MARCH 26 — APRIL 2—NORTH YORK P.S., 11th Annual Exhibition in the North York Public Library, 5130 Yonge St., Willowdale (Toronto) from Saturday, March 26th, to Saturday April 2nd, during library hours.

APRIL 2—KITCHENER - WATERLOO P.S., STAMPEST 66, Exhibition & Bourse at Eastwood Collegiate, Kitchener, Noon to 5.30 p.m. Many trophies are open to non-members and a certificate will be awarded to all Gold and Silver Winners.

APRIL 16 — BARRIE DISTRICT S.C., Annual Exhibition — Central United Church Auditorium (Ross & Toronto Sts.), 1.30 to 5 p.m.

APRIL 21-23 — ST. CATHARINES STAMP CLUB, Exhibition, Thurs. & Fri., 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., Sat. 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. — at Fairview Mall.

APRIL 23—OXFORD P.S., Annual Exhibition, Bourse and Dinner, at old St. Paul's Parish Hall, Woodstock, Ont., from 1 to 6 p.m. Exhibition Chairman, John M. Kitchen, R.R. 6, Woodstock, Ont.

MAY 7-9 RA STAMP CLUB, 6th Annual Exhibition, at the Civil Service Recreation Centre, Riverside Dr., Ottawa, in cooperation with the Ottawa P.S. and other clubs in Eastern Ontario and Northern New York. For information re bourse, etc., write Robert W. Cole, 50 Brighton Ave., Ottawa 1, Ont.

MAY 26-28 — ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY ANNUAL CONVENTION & EXHIBITION, Holiday Inn, Hamilton. See page 63.

IF YOU HAVE STAMPS TO SELL
THEN READ THIS TYPICAL LETTER!

"Your offer was in excess...."

73-388 SALT CEDAR STREET
Palm Desert, California

H. E. Harris & Co.
Boston,
Massachusetts, 02117

Gentlemen:

This will acknowledge receipt of your check
in the amount of $1,527.00 for my collection

I am pleased to state that the promptness of
your appraisal, and the price you paid, completely
confirmed the favorable information I had received
relative to your way of doing business.

I am sure you will appreciate that I would
not have contacted you on the East Coast, 3000
miles away, had I not been assured of the liberal
nature of your appraisals. I had previously
contacted several dealers on the West Coast, and
their offers were considerably less than yours.
Actually, your own offer was in excess of what I
had estimated the collection should bring.

I will always be pleased to recommend your
firm to any collector desiring to dispose of his
collection.

Sincerely,

C. R. Thompson
Lt. Col. USA Retired.

FOR YOUR OWN PROTECTION

To replenish our extensive retail stocks we are constantly buying
— at generous prices — collections and accumulations made by
stamp collectors provided they are worth $100 or more.... Our
free appraisals, good prices, and prompt payments — with no
haggling or delays — have made us innumerable friends among
collectors with stamps to sell.... Send only 25c for this booklet
of valuable information, "If You Have Stamps to Sell," and read
it for your own protection before disposing of your collection.

H. E. HARRIS & CO. BOSTON, MASS. 02117

"The World's Largest Stamp Firm"
The town cancellations of Papua-New Guinea become an increasingly interesting study. Since my last brief essay on the subject (THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST, July-Aug. 1964), two very interesting town cancellations have come to hand. Although both are relatively recent, they provide the collector with an excellent study in what effect human error may have on both postal history and the scarcity of covers. Both towns have "Non Official Postal Status", and since they are in the township areas, serve a resident population of under fifty persons, mostly administrative, and a township population of about 15,000. The latter are mostly native and thus have little effect on the quantity of domestic mail. These "non official" post offices in general are opened often rapidly due to economic surveys and missionary endeavours, and in some cases close just as quickly. Because of the speed in opening these post offices, a die with the town name is not always cut in time and therefore a RELIEF canceller is used until the postmaster receives the proper die. No relief canceller becomes the property of any one post office, but rather it is shifted around from the Central Post Office at Port Moresby to several new areas until these post offices receive their proper cancellers, or, in the case of large post offices, until they clear up a back-log of mail (compare Fig. 2 and Fig. 8). Thus relief cancellers are simply as they state—a RELIEF measure.

**WAPENAMANDA**

This post office, which is on the road from Mount Hagen to Wabag in the mountainous area of New Guinea (Lat, 5° 35' S, Long. 143° 55' E), was opened on May 1, 1964. At that time a die had been hastily prepared for use, but after a short while, it was discovered to be incorrectly spelled. Instead of WAPENAMANDA, the c.d.s stated WAPENAMUNDA. This error was later confirmed by checking with an official territory map of Papua-New Guinea. Thus the canceller was hastily withdrawn on May 18, 1964, after being in use for only 18 days. This cover (Fig. 1) is considered by Postal History experts of Papua-New Guinea, as being a modern rarity.

![Fig. 1](image-url)

The RELIEF canceller No. 3 was used until a correct die could be prepared and came into use at once, on May 18, 1964 (Fig. 2). The old registration label was in use and the "U" has been altered to an "A" in biro. Often, registration labels are put on covers for the collector of the material to facilitate him in determining the location of the post office, since without this identification, a collector would have to have a record from the post office department of the date and use of each relief canceller. Fortunately for the collector of relief cancellations, the dies only number up to six from Papua-New Guinea. The relief die for Wapenamanda was in use until August 4, 1964 when
MALAGUNA or TOBOI

While Wapenamunda was a post office error, the history of Malaguna being renamed Toboi is a result of a citizen's carelessness. Malaguna, a suburb of Rabaul, city in the extreme northerly position of the Gazelle peninsula on New Britain, off the North-east coast of New Guinea, often has been confused by the public with MALABUNGA (Pop. 12 nor-native) (Fig. 4), another suburb of Rabaul, and MALAHANG (Fig. 5)), in the Morobe district, three miles from Lae, on the New Guinea mainland. It is easy to see how two suburbs of Rabaul, MALAGUNA and MALABUNGA, can be confused.

Fig. 2 Malaguna again was established in a hurry. Relief canceller was brought into use on August 3, 1964, and provisional registration labels were created by using old CHIMBO registered labels, crossing out CHIMBO and placing the Malaguna rubber stamp under the registration number (Fig. 6). This die was used until September 5, 1964, when the new postmarker MALAGUNA was introduced on September 7, 1964. It lasted until March 31, 1965 (Fig. 7), when the post office name was changed to TOBOI and the Malaguna canceller was replaced by Relief No. 3 canceller and registration label with the Toboi rubber stamp (Fig. 8). The new TOBOI long bars c.d.s. (Fig. 9) replaces Relief No. 3
canceller. The Toboi canceller is still in use.

No doubt, for the non-collector of Papua-New Guinea postal history, these names mean little, but there is definitely a universality in the reasons for this story. Both cancellation changes have
been caused by human error. In writing this short article, I would like to acknowledge the help of the Department of Telegraph and Posts, Port Moresby, the Papuan Philatelic Society and Mr. Ross Christian, of Lucknow, Ont., who is not only a friend but a keen collector of Papua-New Guinea material. Any comment, criticisms or questions will be welcomed by me at 107 Bond Street North, Hamilton, Ont.

QUEEN'S STAMPS... from p. '79

trayed in the picture is exhibited in the Gallery. There is also a smaller version, painted by the artist, of Frith's Paddington Station, showing the arrest of the last man hanged for forgery.

A brisk volley of letters from Queen Victoria, who strongly objected to the prohibition of Sunday post on religious grounds, closes this fascinating exhibition in splendid style:—

"The Queen thinks it is of the utmost importance that some security should be given for letters being delivered on Sundays in case of emergency, else people may be left to die without being able to send for a Physician or their Relations thus transgressing the very principles of Christianity."

And in a final peppery word "The next step will be to forbid warm food on Sundays."

FORCES MAIL... from page 54

shades of unwatermarked paper, viz; light grey and deep blue grey while the second is on light grey paper watermarked CHENAUX BOND/MADE IN CANADA. The second development is the re-designation of the contemporary CAPOs as CFFOs. This change appears to be a logical outcome of the integration of the Armed Forces. The PO numbers, 5050, etc. have remained unchanged.
At times I bought from J. D. Cox, Upper Stewiacke, N.S., bundles of old post office circulars, and Canada precancels. When he retired as postmaster there, he told me his family had been connected with that office for 108 years.

He saved all old official notices, but some were lost in a building that burnt. Uncalled for mail, outside first-class, was destroyed locally after a period and he took the precancels off it—thus he got Chatham and Truro precancels, which are very rare.

He missed Sydney, N.S., precancel, which I was lucky enough to obtain when it was not known to have existed. This rarity of precancels always has a reason. Chatham, Ont., was used by a business college in Chatham, which circularized the Maritime provinces for customers, and probably not a dozen mint stamps were saved in Chatham. Sydney and Truro precancels were on parcels sent by truck from a mail order store in Moncton, N.B., to be mailed in these places, thus obtaining a lower "distance" rate. The story goes that local merchants in these smaller places objected to the trucking of packages, so the mailing of such was discontinued, and the balance of the stamps on hand were destroyed.

In the circulars I obtained from Mr. Cox, was the notice of the "origin" of what was later to be the Squared Circle group of postmarks. The circular I had was lost when loaned to a friend, but I saved the data, luckily. It was "54E-500-20-1-92. The use of the Special Postage Stamp Obliterator has been discontinued, and the Ordinary Post Office Date Stamp is in all cases to be made to serve the double purpose of Dated Stamp and Obliterator."

---

**U.S. STAMPS WHOLESALE NEVER HINGED, MINT**

U.S. stamps wholesale to anyone, free price list,

Hurry and write to

**EDWARD M. MAY**

74 Dartmouth Terrace, Brockton, Massachusetts 02401, U.S.A.
The design referred to was London, illustrated here, and 9 places were sent this design. The London here shown is on a postcard I own, with the date shown. The earliest known date is Ottawa, Jan. 19, 1892, which is earlier than the circular noted above.

Early in 1893 a change was made in design to the “thin bar” squared circle, for about 26 post offices.

Soon, about mid-1893, another change in design was made to the very heavy cross bars of the Squared-Circle, of which over 300 offices were supplied.

“3½ B-5, 000-3-5-‘80” was the circular number of another important notice, which I still own. It listed the adhesive stamps available on ordering from Ottawa headquarters. The most important thing was the absence of the 8 cent registration stamp, but the 2-and-5 cent registration were listed. The 8 cent registration rate to some countries was discontinued about 1880 in lists, and in Postal Guides 1881-on, which I own, no 8 cent rate is noted to any place. The few rates over 5 cents to a few distant countries are all in multiples of which the 2-or-5 cent stamps could be used (7 cent being most common). So I presume any 8 cent registration cover dated after about 1880 is the use of an overpaid stamp.

Another 1902 memorandum to Mr. Cox, notifies him that the half-cent stamp is primarily limited to use on newspapers, posted singly, and not over one ounce. Its use in multiple blocks on other mail was to be discouraged. I have quite a collection of early use in multiple blocks, correct rate, the most cherished being two half-cent adhesives added to an old issue post card making the 2 cent rate to London, England.

Another rather obscure affair in connection with this use of large blocks of stamps on a Registered cover is an old affair where a registered letter was gone-over by taking the stamp off, slitting a hole from which something was taken, and re-sealing the hole by putting on a block of smaller denomination stamps to cover the hole—using a cork cancel on the adhesive. A “regulation” about this followed suggesting when blocks were necessary that they be torn apart, leaving part of the cover visible to prove the letter had not been tampered with.

The Postal Guides started rather amateurishly in 1852, by my first copy, and it was not issued every year. In 1875 it was elaborated somewhat and issued quarterly until 1889. From 1889 to 1914 a change from quarterly was made to once a year, with monthly supplements. No known full list of these valuable supplements is known. My earliest copy is 1909. I want to buy a 1900 Postal Guide.

I recently had a half bushel of old 1843/1844 era postmark instruments to clean, and observe and study, and I was amazed at the metal craftsmanship in the gouging of the metal by hand tools, mostly in England, but a few in U.S.A.
From this lucky loan of old instruments I started drawing in postmarks to my list of 12,000 offices to 1885, and by adding to the idea I now have 1700 items drawn in the blank on right side of the page if space opposite the name was vacant. Send tracing of your favorite “ghost” office before 1896 if available.

By luck rather than planning, in this draw-ins, I have marks of the very first and very last place in my 12,000 list—being AASKANA and ZURICH.

Odd marks do turn up, such as Brandy Creek, in Norfolk County, Ontario. Christmas Island, in Cape Breton, has an unusual story. In the 1858 Nova Scotia Legislative Assembly list of post offices was Christina Bland, which seemed an oddity. I scribbled the name in pencil and wondered if it was an Island at least. The next year Christmas Island with the same postmistress was noted, so no doubt my scribbling was worth while.

Another Postal Guide mistake was Grey instead of Greig in Huron county. Scribbling made me think “ig” might have been deciphered as “y” by ye-old-printer, and when I found Alexander Greig was postmaster, I was satisfied. It was soon corrected in the Guide.

A mistake in my 1895 Guide was the third instance of Pictou-Picton getting transposed. This was Kirkmount, in Pictou, N.S., being listed as in Picton Electoral District — which would have placed it in Ontario. It was soon corrected.

A confusing mistake in an early Postal Guide was where one-quarter of a page of listings was wrongly placed several pages away.

The Postal Guide of 1935 discontinued the listing of the names of postmasters, and the location system by Numerical Township in the prairie provinces. Older Guides listed alphabetically the names of bonded postmasters, as such persons were by law immune to military draft and jury duty.

Brown’s Nurseries was a short time post office, now in the Welland, Ont., postal territory. About 1890 the fruit growing industry in Nova Scotia bought stock from the Niagara peninsula nurseries, which had fine grafter apple varieties. I have several covers and unsevered reply cards soliciting nursery stock salesmen, from the Cox collection. Among the covers are earlier 1893 covers from Brown Bros. Co., Continental Nurseries, Toronto, with nurseries in Rochester, N.Y., and Ridgeville, Ont. I presume this Ridgeville was the site near Welland. At least it definitely lies in the Toronto firm as a customer of the Brown’s Nurseries post office.

HOLLOWTREE . . . from page 76 book.

This one was of the “6 strokes” variety with “CANADA” in the hub. The strokes referred to are the vertical strikes in the first furl, counting from the left. The earliest date known for this particular cancel, from Montreal is June 22nd, 1897. It is not likely that any use was made before June 1st.

The “proof” copy I have seen, and it is dated May 1st.
Postmarked London

By Robson Lowe R.P.S.C. 7400

Christmas 1965.

Everyone knows the story of the famous "Post Office" Mauritius but I had not been to that lovely island until this year. Unfortunately, my stay was too brief but I learned how to buy postage stamps at the Airport. Firstly, you demand service from the most attractive air hostess in sight (this could be a difficult choice but I am quick on the trigger) and she provides you with the necessary postcards free of charge. You give her ten shillings and she visits the bank while you write madly. Thirty minutes later she returns with a handful of 25 cents pieces. Both of you then adjourn to the stamp vending machine. She puts in a coin and pulls the handle, you kick the base of the machine and usually out comes a pair of 12½ cents stamps. Three times in ten you get nothing so you sign a chit with the local policeman who gives you three 25 cents pieces which he will reclaim from the post office tomorrow. The last one goes in, you give a kick that hurts you more than the s.v.m. and out comes the pair of stamps and the three 25 cents pieces you have lost previously. These are returned to the policeman and honour is saved!

The next morning you arrive at Cocos Island in the Keeling Group where they post all the mail that you have written during the last 4000 miles FREE. Two hours to wait and bask on the sand and listen to the breakers thunder on the reef. A bandy pair of legs comes into your vision — she says so softly and sweetly "If you are Mr. R. L. you are wanted on the telephone". You rise cursing, wondering who knows where you are, and you follow the legs. "Is that Robson Lowe? Well have you heard this one?" It is the Quantas captain speaking from the next hut-ugh!

Trivial cameos that come to the mind when looking back over an exciting year when there is so much to remember—the passionate love affair with "octagonal" Hale (you may not be with me on this point), the two hundred journeys (can you believe it, I met someone by accident on a plane who proceeded to keep me awake by buying a stamp for over $30,000) and the many happy landings where one’s heart was lifted to see the old friends patiently waiting to greet one so warmly.

The vineyards in Perth, the station north of Wanganui, the gay evening in Vienna, the top of the Needle in Seattle, the quiet garden in Milton—these and a thousand other happy memories flood back.

This evening I am sitting in our lounge in Bournemouth looking over my diary, the click of needles creating jerseys for grandsons providing a homely background to the maestro Beethoven who is gracing the air. In spite of the newspapers and the politicians we live in a lovely world.

Happy days.
The Sad Saga Of A Maddened Mounter

WHEN PROPERLY USED NOTHING BEATS HINGES

How should I mount my stamps?
That is a simple question, with a simple answer for the novice, but for the experienced philatelist it becomes more complex as he considers the numerous types of stamp mounts on the market, and seeks to determine the best mount for his purpose.

Most of us want a mount that will (a) display a stamp to best advantage, (b) make it readily accessible for examination.

This seems a modest requirement, but thereby hangs the sad saga of this maddened mounter. First, I tried the variety of mount that allows the stamp to slip out either end. Then I tried some that were much too thick so that my album bulged like a woman’s dirndl skirt. Finally I joined the Stamp Mount of the Month Club, and experimented with a rapid succession of various and clever devices designed to hold my stamps pristine and untainted by the vulgar touch of a hinge. One mount nearly sold me . . . until I discovered the mounts were popping off the album page. Another that claimed to hold anything that even looked like a stamp in a gentle, but firm grip was also a failure. I’m still looking for the high value of a set which vanished mysteriously, despite its so-secure confinement.

I tried them all, from my first crude attempts as a child to cut my own hinges from the gummed flags of envelopes, to the sophisticated album pages with transparent pockets. I tried them all and have now discarded all but one as being untrustworthy, bulky, or otherwise inefficient.

That one is . . . THE HINGE! My reconsideration of this time-honored mounting device came about because I concluded that most collectors do not know how to hinge a stamp properly so as to avoid damage to the stamp, and still meet the usual requirements of a stamp mount.

Careless hinging by “fat-tongued” beginners has been, I think, the cause of much stamp damage and has resulted in the current obsession with virgin gum.

The gum worshipping and hinge hysteria has been exploited by mount manufacturers and some dealers whose seared conscience allows them to take an extra premium on “unhinged” material.

The mania has progressed to the point where otherwise sensible collectors will summarily reject lightly hinged and undamaged stamps, merely because they have been hinged. Properly hinged, the stamp remains undamaged, and only the faintest suggestion of a hinge mark remains when the hinge is removed.

Suggestions for successful hinging are:
(1) Use peelable hinges of the folded variety— they are easier to use and less of the hinge contacts the stamps,
(2) Use stamp tongs for handling both hinge and stamp. With a little practice the tongs become more efficient than the fingers,
(3) Moisten the smaller portion of the hinge with the tip of the tongue,
using the very minimum of moisture.

(4) Before the hinge begins to curl from the moisture, place it quickly into position on the back of the stamp.

(5) Exact placement of the hinge is important. Some collectors prefer to place the hinge along the top of the perforations, others place it at the bottom of the perforations, while others place it somewhere in between. In any case the hinge should be near the very top and aligned parallel with the sides of the stamp so that it will function as a real "hinge" to allow examination of the back of the stamp without bending or creasing the stamp or perforations in the process.

(6) Moisten the larger portion of the hinge, taking care to avoid the gum of the stamp. If the stamp itself is moistened it will adhere to the album page. Some collectors place a small piece of paper in the fold of the hinge, covering the gum of the stamp while the hinge is being moistened. This is removed as the stamp is being placed on the album page.

(7) Press the stamp into position, and then lightly lift the stamp on its hinge to check for possible adhesion.

(8) If you are dissatisfied with its placement, wait until the hinge is thoroughly dry before removing.

If you would like to make an ample check for gum damage after hinging your stamp, be sure to wait several minutes for the hinge to thoroughly dry before peeling off the hinge. If the proper amount of moisture has been used, the hinge mark will be only faintly discernable under close examination.

Yes, I'm an old reactionary. I've tried 'em all and gone back to the old-fashioned method of mounting stamps. I find that the peelable hinge, if properly affixed, enables me to display my stamp, view the back if necessary, and easily transfer the stamp to a new location if I so desire. (Courtesy of NEW MEXICO PHILATELIST via Hamilton Philatelic Society Bulletin)
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Cole, E. S., 771 Jessop Street, Hamilton, Ont., 441.
Côté, W., Robert, 5 rue Brule, Baie Comeau, P.Q.
Crane, David B., 1367 Bing Avenue, Kelowna, B.C.
Cubell, Elliot S., 12 Colborne Road, Brighton, Mass.
Cunliffe, Roy A., 2415 Morrison St. S.W., Calgary, Alta.
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Pope, William Henry, Apt. 901, 55 Maitland St., Toronto 5, Ont.
Richards, T. A., 8288 - 14A street, Edmonton, Alta.
OTTAWA ... from page 81

are accurate for the purpose of shade identification. The recent book on the large Queen 15 cents is a case we have in mind. Colour reproductions can be achieved to within a very small degree of the actual shade. We wish this new venture good luck and are looking forward to seeing it.

There seems to be no intention by the Post Office to correct the error of the "secret" date on the 3 cents Postage Due stamp. Only "19" appears, leaving out "65", and this has been reported by some other magazines. This is obviously an oversight by the Canadian Bank Note Co.

Advertisements of Kiloparcel and Mission parcels of stamps have decreased over the last few years. Some countries which did issue such parcels and sold them to dealers have stopped doing this. Although few ads appear in the Canadian magazines, European magazines write about "Canadian Kilo" and "Mission" parcels, we purchased one of each from two different dealers. The material (well sorted previously) contained only stamps of the last ten years and included many 5c commemoratives, regular issues, some postage dues and a few airmails. The Mission parcels all came from regular correspondence (low values); the so-called Kilo contained some better stamps. One of the dealers had added a few older issues and some revenues. We would venture to say that such material can be obtained for much less in cost and that if you are looking for bargains or lucky finds, do not buy these parcels. On the other hand we have seen sealed Kilo parcels of governments of other countries and which contained some very nice material. If you are interested in buying these Kilo parcels look for the dealer's ad which just advertises these parcels as "Kilo" or Missions" parcels. Do not be fooled by ads such as: "SuperKilo", "DreamKilo", "Out-of-the-World Kilo", etc.

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Walton, M. R., 138 Underhill Drive, Don Mills, Ont.
Wright, Dr. Victor W., Box 651, Edmonton, Alta.

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Deceased
Bilodeau, H., Petit Roocher, N.B.
Chadwick, M. A., London, Ont.
Daggett, Harry M., Jr., Vancouver, B.C.
Dubé, Raymond, Saguenay, P.Q.
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McC racken, G. A., Port Arthur, Ont.
Steiner, W., Vancouver, B.C.

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APRIL 13-14 AUCTION

FIRST SESSION  WEDNESDAY 2 P.M.

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Foreign & Domestic Rates
Quebec Stampless
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