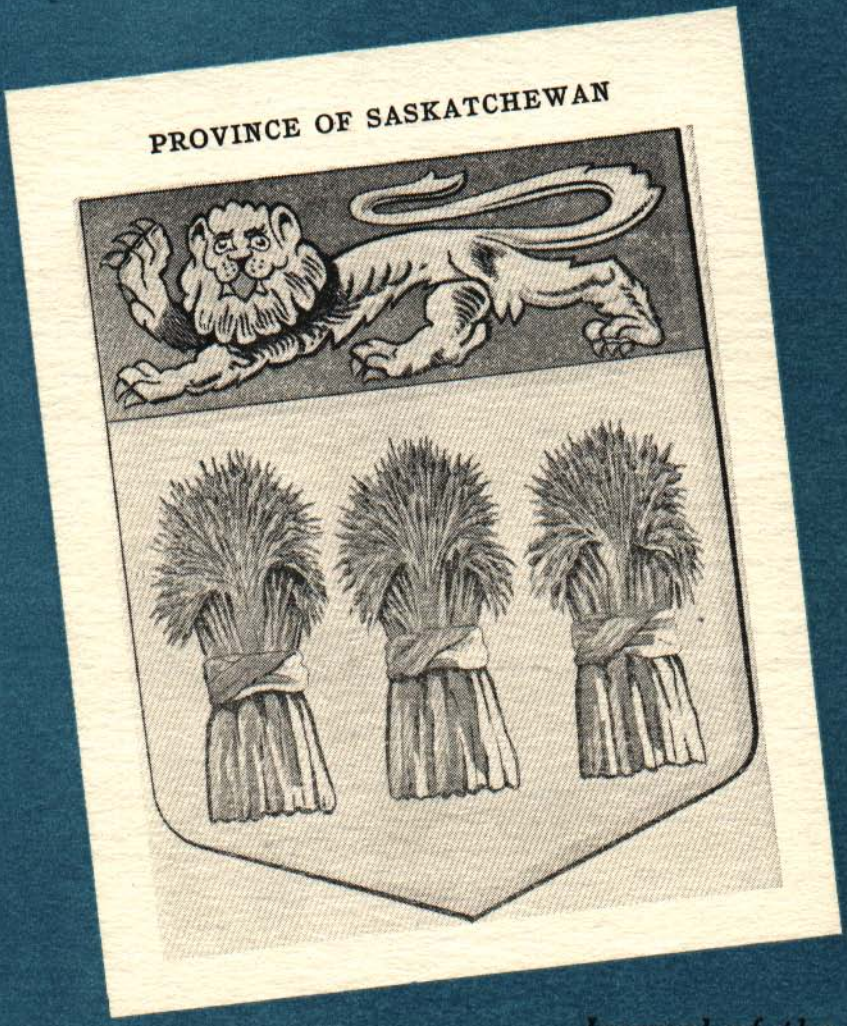
VOLUME 12 - NUMBER 4
MAY-JUNE 1961
WHOLE NUMBER 64

The CANADIAN PHILATELIST



Journal of the
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA

Travelling Playboy Martin

May 1, 1961.

Dear Friends:

On Saturday, February 25th, I had an appointment in New York to value a dealer's stock consisting of 62 stock books—all British Colonies. Irene knew of the important savings in the Family Plan Flights and was convinced we could not afford to lose the prospective savings of about $10.00 on her fare. (Irene is my wife and the mentioned saving cost me over $200.00.) But at 3 a.m., the telephone wakened me from deep slumber with a cheery voice at the other end advising me that all flights were cancelled for the day. To make a long story short we did get to New York and were met by my good friend, Kurt Weishaupt, in his shiny new Cadillac. We had a wonderful five-day visit with him and his wife. We saw a wonderful show at the Latin Quarter, dinner on the 65th floor of the new Time Life building and also a wonderful dinner at the Forum of the 12 Caesars. We night clubbed in the beatnick area. Censorship prevails but I will talk to willing listeners.

Stamps? Yes, that was the excuse for the trip. To prove I can combine pleasure with business here is what happened:

1. I bought the 62 stock books of the British Colonies, mint and used in quantity with many items and sets to the £. The owner claimed they catalogued $100,000.00 but it was an exaggerated figure.

2. A much more important deal was the purchase of the wholesale stock of the City Hall Stamp Company on Nassau St. Mr. Alexander Krausz was a select buyer and had a large and fine stock: however due to the pressing demands of his retail business he decided to sell the wholesale part. When in New York be sure to visit his store—prices are reasonable and the service excellent. (No charge for the plug, Alex.)

3. From another dealer I purchased a tremendous stock of Egypt—Catalog value of over $15,000.00 plus several hundreds of thousands of other stamps mostly foreign sets.

The first two purchases, 43 large parcels, travelled along with me on the plane as overweight baggage.

On March 10th, I received a telephone call from Chicago about a large mint British Colony collection that was for sale. The next morning I was on the plane and by 11 a.m. had inspected, purchased and paid for it along with a splendid collection of Germany. The spring stamp show of the Chicago chapter of the American Stamp Dealers' Association was being held in my hotel so I had a very busy week-end.

Collections for sale in Seattle, Washington, Ottawa and Chatham will keep me busy for the next few weeks.

Philatellically yours,

HARRY B. MARTIN, Jr.

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MAY - JUNE, 1961
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The Canadian Philatelist

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

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THE EDITOR SPEAKS OUT . . .

JUST recently, we were going over our New Hebrides collection, when we fell to wondering just why both Scott's and Gibbons' catalogues separate the country into two parts, placing the British section in their part I and the French section in their part II. This has always been a mystery to us.

As most philatelists know, the islands are jointly administered under a Condominium of Great Britain and France. No doubt, in most questions, there is some separation of powers, but we have always understood that both French and English versions of the stamps are on sale at the few post offices and can be used indiscriminately, so why separate them in the catalogues?

Surely collecting New Hebrides must entail ALL the stamps of the country and not one half of them.

How absurd can people get?

At least one catalogue, Yvert & Tellier, includes both British and French issues under the heading New Hebrides, so at least one catalogue publisher shows some modicum of sense.

☆ ☆ ☆

We must apologize to our members for the lateness in publication of the first three issues of this year, due mostly to circumstances beyond our control. However, we hope to make this up with the present issue and to keep to our schedule thereafter.

☆ ☆ ☆

While opinions seem to be divided as to the merits of the Pauline Johnson stamps, there is no doubt that most collectors are clearly against it, and we certainly think that the design is not a happy one. However, it is at least a clear recognition of Canada's original inhabitants, which is a real point in its favour, even though the design leaves something to be desired.

This brings to mind an incident three or four years ago when we were helping to entertain some visiting European actuaries from an International Congress of Actuaries in New York.

Two visitors, a French and a Swiss actuary, questioned us about Grey Owl, whom many of our readers will remember as a well-known writer of Indian stories in the "roaring twenties" and "terrible thirties". Our visitors were disappointed to hear that he had died some years ago, but they were even more disappointed to learn that he was no Indian, but an Englishman who had practically passed himself off as an Indian! Thus was another illusion shattered!

☆ ☆ ☆

During the past year or two, during some of our visits to clubs, we have noted with great satisfaction a notable influx of "New Canadians". Many of these newcomers are very fine collectors indeed and their influx into our local clubs around these parts is injecting a fresh and sparkling note into club meetings. Let us hope it keeps up.

☆ ☆ ☆

Allen Christensen, general chairman of the North Hatley Convention on May 11 - 14, informed us recently that the Convention is promising very well indeed, that the study groups are creating very great interest, and that already hotel reservations are surprisingly large. We are quite sure that this will be a very successful Convention and as always, we are eagerly looking forward to it and to meeting many old friends from everywhere.

☆ ☆ ☆

While we still have no appreciable backlog of articles in hand for the future, we do have under wraps two or three very fine ones for the rest of this year. Little by little, we are getting there and looking forward to the day when we shall not have to borrow anything from any other magazine, unless of unusual interest.

☆ ☆ ☆

Our congratulations to the Lakehead Club! As will be noted on another page, this is the first club to have a 100% direct membership in the Society.

The Club's President, Larry Marrier, wrote to us to announce the news and said that he was "so excited that he hardly knew what to say". This is understandable.

In our opinion, this constitutes a landmark in the Society's history.

☆ ☆ ☆

Some weeks ago, while in Ottawa, we visited our old friend Henri Gauthier and, of course, we got to talking about the Sales Circuit.

Showing us around, he happened to open a drawer which was full of Sales Books, for which, he said, there was practically no demand. They were all of Latin American countries.

This seemed strange to us, as, in the course of our travels, we have come across a surprising number of members who collect various Central and South American countries. We used to think that we were an "oddity" because we took an interest in some of them, but far from it. There are plenty of others.

There are lots of nice items in those books, so write up and ask for a selection!

☆ • ☆ • ☆

An Exhaustive List of Canadian Pioneer Pilots and Airmail Pilots

WE received some time ago, from Flight Lieutenant Dick Malott, of the RCAF, a letter with a list of the names of Canadian pioneer pilots and Canadian airmail pilots who assisted in the development of airmail service in Canada.

Unfortunately, this list, composed of 24 foolscap size pages, is far too long for reproduction in CP, but we have it in our possession and it may be borrowed by anyone interested on application to the editor.

The names appear with four items of information, Name, Airways Company which employed the pilot, Present address or place and date of death, and address of next-of-kin if deceased. As there are about 12 to 15 names on a page, the magnitude of the research undertaken by Dick Malott will be fully appreciated by all.

We thank F/L Malott for his splendid work in this connection and we hope the large number of our members who specialize in this sphere of air activity will not hesitate to obtain this list from us. —L.M.L.

THE STORY OF ANCIENT EGYPT

By J. A. ROBINSON, B.A.

Shall relics of the past be sacrificed to the needs of the future? This problem has recently come to the fore in Egypt, where the Aswan dam project threatens the destruction of some of the best-known monuments of that country's past. Whether antiquities should be conserved at the expense of such plans is beside the point but it may not be without interest to delve a little into the history of Ancient Egypt. A view of the dam is shown on one of the 1960 issues. (Fig. 1).

THAT so much is known of its early history is due to the hot, dry climate, which has preserved so much evidence of all aspects of life as far back as 3,500 B.C. In our damp climate, articles of wood, paper and other perishable materials would long since have decayed away to nothing.

For convenience, the history of Egypt is divided into nine major periods—but not all of these have their philatelic representatives. The pre-Archaic perior is a shadowy era to the archaeologist. In it the deities which were worshipped in various regions were fused into an inter-related group. Three gods are seen on the 1937 Opthalmological Congress set (*Fig. 2*). Nekhebt, represented as a vulture, and Buto, shown as a Cobra, are two of the earliest deities, for their history is linked with the time when there were two kingdoms with capitals at Buto, in the Delta, and Kekheb, south of Thebes. The emblem of the patron-goddess of Buto, the Cobra, became the emblem of royalty throughout the whole of Egyption history. The third god is Horus, symbolised by an eye. The story connected with this is that his father, Osiris, ruled as king over all the earth. His brother Seth, in a fit of jealousy, killed him. Horus attacked Seth to avenge his father's death, but in the struggle one of his eyes was plucked out. Ultimately Horus triumphed and secured his father's throne, and his eye was restored to him by the god Thoth. Thereafter, Horus was regarded as a model of filial piety and his eye as symbolic of every form of sacrifice. Thoth was the scribe of the gods and was attributed with the invention of writing. On the stamps of the 1925 International Geographical Congress set he is shown writing the name of King Faud in hieroglyphs enclosed in a cartouche below which may be seen the serpent and the ankh, the symbol of life.

From earliest times, the Egyptions held a

1. The projected Aswan high dam. 2. The Sacred Eye of Horus. 3. Imhotep. 4. Princess Nofret. 5. The Pyramids at Giza. 6. Triad of Mykerinus. 7. The Sphinx. 8. Defeat of the Hyksos.

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belief in after life for the spirit. However for it to survive, the earthly body had to be preserved after death. The earliest forms of graves were pits in which the body, wrapped in a reed mat, was placed and covered over with sand. A later refinement was to build over the body a superstructure of sun-baked brick, known to archaeologists as a "mastaba" It is from the mastaba that the great building achievement, the pyramid, was to develop. In the period of the Old Kingdom (c. 2800-2300 B.C.) stone was first used in preference to brick. Credit for this, and for the sudden blossoming of architecture, is traditionally ascribed to Imhotep, architect and vizier to Zoser, a king of the Third Dynasty. Much has been attributed to him for he was also magician and astronomer, and was considered to be the father of medicine. Subsequently he was deified and the Greeks came to regard him as a form of their own god of medicine, Aesculapius. A portrait of Imhotep appears on the 5 m. value of the 1928 Medical Congress set (*Fig. 3*).

Two of the finest of Old Kingdom statutes are those of Prince Rahotep, the high priest at Heliopolis, and his wife, Nofret, a member of the royal family. They are of painted limestone and are obviously true to life. However, the attention lavished on the head contrasts with an indifferent rendering of the rest of the body. This was a customary feature of funerary sculpture in which it was necessary only for the head to be recognisable after the mummy had decayed. The head of Nofret adorns a 3 m. brown stamp issued in 1908 (*Fig. 4*).

Nofret dates from the early Fourth Dynasty and it is from this time also that date the best known of the pyramids, the three at Giza, seen to best advantage on the 1933 and 1941 Air sets (*Fig. 5*). The largest is the resting place of King Khufu (Cheops). It is 450 feet high and each side is 750 feet long at the base. Originally the sides were smooth, being covered with a layer of polished limestone but the casing has long since been used up for building projects elsewhere. This stone came from a quarry some ten miles away and the building kept occupied some 300,000 men for twenty years. Attached to the pyramid was a funerary chapel where services in commemoration of the kind would be held.

Khufu's successor, Khafra (Chephren) built the second of the group, only slightly shorter than the first, though somewhat narrower. This pyramid was first opened in 1818 by an Italian explorer, Belzoni. The third pyramid is much the smallest, being only a little over 200 feet in height. Built for the body of Khafra's successor, Menkaura (Mykerinus), it was opened in 1837 and the basalt sarcophague, in which the king's body was once housed, was shipped to England. The ship carrying it was wrecked, however, and the sarcophagus is now at the bottom of the Mediterranean. Also associated with Menkaura are some slate triads showing the king between the goddess Hathor and another deity. Four complete ones are known and one of these is illustrated on the 5 m. value of the 1947 Exhibition of Fine Arts series (*Fig 6*).

The most famous of Egypt's monuments, the Sphinx, lies in the vicinity of the three pyramids and it is probable that it was carried out by Chephren in connection with his funerary temple and pyramid. If this is so, then the head of the lion represents that of Chephren. The dimensions of the Sphinx are impressive: 66 feet high and 240 feet long. Weathering has damaged much of the features and decay was accelerated by the Mamelukes, who used the head for musketry practice. The definitive series of 1879 and 1888 (*Fig. 7*) provide perhaps the clearest view of the Sphinx although, since 1926, when much sand was cleared away, more is now visible.

Passing over the First Intermediate Period, and the Middle Kingdom, we come to the Second Intermediate Period of the Thirteenth-Seventeenth Dynasties, between 1770 and 1580 B.C. From the Egyption point of view this was a period of decline culminating in the invasion of the Delta and northern parts of the country by Semitic nomad tribes, known to us as Hyksos. With their new weapon, the horse-drawn chariot, they were soon able to overcome resistance. Their capital was established at Avaris, a site somewhere near Tanis. In the south of Thebes, the native dynasty was left to rule in a vassal state. The Egyptians biterly hated the intruders who, despite assuming the titles and lands belonging to the Pharaohs, retained their own customs and gods. Eventually there arose a native prince strong enough to crush the Hyksos. In 1580 B.C., they were defeated at Avaris by Amosis. The event is commemorated on the 10 m. red value

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of the 1957, Egypt, Tomb of the Aggressors set (*Fig. 8*).

Amosis rallied the nation behind him and during the period of the Eighteenth Dynasty the "New Empire" was created. It was a time of expansion and great prosperity. Much building was done; notably at Karnak, Luxor and Deir-el-Bahari, and the arts and education flourished. The country extended its borders to take in much of the Middle East and the Sudan.

The Temple at Deir-el-Bahari was the work of Queen Hatshepsut, who seized the throne on the death of her husband Tuthmosis II in 1501 B.C. It is carved out of the rock in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings at Thebes. The design is unique in Egypt in that it consists of three large terraced courts connected to one another by inclined planes. The walls are decorated with reliefs representing the expedition made by the Queen to Punt, to obtain the treasures with which she was to adorn the temple dedicated to the god Amun. A sailing vessel of this period, taken from one of the temple reliefs, is shown on the set of three stamps issued in connection with the 1926 International Navigation Congress (*Fig. 9*).

Hatshepsut finally had to yield her usurped power to the rightful heir, her son Tuthmosis III, who became the greatest warrior king Egypt ever had. He made a series of successful expeditions and military campaigns into Palestine, Syria, and other parts of the Middle East and from these places he obtained the vast wealth which enabled him to be a generous benefactor to the arts and religion in his own country. His greatest building project was the 150 feet long Colonnade at the temple of Amun at Karnak. Here, and at Heliopolis, he erected triumphal granite obelisks. One of these, known to us as "Cleopatra's Needle", is on the Thames Embankment in London while another is in Central Park, New York. The largest in existence is 105 feet high and weighs over 450 tons. It is now to be seen in the Piazza of St. John Lateran in Rome, and is depicted by Vatican City on the 1959 Air set (*Fig. 10*).

Another great king of the Dynasty was Amenhotep III (1927, Statistical Congress) (*Fig. 11*). At Luxor he erected a great temple,

9. Carving at Temple of Deir-el-Bahari. 10. The Lateran Obelisk in Rome. 11. Amenhotep III. 12. Queen Nefertiti. 13 Temple of Abu-Simbel. 14. Battle of Issus. 15. Gateway at Temple of Karnak.

later pulled down, and in front of them he erected two great colossi of himself (1914, 10 m.). One of the statues was said to emit a sound daily at sunrise and for this reason became known as the "Singing Memnon". The sound must have been caused by the passage of warm air through a crack, for after repairs made by the Roman Emperor Septimus Severus in the Second Century A.D., the statue became silent.

After the reign of Amenhotep IV, when a new form of monotheistic religion was developed, the throne was occupied by Tutankhamun who gained a celebrity out of all proportion to his importance when his tomb

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was discovered intact, the chamber filled with a magnificent treasure, by Lord Carnarvon and Howard Carter in 1925. The features of the young king are shown on the 50 m. denomination of the International Fine Arts Exhibition set. On the 30 m. value of this set is portrayed the well-known face of Nefertiti, Queen of Amenhotep IV (*Fig. 12*).

Of the Nineteenth Dynasty kings, the greatest was undoubtedly Rameses II with a reign of 67 years (c. 1301-1234 B.C.). He was married several times and produced over 100 sons and 50 daughters. Rameses began a series of campaigns against the Hittites in Syria but they were indecisive and resulted in a mutual non-aggression pact, as it would now be termed. The king was a great builder and a great appropriator of other kings' works, in that his name was prominently inscribed on any building he caused to be repaired. His greatest achievement was the temple hewn out of the rock at Abu-Simbel (1959, 10 m.) (*Fig. 13*). The temple is 120 feet long and nearly 100 feet high. The greater part of the front is taken up with four enormous statues of the king, each over 60 feet high. Another great work was the temple at Thebes (1947, Fine Arts Exhibition, 15 m.) known as the Ramasseum. It was a vast building with ground dimensions of some 600 feet by 220 feet. Unfortunately, much of the temple is in ruins. Portraits of Rameses appear on the two 15 m. stamps of the 1922 issue and on the 10 m. Violet of 1957.

With the end of the Nineteenth Dynasty, the fortunes of Egypt experienced a gradual decline and the Asiatic Empire was soon lost. Moreover, the kingdom split up into two, Upper and Lower Egypt, each with its own royal line. Finally, in 525 B.C., the Persians under Cambyses defeated the Egyptians at Pelusium and captured Memphis. Thenceforth, for the next 120 years, the country was governed as a province of Persia. King Darius (Persia, 1915, Coronation of Shah Ahmed) was the only Persian ruler who tried to understand the customs and religion of his new subject people and also he cut a canal and encouraged commerce. His successor, Xerxes, ruled with harshness.

For a period of 62 years independence was regained, but, in 342 B.C., the Persians returned. Their rule was to be short, however, for they were defeated at the Battle of Issus in 332 by Alexander the Great (the event is shown on a Greek issue of 1937, 6 dr. olive) (*Fig. 14*). Alexander entered Egypt and proclaimed that the god Amun acknowledged him to be the rightful king of Egypt. Soon after this he founded the city of Alexandria.

The Alexandrian Empire did not survive his death and in the scramble Egypt fell to one of the generals, Ptolemy Lagos, from whom sprang the Thirty-Third or Ptolemaic Dynasty, which ruled the country until its subjugation by the Romans. Under the earlier Ptolemies wealth and prosperity returned to the land. The rulers ran the country on Greek lines and Greek became more and more the official language. However, the Ptolemies worshipped the local deities and rebuilt and endowed many temples. The gateway at the temple of Karnak, Luxor (illustrated on the 20 m. value of the 1914 series) (*Fig. 15*) was the work of Ptolemy IX (147-117 B.C.).

Ptolemy XIV and his sister-wife Cleopatra (1914, 2 m.) were left under the guardianship of the Roman Senate. Ptolemy banished Cleopatra but was himself defeated by Julius Caesar, who landed in Egypt in 48 B.C. and reinstated Cleopatra with Caesarion, the son of Juilius Caesar and Cleopatra, as co-ruler. After the defeat of Antony, by Octavianus, and his death, Cleopatra committed suicide, as all readers of Shakespeare and Shaw know, with the aid of an asp. In 30 B.C. the country became a Roman province and remained under various foreign dominations until our own time.

(*Courtesy* GIBBONS' STAMP MONTHLY).

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Numeral Cancels on Canada's Large Queens

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

PART FOUR

IN our concluding article, we will deal with all the other numeral cancels known by us to have been used as obliterators on the Large Queen Issue. We have covered the Fancy 2's of Toronto in Part III, and we will first take up those other strikes which retained the numeral assigned in the 1868 2 Ring Series.

Hamilton acquired a duplex canceller in 1870, which incorporated the assigned numeral "5" within 13 thin bars as the killer portion (see Smythies' Handbook p. 13). This obliterator has been found on all values of the Large Queen Issue except the 3¢ and 5¢ and it is possible that one or two copies of the 3¢ may yet turn up. The multilated variety of the second type with "ONT" in the dater is known on the 5¢. (Figs. 1 and 2)

In late 1869, London also acquired a duplex canceller incorporating the assigned numeral "6". This duplex continued in use until 1876, and consequently, all values can be found with this obliteration, (see Smythies' Handbook p. 14). We think it strange that no one has reported strikes of Jarrett #161 (Boggs Type 2) on a Large Queen, despite the fact that Jarrett has recorded it as existing on both 1c.'s, 2c., 3c., 6c., and the 12½c. Jarrett records it as a duplex, yet no one had reported it to Smythies when his handbook went to press. None was in the Jarrett collection of Numeral cancels recently sold by J. N. Sissions Ltd., and neither of the authors has ever seen one. We have not considered Boggs' reports of this strike, since it appears likely that his recording of the strike was based solely on the earlier work of Fred Jarrett. It would be greatly appreciated if someone would come forward with this strike on cover, or even off cover. (For an illustration of killer portion of the known London barred "6", see figure 3).

Later duplex, which incorporated substation numerals in the killer portion, may be found on the 15¢ value. Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, and St. John, N.B., all had such duplex, some of which came into usage early enough to have been used on the ½¢ and 12½¢ values as well. We recommend Mr. Smythies' excellent handbook for detailed information on these types.

The Postmasters at Ottawa and Kingston evidently encountered a similar problem to that which the Toronto postmaster faced and both solved it in the same way.

From Ottawa we have recorded 9 different fancy designs, 2 of which we have not actually seen, types 8 and 9. However, Boggs refers to type 8; and type 9 was evidently amongst the fancy 8 strikes that Robson Lowe has sold (though none was in the Carl Bowman or W. C. Hinde sales) for it is included in the gummed prints of Canadian cancellations which Robson Lowe issued in 1959. Nevertheless, we would appreciate reports of either or both these strikes. (For Types 1 - 9, see Figures 4 - 12).

From Kingston, we have recorded 21 different fancy designs; all of which were probably put into use in 1869. While we have assumed type 1 (Fig. 13) to be from Kingston, it is possible that this strike originated at Fredericton, N.B., and is actually XI rather than IX. Reports of this strike on cover with CDS or corner card would be appreciated. (For Types 1 - 21, see Figures 13 - 33).

Two different types of the numeral 11 within an eight barred obliterator have been observed on Large Queens. We have yet to see a 7 bar type on a Large Queen, and would appreciate the opportunity to photograph such a strike to be published in a later issue. Judging from the papers and values on which the two types illustrated have been found (Fig. 34 and 35), they were both in use simultaneously, but type 2 (thick numerals) continue in use much longer than Type 1.

We have observed but one copy, the 5¢, with the circled 7 in bars obliterator from St. John, N.B. (Fig. 36). It seems likely

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that this could also be found on the ½¢, 12½¢, and 15¢ as well.

The type-set 31 within 8 bars of circular design (see Fig. 37) is decidedly rare. One strike is in the Pack collection, and another was observed in the Jarrett numeral collection recently sold. This canceller was in use but a short time before it was mutilated to make the diamond pattern illustrated in Fig. 38. Only four of this strike have been recorded. We can only assume that this originated at Oshawa, for we have seen no cover with this strike thereon. This must, therefore, be considered only a tentative town assignment. If it does, in fact, emanate from Oshawa, its rarity, plus the scarcity of the official 2 Ring 31 strike, indicates that the Oshawa postmaster was too practical a man to use both the CDS and the numeral obliterator when the CDS alone would suffice.

We now take up consideration of post-Confederation obliterators having numerals which do not fall into the 1868 series. There are two types of the tall "4" from Watson's Corner. We believe that Type 1 was in use during an earlier period than Type 2, but we do not have sufficient reports to establish this conclusively. In fact, one of the authors believes that Type 1 may well have originated at Halifax. It would be greatly appreciated if a collector holding this strike on cover would come forward with conclusive information in this regard. (Fig. 39 and 40).

For some unknown reason, Port Hope used the hammer illustrated in Fig. 41. The numeral 14 does not conform to either the Provincial series of 4 Ring numerals nor the Dominion series of 2 Ring numerals. We suggest that some resident of Port Hope or its vicinity make inquiries into the history of the locality, for there must be some outstanding significance pertaining to Port Hope in the numeral 14 for it to have been used there. This strike has been previously assigned to Guelph in error in other publications.

Walkerton used the fancy canceller illustrated in Fig. 42, probably commencing sometime late in 1869 since it has only been observed on one 3¢ Large Queen, and has been seen most frequently on the 3¢ Small Queen and the later printings of the 6¢ Large Queen.

We have noted the numeral 12 in a small oval (Fig. 43) on a 3¢ Large Queen. This may have been a carrier marking of some sort, as the stamp was also obliterated by a 7 concentric ring cancel, and may not even be of Canadian origin. Further reports of this obliterator would be welcome.

Occasionally British type numeral obliterators turn up as the sole cancellation on a Large Queen stamp, usually the 6¢ or 12½¢ value. We speculate that these may have resulted from letters being mailed to the U.K. at the packet pier, and which thus first entered the postal system in the U.K. where the obliterator was applied; or the letter may have been written by a passenger embarked. We have so far noted 46, 134, 357, 512, 700, 708, and 761. There are undoubtedly others.

We now turn to the pre-Confederation obliterators found on the Large Queen issue. We think it of interest to note that the pre-stamp and Provincial Paid and/or Due numeral markings were sometimes used as obliterators. We have noted the types illustrated in Figures 44 - 48 and there are undoubtedly others. Of these, Fig. 44 ties a 12½¢ to the cover, and Fig. 46 ties a 3¢.

The Montreal Roller 21, (Fig. 49) is quite rare on the Large Queen Issue. This earliest of the Canadian roller type obliterators, which are so frequently found obscuring the high value Jubilees, evidently fell into disuse between 1867 and about 1880 when it was put to use as a pre-canceller.

Quebec's fancy obliterator incorporating the numeral assigned under the Provincial series, (Fig. 50), is well known on the Large Queen Issue. It has been reported on all values, though generally it is found on the thin crisp paper varieties characteristic of the earlier printings. We speculate that this hammer was discarded in mid-1868.

In Part II we discovered the official 4 Ring Numeral obliterators of the Province of Canada. Here we list the New Brunswick Grid Numeral obliterators and the British Columbia Barred Oval Numeral obliterators. Our information on the town assignments for the New Brunswick obliterators during the post-Confederation period is entirely the work of Dr. Walter W. Chadbourne, and was originally published in the April 1959 Issue of BNA Topics. The problems concerning the usage of these numeral obliterators in the post-Confederation period are by no means solved, and we recommend that those who have covers

WANT LIST
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CAT. No.	PLT.	UL	UR	LL	LR
BLOCKS OF (14) OR (20) stamps of:					
140	A-115	X			
140	A-116	X			
140	A-117	X			
BLOCKS OF (10) stamps of:					
142	A- 1	X	X		
142	A- 2	X	X		
142	A- 3		X		
142	A- 8	X	X		
142	A- 9	X	X		
142	A-10	X	X		
142	A-11	X	X		
142	A-12	X	X		
142	A-12	X	X		
142	A-13	X	X		
142	A-14	X	X		
142	A-15	X	X		
BLOCKS OF (14) OR (20) stamps of:					
144	A- 1		X		
144	A- 3		X		
149	A- 2	X			
149	A- 4	X	X		
149	A- 5	X	X		
149	A- 6	X	X		
150	A- 1	X			
150	A- 7		X		
150	A- 8	X			
150	A-11	X	X		
151	A- 2	X			
151	A- 3	X			
154	A- 2	X			
154	A- 3	X			
BLOCKS OF (10) stamps of:					
155	A- 1		X		
156	A- 1	X			
157	A- 2		X		
157	A- 3	X			
BLOCK OF (8) OR (10) stamps of:					
159	A- 1				
BLOCKS OF (4) stamps of:					
163	8		X		
164	5		X		
164	5	X Sym A, Center.			
164	6		X		
165-a	5	Centers	X	X	
165-a	6			X	
167	2	X			
176	1	X			
190	2	X	X		
190	3	X	X		

CAT. No.	PLT.	UL	UR	LL	LR
191-a	3	X Center.			
191-a	5	Center.			X
191-a	6	X Center Sym. B.			
191-a	5	Center.			X
195 FLAT	3		X		
195 ROTARY	4		X		
197	7	X			
197	8	X			
213	3	BLOCK OF (10).			X
BLOCKS OF (14) OR (20) stamps of:					
218	4	X			X
219	1	X			
219	3	X			X
219	5		X		
219	6		X	X	X
219	7		X		X
219	8				X
224	2	BLOCK OF (10)			X
C-8	5	X			
E-2		Any position plate block.			
E-4	1	Center position.			
E-4	2		X	X	X
E-5	1			X	X
The "IMPOSSIBLES"					
246	1-3	X	X	X	X
246	1-4	X	X		X
246	2-3	X	X	X	X
246	2-4	X	X	X	X
248	5-3	X	X	X	X

ALSO . . .
BLANK CORNER BLOCKS (4) of:
198-UR; 200-UL; 200-LL; and 201-LR.

ALSO . . .
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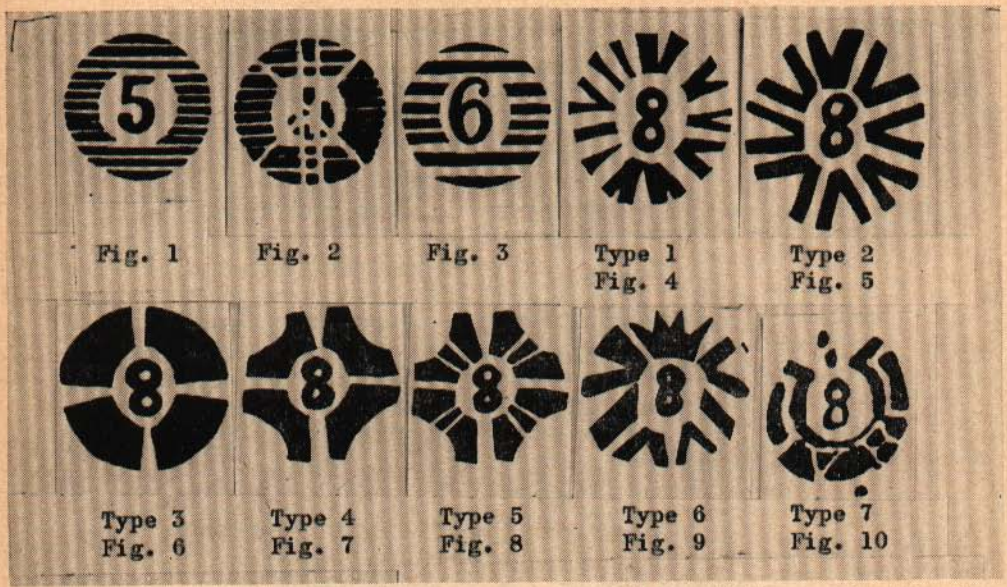


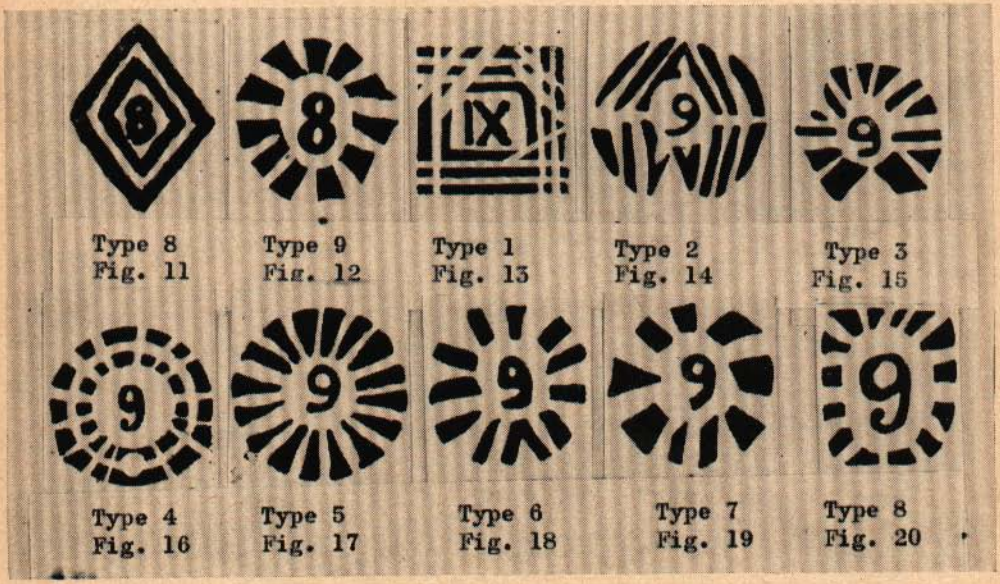
Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3 Type 1 Fig. 4 Type 2 Fig. 5

Type 3 Fig. 6 Type 4 Fig. 7 Type 5 Fig. 8 Type 6 Fig. 9 Type 7 Fig. 10

which differ from the listing herein communicate directly with Dr. Chadbourne, 104 Hilltop Road, Wilmington, Delaware.

The town assignments for the British Columbia numerals are taken from an article in the program for the 1958 Exhibition of the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs, authored by Mr. Bruce Ramsey, who credited Mr. Gerald Welburn with the research involved. We quote from the concluding paragraph of the article: "For a few weeks after Confederation, numeral markings continued in use at some localities until the new Dominion Government-supplied hammers arrived . . . . Numeral markings may be found on the Large and Small Queens Issues of the Dominion, and as such are quite scarce and extremely desirable, especially on cover".

This concludes our study of the numeral cancels to be found on the Large Queen Issue. We would appreciate hearing from those collectors who may have some of the rarer strikes, but only if they will also report all the numeral strikes that they hold on the Large



Type 8 Fig. 11 Type 9 Fig. 12 Type 1 Fig. 13 Type 2 Fig. 14 Type 3 Fig. 15

Type 4 Fig. 16 Type 5 Fig. 17 Type 6 Fig. 18 Type 7 Fig. 19 Type 8 Fig. 20

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Queen Issue. We feel that the relative scarcity table set forth in Part I of this article is quite accurate, and reports of the scarcer strikes without reports on total holdings would result in a distortion rather than a refinement.

TABLES

FANCY TORONTO "2"

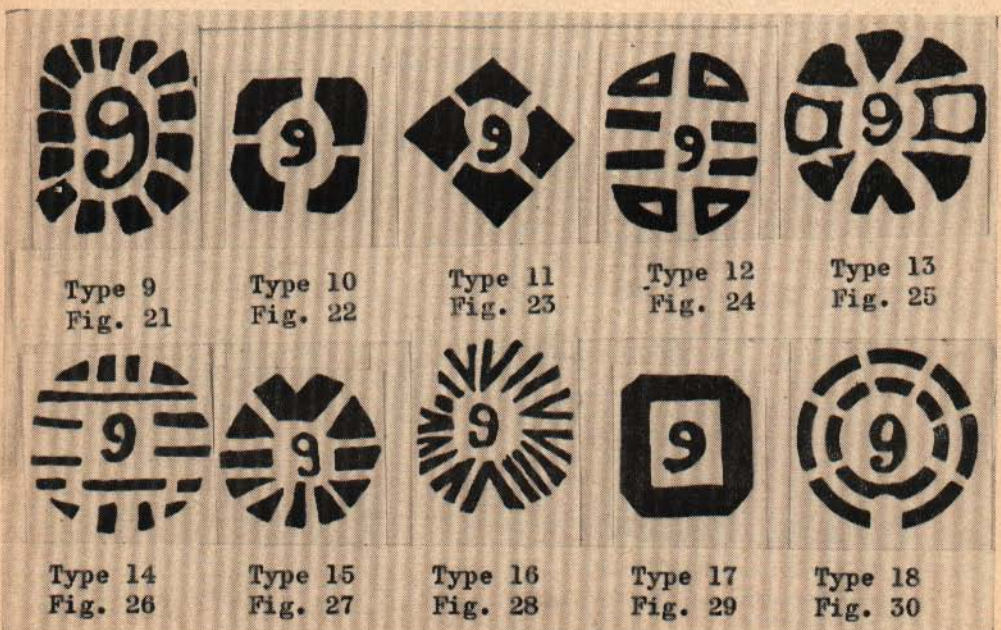
Type No.	Number Reported	Type No.	Number Reported
1.	1	31.	2
1a.	6	32.	3
1b.	2	33.	3
1c.	1	34.	2
2.	6	35.	1
3.	12	36.	2
4.	6	37.	1
5.	4	38.	4
6.	1	39.	1
7.	1	40.	1
8.	11	41.	3
9.	4	42.	4
10.	3	43.	1
11.	2	44.	1
12.	4	45.	1
13.	7	46.	1
14.	2	47.	1
15.	1	48.	1
16.	2	49.	1
17.	1	50.	1
18.	4	51.	1
19.	1	52.	1
20a.	1	53.	1
21.	9	54.	1
22.	1	55.	1
23.	4	56.	1
24.	11	57.	1
25.	1	58.	2
26.	2	59.	2
27.	12	60.	2
28.	2	61.	1
29.	1	20.	2
30.	7	50a.	2

HAMILTON "5"		FREDERICTON "11"	
Type 1.	37	Type 1.	10
Type 2.	5	Type 2.	14
LONDON "6"	39	ST. JOHN "7"	1
OTTAWA "8"	28*	OSHAWA? "31"	
KINGSTON "9"	50**	Type 1.	2
		Type 2	4

* We did not record these by Type but Type 3 was by far the commonest.

**We did not record these by Type but Type 4 was by far the most common.

Town	Number Reported
WASTON'S CORNER "4"	
Type 1.	2
Type 2.	2
PORT HOPE "14"	6
WALKERTON "21"	4
MONTREAL ROLLER "21"	4
FANCY QUEBEC "37"	21



Type 9 Fig. 21 — Type 10 Fig. 22 — Type 11 Fig. 23 — Type 12 Fig. 24 — Type 13 Fig. 25

Type 14 Fig. 26 — Type 15 Fig. 27 — Type 16 Fig. 28 — Type 17 Fig. 29 — Type 18 Fig. 30

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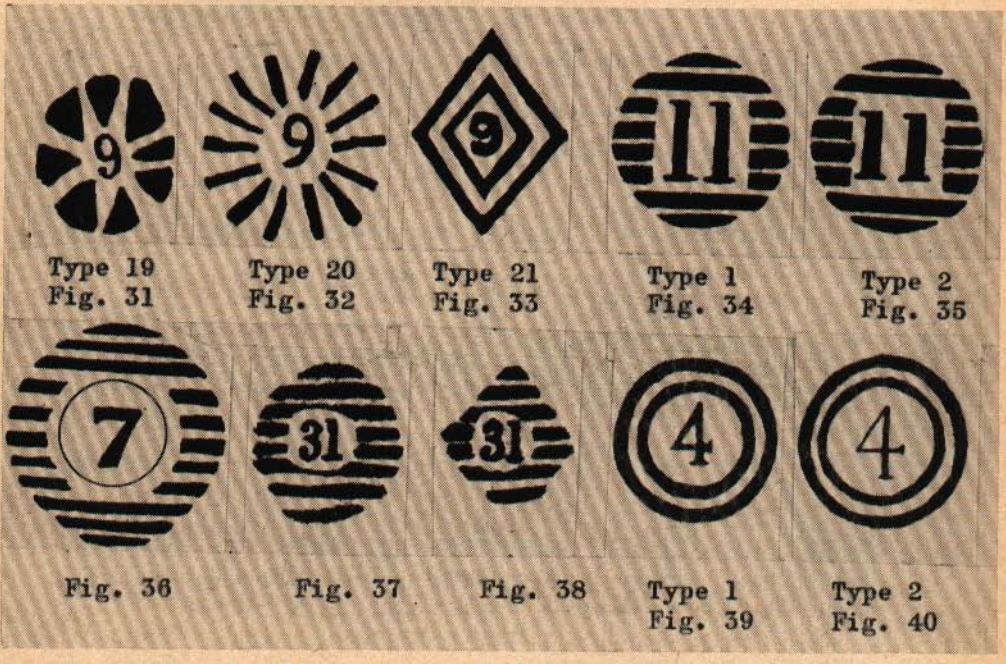
NEW BRUNSWICK GRID

Number	Town Assigned 1868	Number Reported
0.	St. John (Fig. 51)	22
1.	St. John (Fig. 52 for this and all others)	0
2.	Andover	3
3.	Baie Verte	4
4.	Bathurst	0
5.	Moncton	0
6.	Campbellton	0
7.	Campo Bello	0
8.	Chatham	1
9.	Grand Falls	3
10.	White's Cove	2
11.	Upper Woodstock	0
12.	Edmunston	2
13.	Fredericton	16
14.	Gagetown	1
15.	Ossekeag	0
16.	Penobsquis	3
17.	Hillsboro	0
18.	Kingston	4
19.	Memramcook	2
20.	Wickham	0
21.	Newcastle	0
22.	Oromocto	0
23.	Richibucto	0
24.	Sackville	0
25.	Salisbury	0
26.	Upper Gagetown	5
27.	St. Andrews	0
28.	St. George	0
29.	St. Martin	0
30.	St. Stephen	0
31.	Sussex	0
32.	Upham Vale	0
33.	Wicklow	1
34.	Woodstock	0
35.	Upper Peel	1
39.	Indiantown	2

BRITISH COLUMBIA BARRED OVAL NUMERALS (See Fig. 53)

Number	Town Assigned	Number Reported
1.	New Westminster	4
2.	Douglas	0
3.	Hope	0
4.	Tale	0
5.	Unidentified	0
6.	Unidentified	0
7.	Lytton?	0
8.	Clinton	1
9.	Seymour	2
10.	Williams Creek	1
11.	Unidentified	0
12.	Ashcroft?	0
13.	Quesnellmouth	1
14.	French Creek	0
15.	Lilloot?	0
16.	Lac la Hache?	0
17.	Never been seen	0
18.	Unidentified	0
19.	Unidentified	0
20.	Soda Creek	0
21.	Unidentified	0
22.	Van Winkle?	0
23.	Unidentified	0
24.	Unidentified	0
25.	Never Been Seen	0
26.	Langley	0
27.	Spence's Bridge	0
28.	Burrard Inlet	2
29.	Unidentified	0
30.	Unidentified	0
31.	Unidentified	0
32.	Unidentified	0
33.	Ladner	1
34.	Unidentified	0
35.	Victoria	26
36.	Nanaimo	1



Type 19 Fig. 31 | Type 20 Fig. 32 | Type 21 Fig. 33 | Type 1 Fig. 34 | Type 2 Fig. 35

Fig. 36 | Fig. 37 | Fig. 38 | Type 1 Fig. 39 | Type 2 Fig. 40

(Further types on page 181)

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8. 90r. early impression, very large copy with light c.d.s. $185.00

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9. 1853, 5c. original black plate proof—block of 4 ..... $70.00
10. 1853, 10c deep bright blue, S.G. 2, lightly used and very fine $35.00
11. 1854, 5c. burnt sienna, exceptionally fine used $36.50
12. Litho 5c. red brown, fair copy with transfer variety and inverted watermark $14.00

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13. 1897, 10c./9c., S.G. 67, mint variety inverted "1" in 10 ..... $42.50
14. 1897, 30c/24c., S.G. 87, well centred mint $56.00

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15. 1860, 20c. blue 'Honda Franca' cancel, enormous margins $28.00
16. 1881, 5c. blue on entire to Paris 'Palmira, Franca' cancel $28.00

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17. 1863, ½r. blue imperf. S.G. 29, large margins and very fresh $22.50

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18. 1865-72 1r. S.G. 6, very fine pair on piece with central c.d.s. $11.50
19. 1865-72, 1r. on bluish paper, S.G. 12, very fine used, full sheet margin at right $22.50
20. 1865-72, 4r. printed on both sides, S.G. 10a, unused and very fine $56.00

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21. 1874, 1p. dull red, mint corner block of 6 including 2 tete-beche pairs $70.00

FINLAND
22. 1856, 10k. rose, S.G. 2b, central Wiborg cancel and very fine $56.00
23. 1885, 5m. green and rose, well centred nd lightly used $28.00

FRANCE
24. 1849, 20c black on yellowship paper, S.G. 6, own gum pair, very fine $25.00
25. 1849, 40c. S.G. 15, large margined pair, fine used $42.50
26. 1860, 1c. olive-green, S.G. 42, mint block of 8 with sheet margin at foot $56.00
27. 1870, Bordeaux 2c. chestnut, S.G. 140, fresh unused $28.00
28. 1870, 5c. green, mint block of 6 in a yellow-green shade $130.00
29. 1870-76, p. 14x13½ 4c. S.G. 180, fine mint block $56.00
30. 1870-76, 5c. S.G. 183, mint block with sheet margin at right $22.50
31. 1872 30c. grey-brown, S.G. 208, well centred, unmounted mint block of 9 .... $185.00

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The acceptance of these offers and the encouragement given by clubs across the country for Nestlé contribution to Canadian philately has justified the Nestlé Company's faith in operating their Stamp Club on a continuing basis.

Nestlé are now in the process of distributing their second catalogue which they have compiled from suggestions made by members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, particularly those sponsoring Junior Groups. The suggestions indicated that they should include some stamps of Canada as well as more British Empire offers in addition to the stamps of topical interest such as sports, birds and animals.

The Nestlé Stamp Club is operated solely by Nestlé personnel so that club members can be sure that they will not be sent "approvals" through participation in the plan.

Club secretaries and sponsors of junior clubs who wish to distribute copies of the Stamp Club catalogues to their members can obtain them by simply writing to the Nestlé Stamp Club at Box 1510, Clarkson, Ontario, stating the number of copies they require.

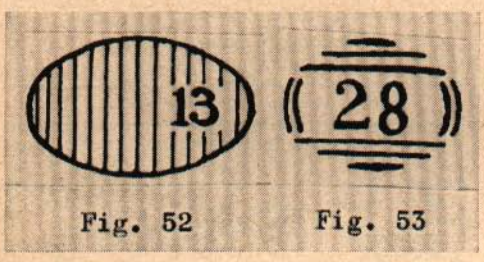

Fig. 52 Fig. 53

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Fig. 41 Fig. 42 Fig. 43 Fig.44 Fig.45 Fig. 46

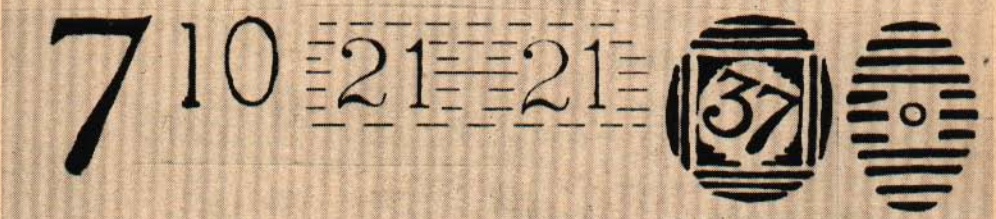

Fig. 47 Fig.48 Fig. 49 Fig.50 Fig. 51

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Canadian Tax Paid Revenues

Tobacco Stamps -- Series of 1897

By BART H. BARTLETT (RPSC 7137)

PART I

A well known philatelic authority was recently heard to say, *"When I examine a collection, I always look FIRST at the back of the album"*. He was referring, of course, to those issues that are so often neglected by the majority of collectors due, in part, to our tendency to arrange philatelic material in accordance with certain popular American catalogues. By so doing, emphasis is placed upon the stamps issued solely for Postal usage, which are placed first in order of catalogue listing, and we very often disregard or ignore completely the many exciting and fascinating emissions that follow. As a matter of fact, some of the most interesting and challenging issues of all do not appear in the general catalogues but are to be found only in certain specialized publications, some of which are out of print and difficult to obtain.

The collecting of Revenue stamps is actually the oldest facet of this diversified hobby of ours. The "Father of Philately" was one John Burke of Dublin, Ireland, who, in the year 1772, displayed a collection of his country's Revenue stamps from the ½d. through the £6 denomination. An interesting fact is that at the Madrid Exhibition in 1873, Senor Provenza was awarded a Silver Medal for the excellence of his Revenue collection composed of Spanish Fiscals, the first such recognition ever to be accorded a philatelic exhibit. The case for Revenue stamps is pretty well summed up in the following comment by Mr. E. E. Goodchild:

> *"The Revenue stamp is infiltrated with slants and flares and associations in the lives of men even more romantic than the Postage stamp. It is an integral part of the affairs of men and politics, of national affluence and depression. It touches every act and factor of human existence.* ☆

☆ Holmes. "Specialized Philatelic Catalogue of Canada and B.N.A." Page 333.

To Canadian stamp collectors the year 1897 was of twofold importance. It was the year in which the American Bank Note Company was awarded the contract to print all types of Canadian stamps, a contract which, since Confederation 30 years earlier, had been held by the British American Bank Note Company. It was also the year in which the American Bank Note Company introduced Canada's first commemorative issue of Postage stamps, the handsome and popular Queen Victoria Jubilee set, with which you are all familiar. Another interesting fact, especially for those of you who collect Canadian plate blocks, is that on these issues, for the first time in Canadian philatelic history, plate numbers made their appearance.

The American Bank Note Company was successful in securing the contract to print Canadian Postage and Revenue stamps by virtue of their low bid of 20¢ per thousand to supply the Queen Victoria Jubilee commemorative stamps. In addition, they were required to open a plant in Ottawa and to do all of their printing at this location.

Their engraving and printing was of the very highest quality with the result that very few varieties of any sort occurred. As a matter of fact, there are no varieties of any importance at all in the Queen Victoria Jubilee set, and in the "Maple Leaf" and "Numeral" Issues there are only a few relatively insignificant double transfers, or re-entries, as they are often called. No significant varieties are known to have occurred among the Revenue stamps of this issue.

The issue of 1897, produced by the American Bank Note Company in their plant at Ottawa, included many beautiful Revenue stamps. Of all these, the author has become most fascinated by Canadian Tax Paid Revenues in general and Tobacco Stamps in particular. For those of you who are not familiar with the term, Tax Paid Revenues

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Jamaica 1920 1sh, center inverted, pair	4,500.	2,800.
Nevis #13, 1sh yellow green, laid paper, used	1,800.	1,450.
St. Christopher #23, 1p on 2½p, two copies, used and unused	6,000.	4,700.
St. Lucia #3, 6p green, block of 24	1,800.	3,200.
St. Vincent #33, 4p on 1sh vermilion on unique first day cover (cat. $275 off cover)	.....	1,450.
Trinidad, Lady McLeod, mint (S.G.)	1,820.	2,300.
Trinidad, Lady McLeod, 2 copies on 2 covers (S.G.)	3,640.	3,500.
Trinidad #25, 6p bright yellow green, block of 40 with 4 part-perf. pairs	2,530.	2,300.
Trinidad #47, 1sh bright violet, block of 4	2,000.	3,000.

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are those Revenue Stamps having the denomination expressed in weight or quantity instead of monetary value. They are issued by the Government to the taxpayer to be affixed to goods sold indicating that the required tax has been paid.

A great deal could be written describing in detail the magnificent engine-turned scroll work found on these stamps for each denomination is of a distinctly different design. However, such a detailed description would be so lengthy as to be wholly impractical. Suffice it to say that every conceivable delicate pattern of intricate lathe work, resembling in fineness of detail rare old Viennese lace, can be found in the gorgeous designs that compose these stamps. The vignettes of Queen Victoria, as well as the pictures and scenes engraved upon certain denominations, are the most superb examples of engraving that it is humanly possible to produce. This is truly engraving at its sublime finest. Here is engraving that literally defies description. These, indeed, are "Mountain Peaks" of the engraver's art.

It is not the intention of the author to cover in a comprehensive manner every aspect or even any one phase of this fascinating subject. Such a study would be much too lengthy and time consuming to embark upon at this time. Therefore, we will touch only briefly on some of the most important and arresting facts of these stamps and will attempt to focus your attention upon the minute and exquisite detail of the engraving work performed by the American Bank Note Company.

At this point the author would like to emphasize that all of the information that is to follow is derived solely from an examination of the stamps in his collection. Very little has been written on the subject of Canadian Tax Paid Revenues, the author having seen only a few papers published by the Canadian Revenue Society in mimeographed form containing mostly listings of the various denominations, their colors, their relative values, etc. It is extremely doubtful if any material at all exists that would furnish any background or historical information outside of the Government Archives. Thus it is that all the information herein contained, each observation, all conclusions, every description and measurement are the result of the author's original study of the stamps comprising his own collection of Canadian Tax Paid Tobacco stamps of the Issue of 1897.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Categories:

All Tobacco stamps (Fig. 1) comprising

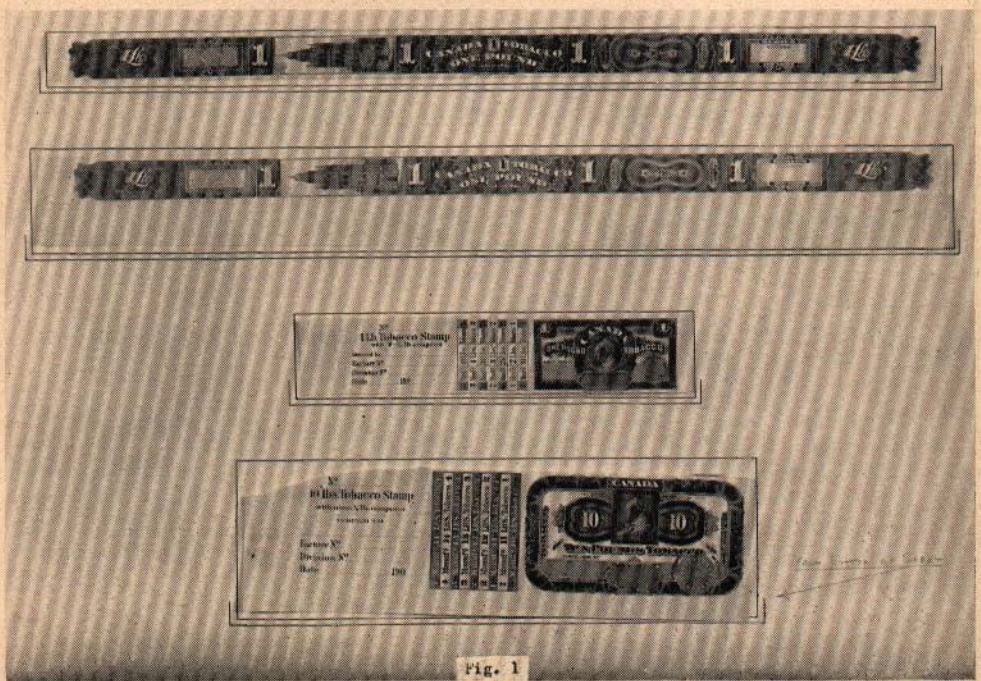

Fig. 1

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the Series of 1897 fall into one of the following categories:

1. **BULK TOBACCO STAMPS.** "Bulk" is the author's designation of those stamps applied to unprocessed leaf tobacco. These stamps have their values expressed in terms of weight. They may again be subdivided into two categories according to their design.
   (a) "Strip" Stamps. These which occur in long narrow strips.
   (b) "Currency" Stamps. The higher values are of rectangular shape resembling currency in appearance.
2. **CIGAR STAMPS.** These stamps have their values expressed in terms of quantity, i.e. "100 Cigars".
3. **FINE CUT CHEWING TOCACCO STAMPS.** As in the case of the Bulk Tobacco Stamps, these have their values expressed in terms of weight.
4. **SNUFF STAMPS.** These stamps, too, have their values expressed in terms of weight. There are two subdivisions into which these stamps fall as follows:
   (a) Not More Than 40% Moisture.
   (b) Over 40% Moisture.

These two subdivisons are very important as the amount of moisture content would have a significant effect upon the weight of the Snuff.

Colours:

Canadian Tobacco Stamps of the Series of 1897 were issued in the following three colors: green, blue and rose carmine. It would be interesting to know definitely just why these colour changes occurred. There is the possibility that these different colours indicated three separate and distinct issues and some evidence exists to support this theory.

Imprints:

Apparently the American Bank Note Company was proud of the Revenue stamps that they produced for at the bottom of each and every stamp appear the words "AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, OTTAWA". This occurred on all Revenue stamps, Tax Paid and otherwise, included in the Series of 1897. We might comment at this point that they had every justification to be proud of these stamps for their engraving and printing were nothing short of superlative.

Common also to every Revenue stamp issued by the American Bank Note Company of this era was the phrase, "SERIES OF 1897", which occurs on every stamp. Although so designated, some of the stamps were not released until well after the turn of the century. For instance, the last two values of the Weights and Measures stamps, bearing the likeness of King Edward VII, were not issued until the year 1906.

Plate number inscriptions made their appearance for the first time in Canadian philatelic history on the plates engraved by the American Bank Note Company for the Issues of 1897. Always located at the top centre of each sheet, the inscriptions were identical with those appearing on the plates of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Issue and consisted simply of the name of the city and the plate number, i.e. "OTTAWA No. 1".

Serial Control Numbers:

Serial Control Numbers appear on these stamps just as they do on the Electricity Inspection, Gas Inspection, Weights and Measurer and Supreme Court Stamps. *Stamps without these numbers are classified as Proofs.* All Serial Control Numbers were approximately 4 mm. tall and were applied with red ink on the green and blue stamps and with blue ink on the rose carmine stamps, the obvious reason being to achieve a contrast in colors.

Panels:

All stamps have engraved upon them at least two panels, generally rectangular in shape, one for the Serial Control Numbers and one to provide space for cancellation by stamp or stencil.

The author was amazed to discover, upon close examination of these panels under a magnifying glass, that the backgrounds often consist not only of intricate engine-turned designs but also of minutely engraved wording. The precision with which this work was executed almost defies description as we shall see later when we examine in greater detail the various types of this engraving. The currency type Bulk Tobacco stamps, as well as all of the Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco and Snuff stamps, have engraved upon them a third panel, generally circular in shape, which provided space for cancellation by steel die. This steel die was in the form of a hammer and cancellation by this means usually mutilated the stamp.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

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Plate Layout:

Due to the width of the emissions classified as Canadian Tax Paid Tobacco stamps, sheets were never more than one stamp wide and consisted of from 5 to 15 stamps arranged one above the other. With respect to the strip stamps, an extra strip of selvedge was added to the top and bottom of each sheet with the plate number inscription appearing in the centre of the top strip.

BULK TOBACCO STAMPS

There are two distinctly different types of Bulk Tobacco stamps which we refer to as "strip" stamps and "currency" stamps. The lower denominations, 1/5 lb. through 1 lb., occur in long strips 19 mm. to 20 mm. wide and measuring 253 mm. to 454 mm. in length. The 1 lb. denomination and all higher values through the 100 lb. occur as large rectangular stamps, closely resembling currency in appearance, with a number of 1/2 lb. or 1 lb. coupons attached.

The basic currency stamps measure 61 mm. × 116 mm. except for the smaller 1 lb. denomination which is but 36 mm. × 76 mm. in size. The following is a detailed table of measurements:☆

Strip Stamps

Value	Width	Length
1/5 lb.	19 mm.	253 mm.
1/4 lb.	19 mm.	291 mm.
1/3 lb.	19 mm.	291 mm.
1/2 lb.	20 mm.	322 mm.
1 lb.	20 mm.	454 mm.

Currency Stamps

1 lb.	36 mm.	76 mm.
5 lb.—100 lb.	61 mm.	116 mm.

Plate Layout:

Sheets of the strip stamps were but one stamp in width and consisted of 15 stamps in depth. Also but one stamp wide, the sheets of currency stamps consisted of 5 stamps. The author has in his collection a number of multiples and full sheets bearing plate number imprints from No. 1 through No. 5. This suggests, but certainly does not prove, that only a few plates were used for printing the Bulk Tobacco Stamps.

Designs:

In many respects the strip stamps were

☆ All of these measurements are subject to as much as 2 or 3 mm. variation due to paper shrinkage, etc.

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84	39	42/6	6.00
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135	73	52/6	7.35
138	76	£33	92.40
166-7	99-100	£4	11.20
166-7 U		£5	14.00
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222	91	95/-	$ 13.30
228-41	93-106	45/-	6.30
280-295	147-162	54/-	7.55
	GAMBIA		
1	1a	£18	$ 50.40
6	3	£21	58.80
37-44	20-27	55/-	7.70
69-70	65-66	110/-	15.40
70	66	57/6	8.00
107	86	£2	5.60
118-121 U	121-124	90/-	12.60
150-161	132-143	37/6	5.25
	GHANA		
36a	37a	£17.10	$ 49.00
80a U	76a	70/-	9.80
83	79	50/-	7.00
	GIBRALTAR		
63 U	59	110/-	$ 15.40
76-85	66-75	£8.10	23.80
85	75	90/-	12.60
101	90	110/-	15.40
108	93	£37.10	105.00
	GREAT BRITAIN		
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similar one to another. In the center of each were the words "CANADA" and "TOBACCO" in addition to the denomination expressed in letters, i.e. "ONE FOURTH POUND". At the two extreme ends of each strip are to be found the value designated in numerals.

The currency stamps were even more strikingly similar to one another. The words, "CANADA" and "TOBACCO", and the denomination expressed in letters appeared on every stamp. On all denominations, except the 5 lb., the values were also expressed in numerals. In addition to these similarities, each stamp had for its central design a handsome Jubilee portrait of Queen Victoria similar to the one used on the "Maple Leaf" Issue of 1897 and the "Numeral" Issue of 1898. It was exactly the same portrait that was used on the Weights & Measures and Supreme Court stamps of 1897 as well as the "Officially Sealed" labels of 1902-1912.

To the left of each stamp was a series of coupons in vertical format and the same width as the stamp itself. The purpose of the coupons was to measure the amounts between the value of the basic stamp and the next denomination. For example, the 5 lb stamp had 9 - ½ lb. coupons attached representing a total of 9½ lbs. If a package of tobacco weighed 8 lbs., the 5 lb. basic stamp plus 6 - ½ lb. coupons would be torn off and affixed.

Coupons on the lower denominations were of ½ lb. value and of 1 lb. value on the higher quantities.

At the left of the coupons there was a printed form repeating the Serial Control Number, stating the value of the stamp plus coupons, setting forth to whom the stamp was issued along with the Factory No., Division No. and Date. For instance, the tab on the 15 lb. Tobacco Stamp would read as follows:

No. 082147
15 lbs. Tobacco Stamp
with nine ½ lb. coupons
ISSUED TO

.....

Factory No.....
Division No.....
Date..... 190.....

One-Fifth Poung Strip Stamp:

The most interesting feature of this stamp

Fig. 2

(Fig. 2) is the panel at the right, measuring 9½ mm. × 30½ mm., which provides space for the Serial Control Numbers. This rectangular tablet has for a background a fan shaped sunburst pattern consisting of 60 rays. In a two-line inscription, repeated 30 times, are the words "DOMINION OF / CANADA" with the words "DOMINION OF" and "CANADA" on alternating days. All working reads inwards towards the "Sun". The intricacy of this pattern is all the more amazing when one discovers, under a magnifying glass, that even the serifs on the letters are perfect in every detail. Such superlative engraving is simply not done in this day and age.

One-Fourth Pound Strip Stamp:

The most arresting feature of this stamp

Fig. 2a

(Fig. 2a) to strike the naked eye is the exquisite vignette of Queen Victoria located in the exact center of the design. This beautiful portrait is engraved from the famous painting by Prof. Von Angeli of Vienna in 1862. It portrays the Queen as she appeared on her Jubilee and is the same portrait that she personally chose to appear on the famous Diamond Jubilee Issue of Postage stamps in 1897.

Upon closer examination under a magnifying glass, the author discovered that the background of the panel to the right of the stamp, which provides space for the Serial Control Numbers, is an intricate pattern of interwoven or entwined scrolls containing the words, "DOMINION OF CANADA", repeated over and over. The entire panel measures only 13½ mm. × 25 mm. and is rectangular in shape with gently rounded corners.

One-Third Pound Strip Stamps:

Our attention is again attracted by the beautiful vignette of Queen Victoria (different from the likeness on the ¼ lb. value) that is located to the right of the inscription of value. (Fig. 2b). This is the same beautiful Jubilee portrait that appears on the currency stamps as well as various other Revenue stamps. The engraving of the vignette is faultlessly executed in every minute detail.

On this stamp the most striking engraving is to be found in the panel to the left, which provides space for cancellation by stamp or stencil. A magnifying glass discloses that the background of this panel consists of a fan-

(Continued on Page 210)

Fig. 2b

CANADA

1. *Do you collect Canadian stamps?*
2. *Interested in starting a collection?*
3. *Not interested, but could be persuaded?*
4. *Not interested.*

• **We invite all readers of this magazine, in the above categories, to write in for a free leaflet describing an offer the like of which neither we nor any other dealer has ever made previously.**

• **While at it, include $1.00 for the 'Seaway" Stampack which has been advertised now for over one year. If adventurous, send $10.00 for the Super Seaway Stampack.**

THE "K. B. CATCH ALL"

Like to look over an approval selection that is different? What is offered is a portfolio or large envelope full of various singles, sets and collections. May contain anything from interesting "white elephants" to very desirable unique pieces and very definitely they are unique, no one else in the world can duplicate them!

In value these run from $20.00 to $1,000.00 net. The "K. B. CATCH ALL" is sent out for your inspection and if purchases total more than can be handled at one time, monthly payments may be arranged. Some idea of what interests you, most welcome.

References required from new clients. Our own are: 40 years in the stamp business. Life members A.P.S. and the Royal Canadian Philatelic Society, members Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association, S.P.A., Collectors' Club, B.N.A.P.S., etc.

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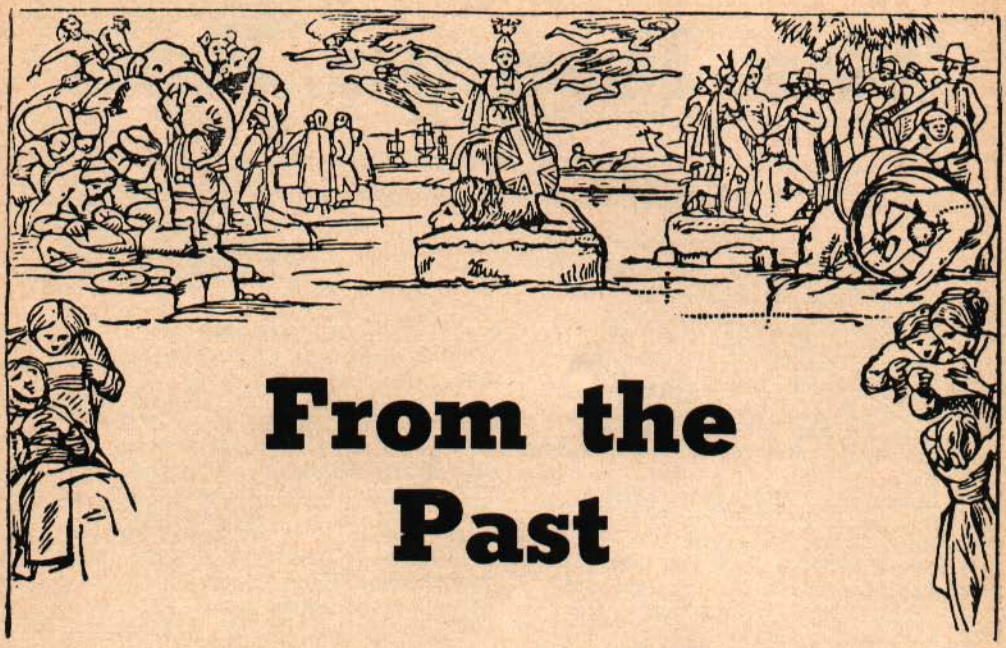

From the Past

EDITOR'S NOTE: The material reproduced below has been furnished to us through the courtesy of Mr. William H. Slate, who is an ardent collector of 19th century philatelic literature.

Stamp Storing

A practice has lately arisen among postage-stamp collectors, of laying up considerable numbers of obsolete, and even of current stamps. This practice is grounded on the assumption that the *Timbromanie* will continue in vogue for several years, and that before it goes out, many stamps now comparatively common may become rare and valuable to collectors. We are acquainted with several persons who are thus storing French, Italian and other common sorts; and have even heard of one who is getting a thousand English penny heads, not to paper a room or a box, but to keep till our throne shall be occupied by Edward VII.

Without thus calculating on an event which we all hope may be very far distant, the idea naturally suggests itself what a number of stamps would suddenly go out of use, were the gracious lady whose profile adorns our own stamps and those of some twenty-five of our colonies, to be prevented from longer holding her queenly office! Prussia's first issues bore the head of her then monarch, but the postal authorities there have avoided the necessity for further changes by impressing their stamps with an eagle instead of the portrait of the new king.

Now, the prudent collector, having heard, for instance, of the probability of a new Italian issue appearing soon, buys up all the heads of Victor Emmanuel he can get—the quindici especially, which was scarcely current for a month, and which, like the 2c. Swiss of the last issue, is rare already, and will soon be almost unattainable.

But it is evident that if the storing system spreads, it will nullify itself, because the supply will for a very long time exceed the demand, and thus our hoarded treasures will be unavailable. To avoid this, we would propose that collectors should put by only a few of each kind of stamps; e.g. we have a corespondent in, say Chili, from whom we receive periodical supplies. If we reserve a quantity of Chilian stamps, and others of our acquaintance do so likewise with stamps of which they have, to a certain extent, a monopoly, we shall each be in a position to make profitable exchanges with future collectors.

The Honour Roll

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

6400 Anderson, Walter F. (8) Ottawa, Ont.
6827 Armstrong, J. A., Port Arthur, Ont.
6858 Balassa, Frank, Montreal, Que.
6978 Balcom, L. H., Arvida, Que.
5223 Banfield, Arnold (2), Oakville, Ont.
3602 Baugild, Collins (3), Halifax, N.S.
3500 Baulch, B. L., Port Credit, Ont.
6891 Baxted, George (6), London, Ont.
7053 Beauregard, Mrs. M. J., North Surrey, B.C.
7045 Bolton, G. C., Edmonton, Alberta.
6244 Boudignon, R., Sudbury, Ont.
6088 Burns, G. C., Nelson, B.C.
7314 Bowie, L. G., Ambler, Pa., U.S.A.
3608 Boyd, Dr. N. O. (3), Windsor, Ont.
7554 Caron, Mrs. Lola, Sherbrooke, Que.
7239 Celestino, J., Windsor, Ont.
6927 Chapman, Dr. C. H., Lethbridge, Alta.
6741 Charron, J. J., Greenfield Park, Que.
4661 Christensen, A. H. (13), North Hatley, Que.
4991 Christensen, E. J. (3), Edmonton, Alta.
4353 Davidge, A. V., Toronto, Ont.
4897 Eardley-Wilmot, V. A., Victoria, B.C.
6750 Gauthier, Henri (5), Ottawa, Ont.
6199 Geldert, Dr. G. M. (13), Ottawa, Ont.
7235 Girard, Albert A., Windsor, Ont.
7292 Godfrey, J. E., Nobel, Ont.
7276 Gyorfi, Dr. A. W. ,2), Sydney, N.S.
7387 Hartney, H. M., Calgary, Alta.
6428 Hirsch, Willie, Prescott, Ont.
6288 Horn, C. E., Worthington, Ohio, U.S.A.
6379 Jackson, R. F., Sherbrooke, Que.
7014 Karpoff, Boris S. (2), Disraeli, Que.
3009 Kelson, Aubrey, Saint John, N.B.
5397 Lafrance, Rev. Hector, Sherbrooke, Que.
5491 Lamouroux, L. M. (2), Toronto, Ont.
6996 Lund, K., Lethbridge, Alta.
6441 Lundy, C. D. (2), Belleville, Ont.
6519 Marrier, L. E. (2), Port Arthur, Ont.
3673 Maughan, A. E. L., Chatham, Ont.
3861 Millen, J., Trail, B.C.
6928 Monger, Mrs. Olive, Lumsden, Sask.
6950 MacInnes, M. T., Truro, N.S.
5444 McCullough, R. D., Edmonton, Alta.
6598 McLellan, R. F., Truro, N.S.
5294 McMurrich, J. R., Gananoque, Ont.
6807 Parry, George (2), Sudbury, Ont.
7329 Pilgrim, E. B. (2), Lennoxville, Que.
7325 Potts, G. H., Halfmoon Bay, B.C.
7293 Ramsay, W. J. (2), Bristol, Conn., U.S.A.
5210 Reavely, Mrs. G. H., London, Ont.
6397 Reiche, Hans, Ottawa, Ont.
6479 Richards, Stan, Sarnia, Ont.
6991 Richardson, Ed. (2), LaMarque, Texas, U.S.A.
5207 Rushton, Eric, Simcoe, Ont.
6781 Russell, W. H. (6), Melrose, Mass., U.S.A.
5395 Shantz, Stan (2), London, Ont.
3177 Shaw, T. P. Shawinigan Falls, Que.
5064 Smith, Brian T., Chatham, Ont.
7224 Smith, K. G. W., Montreal, Que.
6498 Smith, P. L. (2), Montreal, Que.
7089 Stern, W. J., Winnipeg, Manitoba.
7221 Stibbs, N. C., (2), Nelson, B.C.
7480 Strathdee, W. J., Fort William, Ont.
7084 Thomas, R. L. (2), Toronto, Ont.
7201 Thompson, D. W. (2), Scarborough, Ont.
7284 Tonelli, A. N., Toronto, Ont.
7162 Wallace, Sidney (2), Halifax, N.S.
4105 Whitby, L., (2), Barrie, Ont.
6491 White, Jay N. (2), Coaticook, Que.
7519 Willard, C. (4), Sherbrooke, Que.
6972 Wilson, F. L. (5), Sherbrooke, Que.
6911 Young, J. H. M., Toronto, Ont.

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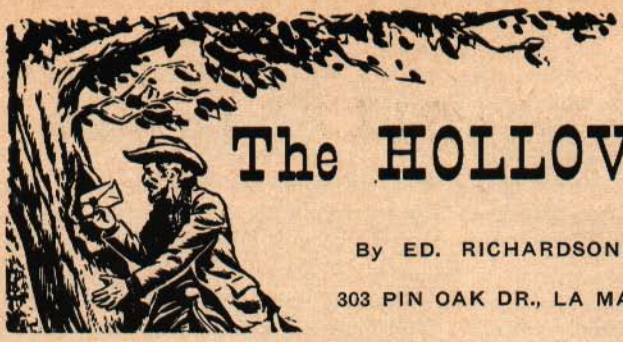

The HOLLOW TREE

By ED. RICHARDSON (R.P.S.C. 6991)

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

#529—1926 2-LINE SURCHARGE, VERTICAL PAIRS, LOWER STAMP WITH NORMAL SURCHARGE, UPPER STAMP, DOUBLE SURCHARGE, ONE INVERTED.

In packet #506 (Jan. CP), we mentioned a block of twelve of the variety "double surcharge, one inverted" listed in Holmes' as #86D. What interested us most about that piece was the fact that the inverted surcharge fell completely on the top blank margin, and we surmised that this must mean that the bottom row of the pane did not receive the inverted surcharge. However having heard of its being reported, we asked if any reader could help.

Our good friend for many years, and ardent student of Canadian Admiral issues, Harry Lussey of New Milford, N.J. came through for us. He showed us a block of four from the lower left corner of the pane, and sure enough,—the bottom two stamps have only the normal surcharge, while the upper two stamps in the black are of the variety "double surcharge, one inverted". Now,—where are the other eight vertical pairs of this interesting variety?

☆ ☆ ☆

#530—U.S. CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC USED FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

As readers of this column know, one of the small, but most interesting group of early covers that have special appeal to this writer, are those Civil War patriotics which were used from Canada. So far we have been able to secure exactly six such covers, and until recently, knew of only one other. However along comes Ray Peters of Phoenix, Arizona, with another—only this one was used from Nova Scotia in 1862, addressed to Hartford, Conn., and was beautifully franked with a copy of the 10¢ issue. This now gives us a record of eight such covers.

#531—ESSAY FOR ESTEVAN-WINNIPEG PIONEER AIRMAIL STAMP.

While unlisted in Holmes' Catalogue, the 1960 Sanabria Air Post Catalogue lists an essay of the 1924 Estevan-Winnipeg pioneer airmail stamp.

The design for this issue was created by Don Dunbar, editor of the Estevan Mercury. When the first proofs were made there was an error in the spelling of "AERIAL". Both stamps in the pair bore the spelling "AIRIAL". It is interesting to note that the original pair did not contain any spacing variety in "Saskatchewan". The spacing variety which occurs in each issued pair, thus in one half of the 1024 stamps issued, probably arose from the correction of the spelling and the need for making adjustment to the type.

As far as is known, only the one pair existed of this essay. Until recently this pair existed intact. It has since been severed and now two collectors have copies of this rarity in their collections.

☆ ☆ ☆

#532—"BARRED CIRCLE" CANCELS.

These interesting cancels, sometimes called "fore-runners" to the squared circles, do not form a very extensive group. Counting St. John's, Newfoundland, only 10 different BNA post offices used this attractive cancelling device. These are:—

Halifax
Hamilton
London
Montreal
Ottawa
St. John's, Nfld.
St. John, N.B.
Seaforth, Ont.
Toronto
Winnipeg

Those from Seaforth and London are quite rare. That from Hamilton, while quite plentiful off cover, appears to be quite rare on cover. It is the only cover still lacking in this writer's collection, our having been fortunate enough to have picked up the Seaforth, London, and St. John's Nfld. during the past year.

On the other hand, I know of no off cover copies from St. John's. Newfoundland. Apparently the device was not used there as a cancellation, but as a postmark. Similarly the Montreal one is very rare on stamp, but quite common on cover. The Montreal marking however was in use a long period of time,—nearly ten years, and several different hammers were used, perhaps as many as six.

A small group, yes,—but one worthy of further study. In any case they make interesting additions to any study or collection of 19th century Canadian postal markings.

☆ ☆ ☆

#533—ENVELOPE PADPOSTS NOT COMMON.

One of the most popular fields in Canadian postal stationery is PADPOSTS,—(Pictorial Advertising on Postal Stationery). Most examples of these are found on Post Cards, and the greatest quantity of these are the pictorial R.R. cards, followed by the facsimile money order cards in poor second place. PADPOSTS among the postal bands are rarities. Surprisingly enough when one considers that illustrated advertising on covers exist in quite a great variety and fair quantity, —there seems to have been very few PADPOSTS on the envelope entires.

One which turns up occasionally is the "E.B. Eddy" Patriotic Flag design in red and blue, on the 2¢ green envelope of 1895, Holmes' #1011.

"F.W. Fearman" of Hamilton, issued at least two varieties advertising their hom and bacon. Both were printed in green, and are on the 1¢ green of 1899, Holmes' #1013.

The most prolific user seems to have been the "American Cereal Co." and its successor "The Quaker Oats Co." of Peterborough, Ont. We have seen four different types of these. All incorporate the "Quaker" trademark, and are printed in either blue or black. The earliest we have is in black on the 2¢ carmine of 1899, Holmes' #1017. The other three, one in black, two in blue are all on the 2¢ Edward —Holmes' #1024.

One of the most beautiful examples is that of the "Imperial Oil Co." advertising "Polarine" illustrated in black and blue, showing an early auto and mountain scene. This is also on the 2¢ Edward.

H. L. Hart, an early stamp dealer of Halifax, produced a very simple PADPOST. Printed in red, a simple wreath in the shape of a heart,—on the 2¢ Edward.

We are anxious to hear from collectors who have other Envelope PADPOSTS before 1912.

☆ ☆ ☆

#534—5¢ SURCHARGE ON THE 2¢ TWO-LEAF EXCISE STAMP.

In 1939 it became necessary to surcharge a stock of the 2¢ three-leaf excise stamps, then in current use, with "5" in black,—to provide a supply of 5¢ stamps. This appears in normal position on the 2¢ imperforate, and in inverted position on the 2¢ perforate issues. These are not common, and Holmes' catalogues them #FEX66 and FEX66A—at $1.50 each.

However, a small supply of the 2¢ TWO-Leaf issue of 1915 was also so surcharged. Just what quantities were so surcharged is not known, but they were not great. They appear to all have been used by one company on packs of cigarette papers. All copies we have record of are precancelled "62 / 6 10D".

We call attention to this revenue, as we believe this may well be one of the really great rarities among Canadian Revenue stamps. We suspect that several collectors may have a copy or two in their collections without realizing their scarcity. We would appreciate a card from any collector who can report one or more copies.

☆ ☆ ☆

#535—"ESSAI SUR QUELQUES OBLITERATIONS ET MARQUES POSTALES —CANADA".

Probably everyone has heard of this booklet before, but until I obtained a copy in a small lot of philatelic literature from England, I had never laid eyes on a copy nor recall its being mentioned.

Published in Brussels in 1947, this attractive little handbook on Canadian Cancellations and Postal Markings, should be in every reference library whenever one's interests in-

(Continued on page 206)

The North Hatley Convention

By A. H. CHRISTENSEN, *Convention Chairman.*

AS General Chairman of the North Hatley Convention, I would like to extend a very cordial welcome to all Members of the Society who will be coming here in May.

The people of North Hatley are proud that the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada has chosen this location for its 1961 Convention and I am certain that they will do everything to make the Convention as enjoyable and interesting as possible.

The Eastern Townships Stamp Club, a Chapter of the Royal, having 70 per cent of its membership belonging to Canada's National Society, will, I am sure, spare no effort in welcoming the delegates to the Eastern Townships.

A feature of the Convention will be the special gathering of members of THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN which will take place, this being the first meeting of members of this well-known British specialist society to take place on this side of the Atlantic. As announced in the March issue, their President, Stanley H. Godden, F.C.P.S., who is one of our own members, is coming over from England specially for this Convention.

At the time of writing, it is felt that it is too early definitely to decide on the actual schedule of study, discussion groups and meetings, as these must be arranged to provide the best and most convenient arrangements for those attending the Convention. The basic programme, however, will be as follows:

THURSDAY, MAY 11th

The Convention proceedings will be opened by a reception at our house in North Hatley for the members and their wives, from 8 to 10 p.m., when those attending the Convention will have the opportunity to meet the President of the Society, Dr. G. M. Geldert, F.R.P.S.L., of Ottawa, and many of the Directors, as well as the President of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain and the President and Officers of the Eastern Townships Stamp Club.

FRIDAY, MAY 12th

Registration will take place at the Community Hall during the morning and the Bourse will open, followed by the holding of study and discussion groups throughout the day.

Spacious accommodation has been secured for the holding of these activities and there is ample room for the holding of these meetings and for the presentation of talks and other special features.

Among the many prominent philatelists who will be taking part in these proceedings will be Fred Jarrett, of Toronto, who was made the first fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada at the Kitchener Convention last year.

Arrangements will be made for the ladies for drives through the countryside during the afternoon and for visits to places of local interest.

SATURDAY, MAY 13th

The Annual General Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will take place at 11 a.m. in the Community Hall and it is hoped that this year we may have a record attendance of members. Those living in Montreal and the surrounding area, who perhaps can not get away for the whole Convention, are urged to drive down on the Saturday morning to attend the meeting.

During the afternoon, an "Open House" meeting will be held with the Eastern Townships Stamp Club acting as hosts, so that visitors and collectors residing within motoring distance of North Hatley can come and meet those attending the Convention. A special welcome is extended to collectors from the United States.

A special committee of the Eastern Townships Stamp Club, which was formerly known as the Coaticook Stamp Club, has been formed to welcome visitors at the "Open House" meetings which will take place on the Saturday and Sunday afternoons. The members of the Committee are as follows. The Rev. Abbé Hector Lafrance, President (Sherbrooke); Jay N. White, Vice-President (Coaticook); C. Willard, Secretary-Treasurer (Sherbrooke); F. Lennox Wilson (Sherbrooke & North Hatley); Edwin B. Pilgrim (Lennoxville); S. McKenzie Paige (Windsor Mills); Murray Woodman (Dixville); J. P. Martin (Sherbrooke) and Leslie B. LeBaron (North

Hatley).

During the afternoon, talks of more general interest will be given and visitors may attend the Bourse.

Arrangements are being made with the Canada Post Office for a special postal station, displays and presentation of films.

The Hon. William Hamilton, Postmaster General of Canada, has indicated that he will attend the Convention and will address the gathering during the afternoon.

The Saturday programme will be concluded by a buffet supper at which the Postmaster General will also be present, tickets for which will be on sale at the Registration Desk.

SUNDAY, MAY 14th

A further "Open House" session and bourse will be held during the afternoon at which visitors will be cordially welcomed.

The traditional annual Breakfast of the Order of the Tie will take place on the Sunday morning.

A point about the Convention programming which might be emphasized is that this year there should be plenty of time for the thorough discussion of various aspects of the Society's affairs.

At former Conventions, not nearly enough time has been devoted to the Society's business, so that the Board has not been able to take full advantage of the advice and suggestions of the members. It is felt that at North Hatley much valuable information may be obtained from the membership in this way, for the betterment of the working of the Society.

In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Press, the Philatelic Press and the many Stamp Columnists who have given the North Hatley Convention wonderful publicity in Canada, the United States and Great Britain, thus ensuring what we all hope will be a most successful and enjoyable Convention.

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obtained during the day was $105 for an unused block of four of the 50¢ OHMS Lumbering.

Sam Nickle was the guest speaker at the banquet which took place in the evening and which marked the close of a very successful venture.

—E. C. Powell.

Great Show By Edmonton

ESCPEX, the Edmonton Stamp Club Exhibition, which was held at the Corona Hotel, in Edmonton, on the 18th March, was honoured by a visit from the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, Mr. J. Percy Page, when it was official opened by his Worship the Mayor of Edmonton, Elmer Roper. The Exhibition attracted a very good attendance throughout the day and it was notable for the large number of visitors from out of town.

The Court of Honour comprised a wonderful show of Prince Edward Island by Lou Crosby, together with his 1897 Jubilees, and there was also an "inverted" and a "double" Seaway, exhibited by Kasimir Bileski, of Winnipeg. Mrs. Doris McKay, of Edmonton, also showed two complete matching panes of plate No. 1 of the 1897 7¢. Numeral issue and a collection of miniature sheets from Fred Jarrett, of Toronto, completed the Court of Honour.

About 150 frames were entered and the following awards were made: **GOLD,** L. M. Lamouroux, of Toronto, Study of the 10¢ Red Sowers of France; **SILVER,** Edmund A. Harris, of Edmonton, "The History of the Posts—Highlights from 300 years of written communications; Frank S. Evans, of Sedro-Wooley, Wash. 'Study of the Stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland; **BRONZE,** S. S. Kenyon, of Edmonton, 1859 1¢ of Canada; T. V. Newlove, Edmonton, U.S.A. 1844-1870; Cheryl Bolton, (age 15), of Edmonton, Philatelic Map of Alberta; W. Rorke, of Edmonton, Canadian Coils. **HONOURABLE MENTIONS** were also awarded to W. Rorke, Edmund A. Harris, L. Geake, Cpl. Stan Lum and J. M. H. McLeod. The **SAXTON MEMORIAL TROPHY,** for the best Canada exhibit, was awarded to Stewart Kenyon, for his study of the '59 1¢.

The **B.N.A.** Trophy, for the best junior B.N.A. exhibit went to Allan Ramsey (age 13), of Edmonton, for his exhibit of the 1938 Newfoundland Publicity Issue, engraved and re-engraved.

The Bourse was well patronized and a hive of activity and one of the best prices

(Continued at foot of next column)

FRANCE --

Used Abroad

By PETER S. LERPINIERE (RPSC 7088)

AS early as 1830 France had a regular post-office in Alexandria, Egypt, and by 1840 others were in operation in the Dardanelles, Smyrna, Constantinople and Beyrouth. An office was also opened at Basle, Switzerland in 1846. The formation of the shipping line later to become the present Messageries Maritimes gave an impetus to these creations, and in 1855 seven more offices were opened in the Levant, to be followed in 1857 by Salonica and Volo in what is now Greece, and ten offices around the Black Sea. Still more were opened in these areas later, together with others in Tunis, Tangiers, Tripoli (on the Barbary Coast) and four in Egypt. Finally. there were two offices in the Far East, at Shanghai and Yokohama.

These offices, like others in the same areas set up by Great Britain, Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy and other nations, were intended primarily to facilitate the commercial enterprises of the powers, handicapped by the inefficiency of the local posts. As such, of course, they were regarded as a slur by the local governments, and that of the Ottoman Empire, for example, protested on several occasions about these foreign offices, and forbade their use to Turkish nationals. However, their superior efficiency and freedom from corruption were quickly apparent and most mail for overseas was soon handled by them.

A uniform system of numbering post offices was set up by France in 1852 and all offices existing at that time, including those abroad were issued with obliterators bearing these numbers. These are the well known "small numbers in lozenge of dots" cancels (Fig. 1) and those of the original offices abroad are numbered 3704 to 3709 inclusive. Later offices were numbered as they appeared, without regard to location, and consequently offices abroad are found throughout the series 3766 to 4019. In 1863 all offices were re-numbered and new obliterators issued, this time in the "large numbers in lozenge of dots" series, (Fig. 2 and 3) the offices abroad being allocated numbers from 5079 to 5103. Later offices received numbers in the 5000 sequence up to 5156. At this time the "small numbers" cancels were transferred to the offices bearing the numbers in the new series, so that "small numbers" cancels later than 1863 are not used abroad.

By postal regulations, the numeral cancel was used on the stamps, the circular date stamp (c.d.s.) bearing the name of the office

being struck alongside. Thus the c.d.s. is rarely found on stamps during the validity of the numeral cancel, but after the withdrawal of the large numbers in 1876, it became the regular cancel. Exceptionally, the Shanghai large number remained in use until 1887. The c.d.s. are of various types, including single and double circles, and treble circles with dotted outer or inner circles (Fig. 4). Marks are usually struck in black, but are not infrequently found in various shades of blue, from a bright greenish blue to a clear violet. Red strikes occur only rarely.

Strictly speaking, stamps of France used in Algeria are not used abroad, as officially this country is part of Metropolitan France. However, an enthusiastic philatelist, however Francophile, is likely to view this as a matter of words, and such stamps form part of many a "France—Used Abroad" collection. The Algerian post offices were included in the regular numbered series, and remarks made above concerning these apply here also. The offices in the small number series are from 3710 to 3739 and scattered higher numbers to 4448; in the large number series in the group from 5000 to 5169. (Fig. 5).

Monaco had its post office under French administration from 1860 to 1885. It was included in the list of numbered post offices and French stamps used in Monaco are legitimately collected as "used abroad". (Fig. 5).

Fig. 2

In addition to the regular numbered offices, there were others in various parts of the world. In the near East were Aleppo, using a two-line strike, normally blue "Poste Française D'Alep" and Jerusalem, using various single and double circle marks reading "Poste Française—Jérusalem". Both are possible on stamp, but were normally struck on the cover, stamps being cancelled at the transmitting offices, Alexandretta and Jaffa

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Fig. 5

5005	5013	5051	2387
Alger	Blidah	Oran	Monaco

respectively. In Tunisia as well as the numbered offices at the capital and La Goulette, there were over thirty towns which used French stamps, from Air Draham to Zarzis. Zanzibar also used French stamps for a time. Between 1898 and 1902 eight further offices were opened in China, at Han-Kiau, Peking, Arsenal Pagoda, Ning-Po, Tien-Tsin, Tschi-Foo, Amay and Fou-Tchiau. These offices usually transmitted through Shanghai, where the stamps were cancelled or over-struck if already cancelled. (Fig. 6).

In a rather different category are the "cachets d'escale" or port of call cancels, applied by agents ashore in a number of South and Central American countries, to mail passed to them for overseas transit by French merchants. The cancels are normally an outer octagon and inner circle, with between the name of the port or country at the top and a fleuron at the bottom (Fig. 7). Colours are blue, black or red. They are normally struck on the envelope, only La Guayra being regularly catalogued on stamp.

Other offices include Buenos Ayres, Port-au-Prince, Cap Haïtien (Haïté), Porto-Cabello, Havane, Montevideo, Colon-Aspinwall, Ste-Marthe (Colombia), Tampico (Mexico) St. Jean-de Puerto-Rico, Savanilla and St. Thomas.

The postmarks of many French (or former French) possessions are to be found on French stamps. They usually come from periods before the individual postal administrations were fully organised. A fairly modern example of this group, and a most interesting one, is Kerguelen, a French possession in the South Indian Ocean, bordering on the Antarctic. It is administratively a dependency of Madagascar, but very isolated, and a whaling station operating there from 1906 to 1925 used French stamps on its mail. The postmarks read "République Française—Iles Kerguelen—Résidence de France". The recent upsurge of interest in these "farthest south" regions brings the "used abroad" collector into sharp competition with the collector of Antarctica for these keenly sought for, and very scarce covers.

Another interesting and very keenly collected group includes French stamps postmarked in south of England ports. By an agreement of 1856, cross-Channel steamers plying between France and England carried locked moveable boxes in which letters could be posted at ports of call or by passengers on board. On arrival at destination, the boxes were taken to the post office, there unlocked and the mail taken out and cancelled. So that the mail should not later be made subject to postage due at transit offices, a special postmark was used to indicate that the French stamps were legally employed. At first, the stamps were cancelled with the numeral obliterator (Fig. 8) the special mark being struck alongside, but later the mark itself was used as a cancel. Various types of mark were employed (Fig. 8) incorporating the initials M.B. (Moveable box) and later also the word France and the name of the port of entry. Ports concerned were London, Southampton, Dover, Folkestone, Newhaven, Brighton, Weymouth, Jersey and Guernsey, although marks from certain of these are known only from the G.P.O. proof books. Reciprocally, British stamps used in the same manner can be found bearing the small or large number in diamond of dots, or octogonal or c.d.s. "B.M." (Boîte Mobile) marks of various French ports, notably Le Havre, St. Malo and Granville. France likewise had agreements with Italy and Spain regarding mail posted on ships, giving rise to the use on French stamps of the Italian "Francia—Via dè Mare" and similar marks, and the Spanish "Estrangero Barcelona", "Vapor de Francia" and "Admon. de Cambio, Barcelona" marks. The British marks occur in black, blue or red. The Italian in black or red, and the Spanish in blue or black.

A further group of France used abroad marks arises from the Army mail used during the many campaigns of the French Armies throughout the world, from China to Mexico. Perhaps not so truly "used abroad" although often collected as much, are the marks of the French paquebots. However, these two fields, although most interesting, are so large and varied as to be quite beyond the scope of this article.

(Continued overleaf)

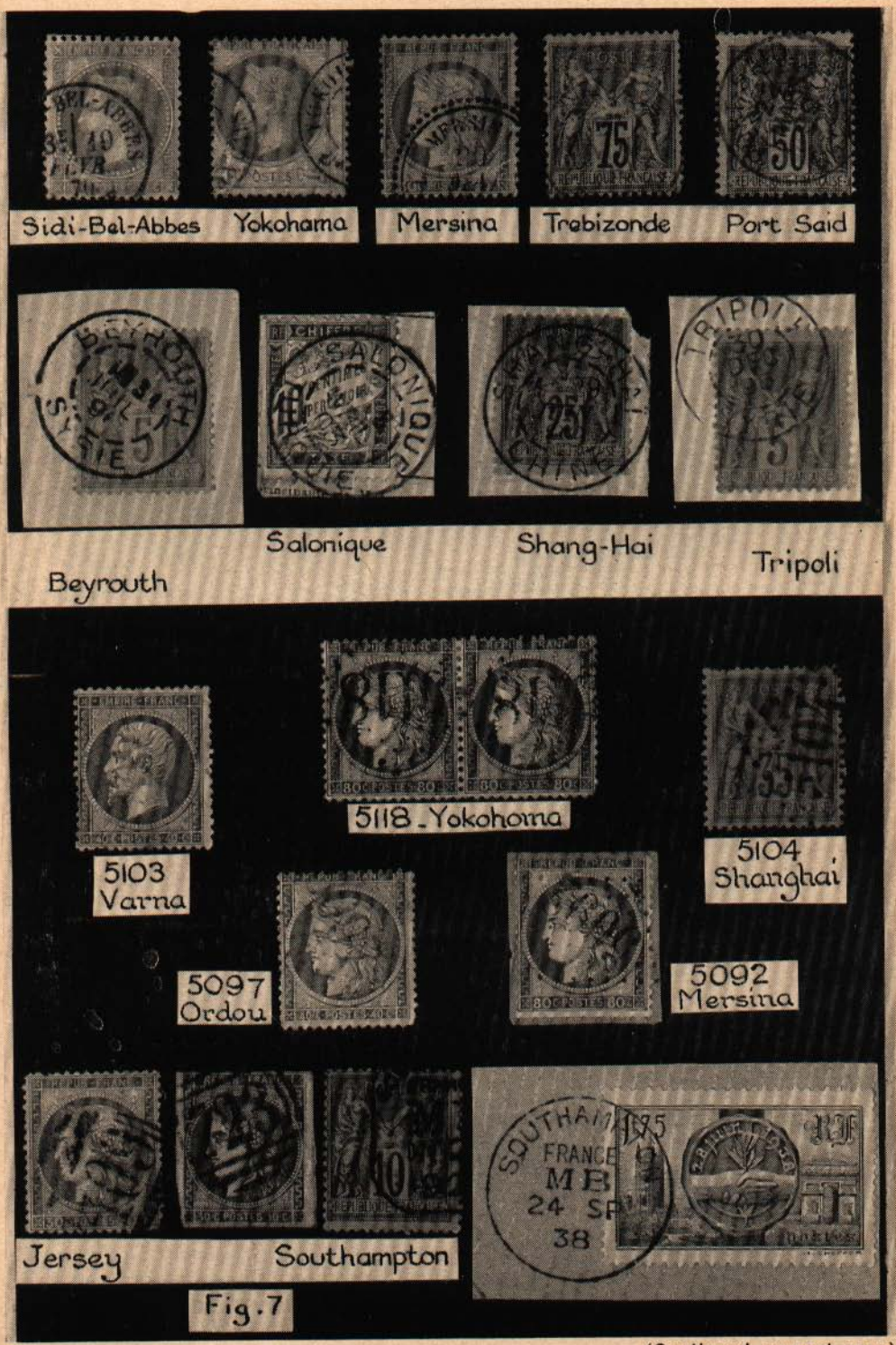

Fig. 7

(Continued on next page)

Porto-Cabello Fig. 8

(Continued overleaf)

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COLLECTING AND INVESTING IN CANADIAN PLATE BLOCKS

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4—Tables on all plates, types, issues of Reign of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II.

5—Shows investment appreciation of Canadian plate blocks during the past three years.

6—Explains terminology and illustrates four different types of plate blocks on current issues.

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CANADA - U.S. EXCHANGE

909 FOSTER ST., EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

The first stamps of France were issued in 1849 so that it is probable that all issues, up to and including the Peace and Commerce (Sage) issues, maybe found used abroad except that the 25¢ and 1 fr. Empire perforate seem never to have been sent out. Several standard French catalogues list stamps of France used abroad, under both the small and large number cancels. Prices are quoted for the commonest value, usually the 40¢ Empire imperforate with the small numbers and the 40¢ laureated with large numbers. In estimating values on other denominations, it has to be remembered that the smaller ones were of little use in paying the quite high rates of mail being sent overseas, and therefore, few exist used abroad. Some guidance may be obtained from studying the listings of the "ancre" in lozenge of dots cancels, usually much more fully covered in the catalogue and used on much the same postage rates. From these lists, factors of value may be worked out for other stamps and then applied to the basic price quoted for the particular location abroad. However, this is a very rough guide and must not be carried too far; the final judgement on prices is to be found in dealers' books and auction rooms, and for items other than the numbered series these are the only guide. As with Gt. Britain, the collection of covers adds immeasurably to the interest and pleasure of this field, revealing fascinating stories of the handling of the mails in past years, and opening up new vistas to engage the rapt attention of the collector of FRANCE—USED ABROAD.

FRANCE—USED ABROAD—CHECK LIST OF NUMBERED OFFICES

Small numbers (Petits Chiffres)

3704 Alexandrie
3706 Beyrouth
3707 Constantinople
3708 Dardanelles
3709 Smyrne
3766 Alexandrette
3767 Gallipoli
3768 Jaffa
3769 Lattaquié
3770 Mersina
3771 Mételin
3772 Rhodes
3773 Tripoli (Syrie)
4008 Galatz
4009 Ibraïla
4010 Ineboli
4011 Kérassunde
4012 Salonique
4013 Samsoun
4014 Sinope
4015 Sulina
4016 Trébizonde
4017 Tulscha
4018 Varna
4222 Monaco

Large numbers (Gros Chiffres)

2387 Monaco
5079 Alexandrette
5080 Alexandrie
5082 Beyrouth
5083 Constantinople
5084 Dardanelles
5085 Galatz
5086 Gallipoli
5086 Rodosto
5087 Ibraïla
5088 Ineboli
5089 Jaffa
5090 Kérassunde
5091 Lattaquié
5092 Mersina
5093 Mételin
5094 Rhodes
5095 Salonique
5096 Samsoun
5097 Ordou
5097 Sinope
5098 Smyrne
5099 Sulina
5100 Trébizonde
5101 Tripoli (Syrie)
5102 Tulscha
5103 Varna
5104 Shanghaï
5105 Suez
5107 Tunis
5118 Yokohama
5119 Le Caire
5121 La Goulette
5129 Port-Saïd
5139 Kustendjé
5153 Enos
5154 Lagos
5155 Dédéagh
5156 Cavalle

THE HOLLOW TREE . . .

(Continued from page 196)

cludes this popular field. It is paper bound, consists of some 16 pages plus cover and includes 4 full pages of illustrations. Edited by M. Corbisier de Meaulsart, F.R.P.S.L., it was published by La Société Philatélique Belge. While published in French, it is quite readily understood by anyone who can recall even a small part of his high school training!

☆ ☆ ☆

#536—NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL STATIONERY SCARCE IN USED CONDITION.

The fact that most Newfoundland Postal Stationery in used condition is catalogued by Holmes at the same or higher values than for mint,—is no mistake. With but a few exceptions, most Newfoundland postal stationery is much harder to find properly used during its contemporary period.

As one might expect the "piggy-back" letter card is one of the toughest to obtain used properly. Others include the 2¢ card of 1879 (#1671); the overprinted card of 1889 (#1674); the Universal Postal Union reply card of 1892 (#1675); the 2¢ card of 1904 (#1677); the 1¢ green card of 1911 (#1678) and the 2¢ card of 1914 (#1681).

The only item which seems to be much scarcer in mint condition than in used is the 1¢ green King Edward card of 1904.

CANADIAN FORCES MAIL

Air Letters

1942 - 1960

By LT.-COL. R. H. WEBB (RPSC 7119)

(*Concluded*)

THROUGHOUT most of the War, members of the Forces were granted concessional rates for selected cable messages, known as Expeditionary Force Messages (EFM). On the 25th of October, 1944, all concerned were notified that this privilege would be suspended for the Christmas season but in lieu, specially designed airgraph and free ALF would be provided. These airgraphs appear to have been issued to troops in the Mediterranean, Middle East and Far East theatres while those in North West Europe and the U.K. were given overprinted ALF. For this purpose some 800,000 of the CFQ 11 forms were overprinted "CHRISTMAS ISSUE 1944" in red and issued on the basis so as to allow each member to send one free ALF in each of the weeks ending 5, 12, 19, 26 Nov. and 3 Dec. (*Fig* 9).

FIG. 9

This arrangement was not entirely satisfactory for Canadians, so the weekly distribution was not applied rigidly and the ALF were valid for free transmission provided they were mailed not later than 5th December. As there was insufficient time to deliver the overprinted ALF to troops located in the more distant theatres, authority was granted for ordinary ALF (British or Canadian types) to be given free transmission on the foregoing basis, the sender writing the words "Free" and "Christmas Greetings" at the top right corner of the unit censor stamp, or the signature of an officer; the latter requirement being simply a means of controlling the number of ALF issued under the scheme. For the Canadians serving in Italy, a quantity of the CFQ 11 form was issued with a special Christmas Greeting picture printed on the message side (*Fig.* 10). Simultaneously, the P.O. Dept. was requested to provide a similar benefit to members of the British Forces and Merchant Navy serving in Canada or vicinity. The P.O. Dept. agreed to do this and a supply of the Canadian ALF (*Type shown in Fig.* 5) was overprinted in red and issued accordingly. It is possible that some of these ALF were made available to Canadian troops in the West Indies and British Guiana.

On 23 Dec., '44, the Canadian P.O. Weekly Bulletin announced the introduction of a new air letter form for general use and that as soon as the Armed Forces ALF was exhausted, no further supplies would be printed. As No. 1 P & S Det could take care of the needs of our Forces overseas, it is unlikely that any of the new type forms were used abroad except possibly by troops located in the West Indies and British Guiana. This new form, not being specifically designed for correspondence to or from the Forces, no further comment on it will be included in this article.

The ALF was unsuitable for correspondence *to* Canadian prisoners of war. As the conditions which brought about the introduction of ALF applied equally to such correspondence, a special type of form was designed and made available to the public in 1942. An example of this POW ALF is shown at *Fig.* 11 and several minor varieties are known to exist. These ALF were valid for use only to POW's located in Europe. After January

1945, postage was not required. An airmail postcard was also provided for correspondence to POW's in Europe and in Japanese camps but as this item is considered to be outside the scope of the article, no further details are included.

The end of the War and the return of the Forces to their homes obviated the need for any special ALF, the civilian aerogramme being adequate for normal correspondence. Yet, only a few years were to pass before our sailors, soldiers and airmen were once more in action in far distant lands. By 1951 they were serving in Japan and Korea under The United Nations and in Europe as part of the NATO Forces, and a requirement for an ALF reappeared. From 1 Sept., '51, supplies of the British "Forces Letter" (FL) (*Fig.* 12)

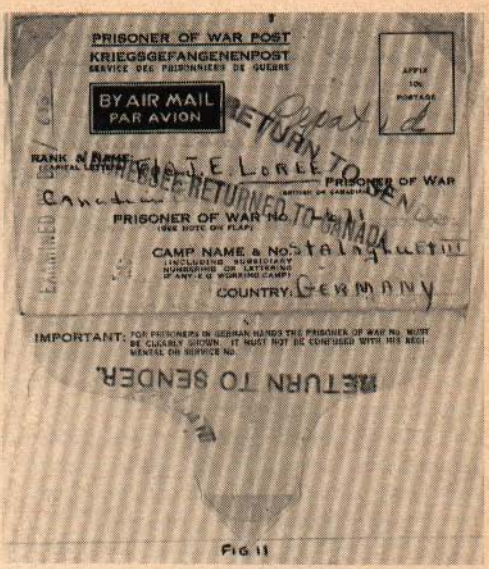

FIG 11

which had been adopted in Feb. 1945, were issued to Canadian units in the Far East and Europe for correspondence to Canada. Three years later, almost identical forms were printed in Canada (*Fig.*. 13) for use by or to the Forces. Under UN arrangements, the FL from troops in the Far East could be sent, postage free, to addresses in Canada. FL to the Forces in the Far East and in Europe could be sent at the concessional rate of 5c. instead of the usual 10c. required on aerogrammes, provided a CAPO address was used. The 5c. rate also applied on FL sent by troops stationed in Europe to addresses in Canada.

On or about 15 Dec., '59, a new form entitled Forces Air Letter (FAL) (*Fig.* 14) was introduced by the P.O. Dept. to replace the FL. For the first time, the form was bilingual but the translation must have been faulty as a later printing contained several minor changes in the French version, e.g. 'plier' instead of 'pliez' and 'Expéditeur' for 'envoyeur'. Now that the bilingual requirement of the UPU regulations have been met, one wonders if the next printing will include the word "aérogramme" which is understood to be a UPU requirement as well.

This article would not be complete without some reference to the ALF used by members of our Forces serving with other Allied Forces during the Second World War with the United Nations in Palestine, Lebanon and the Congo Republic. These ALF can hardly be accepted as Canadian postal stationery; nevertheless, they have a part in the postal history of our Armed Forces. As space does not permit a detailed description of these two groups of forms, they are shown en masse for record purposes; those of the Allied Forces of the Second World War in *Fig.* 15 and those of the UN Forces in *Fig.* 16.

In view of the tremendous quantities of ALF printed, it is only reasonable that several

FIG. 12

FIG. 13

varieties to the main types should exist and many of them are shown in the check list at the end of the article. This list is probably incomplete, so the author would be grateful for any additional information readers may have in this regard.

The story of the Armed Forces ALF is, in miniature, the story of the Second World War, from the days of near despair but unfailing hope through to those of victory. Most readers recalling the ebb and flow of the War will appreciate how Hitler's successes of 1940-41 in Europe, North Africa and under the High Seas brought about the need for the ALF in the first place. How victory in the Battles of Britain, the Atlantic, and El Alamein permitted the enormous resources of the U.K., U.S.A. and Canada to gradually turn the tide in favour of the Allies, thereby ensuring a sufficiency of aircraft to win the air battle and to carry speedily and safely the Forces' mail to most parts of the world. How the invasion of Europe and the near victory in the Autumn of 1944 resulted in Allied supremacy and thereby permitted almost all restrictions on the use of the ALF to be removed. Thus, out of the popularity and success of the ALF, which proved the adage that necessity is the mother of invention, came the very practical aerogramme, now in general use by most nations of the world.

FIG. 14

FIG. 16

(Fig. 15 overleaf)

(Fig. 15)

TOBACCO STAMPS . . .

(Continued From Page 191)

shaped sunburst composed of 50 rays. The author was thoroughly astonished to discover the words, "ONE THIRD POUND", engraved with such incredible skill upon each ray that even the serifs of the letters are sharp and clear. Each line of this lettering reads in the direction towards the "Sun".

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Scotland on The World's Stamps

By JAMES McLAREN

WITHIN the last year or so, Scotland has had, for the first time, distinctive postage stamps of her own, but Scotland and her people have not gone unnoticed on the postage stamps of the world. In fact, a collection of stamps having designs with Scottish associations would include stamps from any of the major countries of the world, as well as from some of the more remote and lesser known Pacific islands. Whilst such a collection would be of little interest to the philatelist, the exhibition of such a collection to the public would illustrate to all visitors the diverse roles played by Scots in the shaping of the modern world.

That emigrant Scots have frequently named towns in their new homelands after places in the land they had left is a well known fact, and the names of a number of countries which have issued, or still do issue, stamps take our minds back to Scotland.

Nova Scotia no longer issues her own stamps, but her tropical namesake, New Caledonia, still does. This island lies some 1,500 miles north of New Zealand and a further 500 miles brings us to the New Hebrides. The stamps of this island are a constant reminder of the Auld Alliance, for they bear their value and place of origin in both the English and French currency and language. The design—a tropical canoe drawn up beneath palms—ensures that there is no confusion with the Hebrides proper!

Several thousand miles to the east, but still in the Pacific Ocean, lies Pitcairn Island, many of whose stamps bear designs connected with the *Bounty* mutineers. This island was named after the midshipman who first sighted it and whose surname reminds us of Pitcairn in Perthshire.

Going south-east and rounding the Cape, we come to the Falkland Islands, perhaps best known for the naval battle of 1914. These islands were named in honour of Lucius Carey, Lord Falkland, whose title is taken from Falkland in Fife. It is thus appropriate that, of the four Falkland Islands' Dependencies which formerly issued individual sets of stamps three should bear names of Scottish origin, the South Orkneys, the South Shetlands and Graham Land.

Forsaking places for people, we find that several Scottish-born members of the Royal family have appeared on postage stamps. James VI of Scotland appears on a Newfoundland stamp of 1910 and his son, Charles I, who was born in Dunfermline, appears on the Barbados stamps of 1927 and 1939. More recently, Princess Margaret who was born at Glamis Castle, appeared on the New Zealand Health stamps of 1943 and 1944 as well as on a number of stamps issued to commemorate the Royal Visit to Africa in 1947.

Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, the daughter of the Earl of Strathmore, has appeared on several hundred Commonwealth stamps, mainly on the Coronation issue of 1937 and the Silver Wedding stamps of 1948.

Another noble Scottish family having a member's portrait on a stamp is the Buccleuch family. When the Duke of Gloucester became Governor-General of Australia, several stamps were issued bearing the portraits of the new Governor and his wife, the Duchess of Gloucester, who is a daughter of the late Duke of Buccleuch and a sister of the present Duke.

Chile provides us with the next portrait of a Scottish nobleman, that of Thomas Cochrane, 10th Earl of Dundonald. Born at Annsfield, Lanarkshire in 1775, Cochrane became the Commander-in-Chief of the Chilean Navy in the war of liberation from Spanish rule, and he was honoured by Chile in this way in 1910 and again in 1911.

A stamp issued by Poland in 1930 commemorates the 300th anniversary of the birth of John Sobieski, King of Poland, whose granddaughter married the Chevalier de St. George and became the mother of Prince Charles Edward. A more recent link between Scotland and Poland is the set of stamps issued during the last war for the use of the Polish forces in Britain. Many of these stamps must have been used by the thousands of Poles stationed in Scotland.

I have already mentioned Thomas Cochrane's part in the war against Spain, but there were other fighters for freedom who were connected with Scotland and whose portraits have appeared on stamps. John Paul Jones, the Scot who became the founder of the American Navy, appeared on an American stamp of 1936, and Lord Byron, whose mother came from Aberdeenshire and who spent part of his boyhood in that country, was similarly honoured by Greece in 1924, the centenary of his death at Missolonghi.

In a more peaceful vein, Samoa, the home of Robert Louis Stevenson for the last few years of his life, has issued several stamps in which that author is remembered. The 6d. stamp of 1935 shows Stevenson's home, "Vailima," and the 1s. stamp shows Stevenson's tomb, but it was not until 1939 that Samoa issued a stamp bearing the portrait of her beloved "Tusitala."

Another Scottish teller of tales was Sir James Barrie and, although his portrait has yet to appear on a stamp, two New Zealand stamps issued in 1945 bear the picture of the Kensington Gardens statue of his most famous creation, Peter Pan.

A more distant literary association is commemorated by the stamp issued by Russia in 1941, the centenary year of the death of the Russian poet and novelist, Mikhail Yuryevich Lermontov. Lermontov, as his surname suggests, was descended from George Learmont, a Scot who was taken prisoner by the Russians in 1613 during their war with Poland.

The stamps of Norway include two of interest to Scotland. In 1935 four stamps were issued bearing the portrait of Fridtjof Nansen who was a former Lord Rector of St. Andrews University. A few years later Norway issued stamps bearing the portrait of Edvard Grieg, the composer, whose great-grandfather, Alexander Greig, had left Scotland after Culloden and had settled in Norway. On his mother's side, Grieg descended from the Montrose family of Christie. The descendant of another Scottish emigrant was Kant, the German philosopher, whose portrait appears on a German stamp of 1926.

As we might expect from the large numbers of Scots who settled in the New World, the United States and Canada have issued a number of stamps with Scottish connections. It is rather amazing to find that, of six Canadian Prime Ministers shown on the stamps of Canada, three bear the name Mackenzie, Mackenzie King, Mackenzie Bowell and Alexander Mackenzie! The portrait of the Glasgow-born Prime Minister of Canada, Sir J. A. Macdonald, appeared on a stamp issued in 1927 to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the confederation of Canada.

Edinburgh is not neglected, for one of her distinguished sons, Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, appeared on a stamp issued in 1947 to commemorate the centenary of his birth. This, however, was not Bell's first appearance on a stamp, for three years earlier he had appeared on the stamps of Argentina.

CANADA
PLATE BLX (10) WANTED
Scott's No. 142

Plates A-1, A-2 and A-9 to A-15 inclusive.

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In spite of the prominence of the Mackenzies on Canadian stamps it is strange that the Lewis-born explorer, Alexander Mackenzie, who gave his name to the Mackenzie River, has never appeared on a stamp, although the river named after him was shown on an air-mail stamp issued by Canada in 1938. Three

years later Newfoundland issued a stamp bearing the portrait of Sir Wilfred Grenfell of Labrador and a picture of his boat, the *Strathcona*. The name of the boat recalls Donald Alexander Smith, First Baron Strathcona who was born at Archiestown, Morayshire and, after playing a prominent part in Canadian politics, became the Cnaadian High Commissioner in Britain.

Farther south, the stamps of the United States maintain the links with Scotland that we have found to exist on the stamps of Canada. The set of thirty-two stamps bearing portraits of the Presidents of the United States, issued in 1938, includes the portraits of Presidents James Buchanan, Ulysses S. Grant, William McKinlay and James Monroe. Alexander Hamilton, the son of a Scottish merchant, both soldier and politician, appeared on a stamp issued in 1870, and in 1926, he appeared with his battery on a stamp issued to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Battle of White Plains.

Several of the "Famous Americans" stamps of 1939 bear portraits of men with Scottish names: Charles W. Elliot, James McNeill Whisler, and Gilbert Charles Stuart, who was born of Scottish parents and completed his education in Edinburgh. A few years later a

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WINNIPEG 1, CANADA

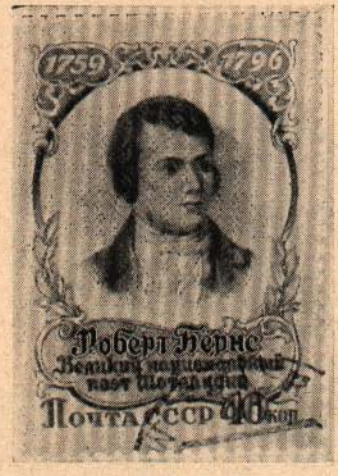
stamp was issued showing Betsy Ross; the maker of the first American flag.

Crossing the Pacific, we find another pioneer of Scottish descent celebrated by Australia in the person of Captain John MacArthur who introduced the Merino sheep into Australia and became one of the pioneers of the Australian woollen industry.

H. M. Stanley who led the expedition to find David Livingstone, appeared on a Belgian Congo stamp of 1928, but it was not until last year that the famous Scottish missionary and explorer appeared on a stamp issued by Rhodesia and Nyasaland to commemorate the centenary of Livingstone's discovery of the Victoria Falls.

And so one could continue. There is

Thomas Buchanan's house on the 1940 stamp of Liberia, there is Carlos J. Finlay on a Cuban stamp and Benjamin Vicuna MacKenna on a Chilean stamp. The paper of a recent New Zealand stamp was manufactured at Guardbridge, Fife. How many of the hundreds of ships portrayed on stamps were built in Scotland?



If you feel you would like to start a collection of stamps with Scottish connections, you can always start with a picture of Edinburgh Castle which can be obtained from your local post-office. On the other hand, you might fancy starting off with a picture of the Custom House ruins at Portobello. In that case, you will have to visit a stamp shop, as this stamp was issued in Panama in 1936!

SAY
YOU SAW IT
IN C.P.

KAWARTHA EXHIBITION A GREAT SUCCESS

THE Fifth Annual Exhibition of the Kawartha S.C. (Peterborough) was held on the 24 and 25 March and was a great success.

The Grand Award went to Mrs. F. G. Wilkinson, of Port Hope, for a superb showing of the type II of the Hermes of Greece (1886 to 1898) and the First Prize was awarded to Murray Grant, of Lindsay for a very fine exihibit of Canada's Large Queens. Second prize went to Walter Harris, of Peterborough, for his 3¢ Small Queens and third to Peter Dominik, also of Peterborough, for a topical display on "Life in Hungary".

The exhibits were judged by Dr. C. M. Jephcott, of Toronto.

A 90-page non-competitive display of Wild Life stamps by Mrs. F. R. MacDonald, the energetic president of the Oshawa Stamp Club, attracted much attention and many favourable comments.

Congratulations to all the members of the Kawartha Exhibition Committee who carried out such a successful show.

☆ • ☆ • ☆

From Parliament Hill . . .

(Continued from next page)

been made for them, it would seem the department is busy enough with these other items and it may take some time before we see the higher values replaced.

A constant plate flaw has been reported in the Northern Development, stamp No. 20, LL, with a line in the upper right margin.

And to end this column, here is food for thought for collectors of cancellations. A suggestion has been made for the complete elimination of all postmarks in order to cut down cost of postal operations. Usage of the stamp could be indicated by some electronic means or change of colour brought about by the moistening of the gum. Another suggestion is the destruction of the stamp by means of special perforations when soaked off. If put into effect, this would be the end of cancellation!

From Parliament Hill

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

MY recent trip to Europe has once again shown that stamp collectors can make friends regardless of race or creed. It is obvious that the hobby has no boundaries and wherever I came across a collector, it was open house. And again I came across the difficulty of buying stamps. Material is there, but dealers simply do not want to sell the better stamps. One gets the impression that many dealers in Europe are collectors and would rather put the better stamps into their own collections than sell them! The market is very strong and financial papers often carry articles on the investment value of stamps in comparison with other items. General interest is very high and a good indication of this is the disappearance of new issues from the post offices within a week. Search for stamps in post office waste paper baskets is a common sight. A club meeting in a town of less than 50,000 inhabitants brought out almost 100 members. And this, I am certain, was not due to the schnapps they served!

On my return the R.A. Stamp Club had the privilege of having J. R. Carpenter, superintendent of the Philatelic Agency, as a guest. A very interesting evening and a lively discussion period were enjoyed by all. Mr. Carpenter spoke about the many letters the Agency received praising them for their effort and the many outstanding stamps Canada has issued (no mention of the Countrywomen and Banana tree!). Although a few letters indicated some dissatisfaction, most of this was of a minor nature. Direct over-the-counter sales were still being sought by collectors and many special favours were being asked, a special cancel on a tie, or on a letter from a far Northern outpost, a "socked-on-the-nose" and other similar requests. A rather surprising statement (heard before) was made that the department is not interested in increasing its revenue from philately. This seems to be contradictory to the establishment of the Philatelic Agency as such. We know of a concern which came specially from the U.S.A. to have its advertisements stamped and cancelled on the first day of the Northern Development stamp. I wonder what the department thinks of these 30,000 covers which went through that day from that one source

The new electronic sorter from England has now been installed in Winnipeg and is undergoing trials. Mr. Carpenter indicated that the machine will be ready in the fall to handle mail and that specially prepared stamps will be used. These stamps will be similar to the British phosphor-lined stamps. The 4¢ and 5¢ stamps will have different markings and the machine will be able to separate them. The first day of use will be duly announced by the Post Office.

The enormous increase in the use of postage meters was mentioned. Although Mr. Carpenter does not foresee in the near future that all stamps will be replaced by meters, they will certainly reduce the number of stamps to be printed.

W/O B. J. Reddie, designer of the last two stamps, is now busy on two others. One is for the Colombo Plan, which is to be commemorated this year and the other is a suggested design for Renewable Resources. A conference will be held in Montreal in the fall on this subject and Canada, with its four major resources, trees, wildlife, water and soil, will endeavour to commemorate this event.

Another interesting topic, long overdue, was the achievement of a possible breakthrough in the design of the contemplated new definitives. The new Queen stamps were announced some time ago, but apparently no suitable design has been decided on so far. It is possible that the design will be a stylized portrait of the Queen, perhaps in the form of sculpture. The addition of a Canadian symbol would make this a new venture.

The higher values have been long due for a revision and although new suggestions have

(Continued on preceding page)

Variations in Canadian Slogans

By G. H. Potts (RPSC 7325) and W. J. Davey

IF one looks at a list of slogans, it is usual to find a statement that a slogan has been used in a particular year by certain towns, but no mention is made as to the variations that occur in the same slogan. Our intention is to list these variations, and as a start we will take "Observe Sunday" as it is a fairly easy slogan to illustrate our point.

This slogan first appeared in 1928 and is still in use. It is found in English and Bilingual. Over the years 12 variations have been used.

Nine of these are illustrated:—

1—Shows two words slightly curved with an ornament of three lines between them. This has the usual grid.

2 and 3—Are not illustrated but the only difference is the length of the lines. 2 being medium and 3 long.

4—The type is larger and the grid smaller and the ornament a thin attenuated diamond with hollow center.

5—Same as No. 4 except the diamond is thicker with a small hollow center.

6—Type not quite as large and the ornament a "Sun Burst" with small arc below.

7—Bilingual, the S of Sunday is under the OB of observe.

8—Is similar to 7 but the S of Sunday slightly to the left of O of observe. Grid 21 x 19.

9—Is the same as 8 but the grid is larger, 21 x 22.

10—Bilingual, with the combined words in two lines instead of four. English above French. The O is slim. Without grid.

11—Same as 10 but with a broad O to Observe. No Grid.

12—French above English smaller type and a very small grid.

A point to be borne in mind that a poor strike or a strike on very soft material often cause differences in size of letters or ornaments.

In a series of this nature it would be impossible to list all the variations by towns and years of use, but it is hoped to make these available to those interested. In order to make it as complete as possible it would be of immense help if you have any of these variations, to jot down the year and Town in which it was used, and mail it to me, G. H. Potts, Halfmoon Bay, B.C.

1

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12

ETHERIDGE MACHINE CHNCELLATION

By FRANK W. STAFF

THIS is one of the scarcest of the experimental machine cancellations and was employed by the G.P.O. from about the end of September 1886 until possibly the end of March 1887. The agent for this machine, which was of American origin and, at the time, successfully in use in Boston, Mass., was a Mr. Sanford Stewart, a most determined man who appears to have worried the G.P.O. persistently to get the machine inside their building in order to give it a trial, although they were opposed to having it from the start and had made it clear to him in a letter that such a machine was unlikely to be of any advantage to them.

However, Mr. Stewart was the sort of man who would not suffer setbacks and, undaunted, he got the machine installed and put to use. Steam power was used for its operation, which was quite an innovation in those days for a Post Office machine, and in a report made about it on December 8th. 1886, it was admitted that the obliteration impressions it made were clear and good and an advantage it had was that it would take letters of all lengths and of greater thickness than usual. But because of its size and the amount of space each machine would require (for many would be wanted), as well as its enormous cost, which the Department considered to be extremely extravagant, the G.P.O. wrote to Mr. Stewart in March of 1887 ordering him to remove it, which he did early in the following month.

The illustration shows an example of the cancellation made from this machine, and for the sake of comparison its American counterpart is also shown. There were many variants used in America, but this particular one, showing the missing plug between the horizontal lines, is quite scarce and sought after by American postmark enthusiasts.

Reference:

"The Postal Cancellations of London" by H. C. Westley.

(Courtesy The Strand Stamp Journal).

YOUR Sales Department

Office of the Director of Sales ★ 89 Genest Street ★ Ottawa 2 ★ Canada

When this issue of the Philatelist comes out, the year will be nearly over, and when the July - August reaches you, I will be 3,000 miles away, spending a few weeks with my grandchildren on the West Coast.

This has been a long year, beginning early in May to September for the reorganization of the Sales Department, and since September (this is written in April), there has been no let up. I haven't been able to put a Saturday and Sunday together, that I could call my own.

Now is as good a time as any to assess what has been achieved, what could have been done, and what are the prospects for the 1961-62 season.

1—A sales organization is functioning smoothly, records and accounts have been kept on a daily basis. Books, except in a few instances have reached the clubs or societies on time for their meetings. A few I have missed, not surprising, the days and weeks were sometime too short to do everything.

2—Your letters have all been answered, and I have over 270 files of correspondence to prove it.

3—Cooperation in the returns of the books from the clubs has been in general wonderful. Some have waited to the very last minute, and sometime too late to get the next shipment on time. Regarding the accounting of the returns, most of them great and perfect, for some others I wasted a lot of time balancing the books.

4—So, as the year comes to a close, we may say that it has been a year of activity within our limited means, with good understanding and cooperation between the Sales Department, the clubs and the individual collectors.

WHAT COULD HAVE BEEN DONE.

1—This Sales Department has been a one man's organization, and my average working weeks has been from 40 to 65 hours. From my end, I couldn't do any more.

2—From your end, you could, but you didn't, some of you.
In three separate articles I told all the members of this Society that I needed books. I did get books, 900 of them, but let's classify them:

5%—VERY GOOD.
5%—FAIR.
40%—PASSABLE.
50%—NO COMMENT.

I realize that some of you did want to help, and made books with what they had. And I did appreciate their efforts. But what of the big collectors with good material, did they do anything? Yes, two or three of them. From the rest, complaints that the old stamps I was sending were poor material, but never did they send me a single book of the type of material that they were anxious to see.

3—From most of the members of all the clubs, whether big or small. I didn't get a single book for the Circuit.

WHAT ARE THE PROSPECTS FOR THE 1961-62 SEASON.

In one word—POOR.

- The stock of good books in the Sales Department is practically non-existent, and this applies to every country or colony. What there is in stock is mostly the average material that everybody seems to have.
- TWO MEMBERS contribute 60% of the good or better material. We have lost one this year through death, and his books which this year represented 20% of all sales will not be available after July as they must be returned to the estate.
- How long will the other one carry on? With those two gone, where does the Sales Department stand? You can answer that as well as I can!
- So, whether you want a Sales Department next year depends on you. Whether I'll be around after July is not important, as whoever will be there will need some decent stamps, if this Society expects to have a Sales Department worthy of the name.

THE ANSWER IS UP TO YOU.

Lakehead Stamp Club Will Be One Hundred Percent R.P.S.C.

LARRY MARRIER, Liason Officer from Chapter 33, the Lakehead Stamp Club of Port Arthur and Fort William, has advised us that at a largely attended meeting of their Society on March 14, their members voted *unanimously* to become the first chapter in Canada with 100% RPSC membership.

This is the finest and most encouraging news ever to reach the Editor's Desk, and needless to state, the President, Directors and Officers of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, are delighted to know that the boys at the Lakehead are going all out in the interests of Canada's National Society. A shining example for all clubs to follow and equal.

Following is the resolution amending the constitution of Chapter 33 giving effect to the above.

> *"The annual dues shall be $1.50 per year, plus the amount of the annual dues of the R.P.S.C. The Treasurer shall remit to the Treasurer of the R.P.S.C. the portion applicable to R.P.S.C. membership, when received. This shall apply to all members of the Lakehead Stamp Club except where husband and wife, or father (or mother) and son (or daughter) wish to become members together, in which case the annual dues in our Club shall be $2.00 for joint membership, plus one membership in the R.P.S.C., provided, however, that the son (or daughter) must be under the age of 21 years and in regular attendance at school.*
>
> *This Resolution to become effective on the 1st November, 1961, for present members and on the 1st April, 1961, for all members joining after that date."*

CONGRATULATIONS LAKEHEAD S.C.

One of the valuable "Port Chester Find" of 46 covers from an 1869-72 correspondence to Peru which Harmer, Rooke & Co., Inc., will sell at auction in New York early in May.

The Return of the Pre-War Tulagi Canceller to the Solomon Islands

By STANLEY C. JERSEY

THE question as to what happened to the Tulagi, Solomon Islands, Cancelling handstamp while the Japanese occupied the island in 1942 has interested many people and evoked several different stories from various sources, but because they differed in several essential points none was believed, or led to any concept of where the truth might lie. Recently I came across what seems to be the correct story and present the evidence.

The Japanese moved down from Bougainville, New Guinea, in the spring of 1942 and occupied Tulagi on May 3rd, 1942. The officials of this capital of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate left safely before, taking most of the important records with them. Some, however, and possibly some of the residents, withdrew to Guadalcanal and went into the "bush", while the enemy proceeded to consolidate Tulagi into a naval and seaplane base. Others made their way to Australia and set up a temporary government seat there.

A cover bearing the signature of General Vandergrift franked with a 6d. K.G.VI stamp and cancelled with the Tulagi hand-stamp at Guadalcanal, December 7th, 1942, four months to the day of the Marine invasion of the Solomon Is. It is addressed to Lt.-Col. E. W. Snedeker, M.C. Unit No. 615 (U.S.M.C. Unit 615—1st Signal Co.) at Guadalcanal.

It has been said that the Tulagi handstamp was taken to Australia for safe keeping and returned to Guadalcanal in the last month of 1942. This version has been told to me by interested Solomons collectors, who believed it on the basis of a few covers with strikes of the pre-war canceller dated in December 1942. This was a clear and reasonable statement which I was willing to accept.

To recapture the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area for the Allies, the reinforced U.S. 1st Marine Division was assigned the task under the command of Major-General A. A. Vandergrift, U.S.M.C., and later the ground forces were augumented by supporting units of the American Division, U.S. Army. Within four months the balance of the campaign to drive the Japanese from the islands was taken over to the XIVth Army Corps, consisting of elements of the 2nd Marine Division and the American Division.

One staff officer of the 1st Marine Division wanted a few envelopes from the island, and asked a Mr. Martin Clement if there was any way to fulfil his desire. Mr. Clement was a colonial officer who was one of those who stayed behind on Guadalcanal and became a coastwatcher to report on the Japanese. He had entered the Marine lines shortly after their invasion on August 7th and worked closely with the Marine Staff as an adviser. He said he "would be most happy to oblige"

(Continued foot of next page)

THE MAIL BAG

BETTER FIRST DAY CANCELLATIONS

Sir:—Could a united philatelic effort produce better first day cancellations in Canada?

Many countries in the world today make a special effort to produce the type of cancellation a cover collector wants to see. At Ottawa the cancellation runs right across the stamp. Both the cancellation and the stamps are hard to see once this is done. If Ottawa is going to give (price 5¢) F. D. cover service how can it be improved?

Could not cover service be given in the larger Canadian centres? This answer that the local post office is not equipped for such service is nonsense! The trouble is that Canadians are run by the civil service who forget that (in this case) they are dealing with both a taxpayer and a collector who in two ways is contributing directly to their wage. Other than "BLACK BOOK" rules, what other reasons are there prohibiting cover service at home. Nothing is impossible and all we need is willingness and cooperation. I'm sure the collector would do his share.

This subject has probably come up before in the magazine but once more won't hurt--what is the feeling across Canada?

BASIL STEAD,
Saint John, N.B. RPSC 7249.

☆ ☆ ☆

VALUES . . . ENVELOPE . . . COVER

Sir:—A friend has asked me what is the value of an envelope with a Northern Development stamp on it, posted February 6th. He received the letter before the stamp was officially issued.

Another question, what is the value of a cover posted in Curling, Newfoundland, December 24th, 1937, with a 2 cent bisect—Scott's No. 186 on the envelope.

Is there someone in the staff who takes such questions in hand.

BASIL STEAD,
Saint John, N.B. RPSC 7249.

SOLOMON ISLANDS . . .

(Continued from preceding page)

but that the hand-stamp he planned to use was "buried somewhere on the island".

Mr. Clement obtained the buried handstamp and B.S.I. postage stamps and processed four covers. The staff officer asked the Commanding General, Gen. Vandergrift, to autograph the envelope on the face side, and the Chief of Staff, a colonel (now a general, retired), and the various other officers of the staff to autograph the reverse side. Three of these officers are now generals, retired, and one is a general on active duty with the Marine Corps.

Because this cover was obtained on the spot, and the information that the date-stamp was "dug up" was given to me by an officer who was there, I am inclined to believe that the handstamp never left the Solomons, but was "cached" in the earth of Guadalcanal by a British colonial official. The faint cancellation is due to the stamp-pad ink drying out during its interment and there was no supply at hand or means to freshen it when it was thus first used.

The cover represents a fine example of British Solomons Islands postal history because it bears the signatures of men who shaped the course of the battle which led to the return of the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area to the Allied fold.

—(*Courtesy* STAMP COLLECTING).

Photo of a perforation oddity found in a sheet of the current 50¢ in a Dixville, P.Q., post office recently. Sent to us by member Murray Woodman, of Dixville.

With The Auctions

H. R. HARMER, Inc., New York

THE attractive collection of British North America which was formed by the late Siegmund Adler and donated to The Philatelic Foundation during his lifetime was sold at auction on March 27, 28, for **$44,327.** The sale took place at the Galleries of H. R. Harmer, Inc., of 6 West 48th Street, New York 36, N.Y.

The collections were presented by Mr. Adler to the Foundation on October 8, 1956 and after careful consideration it was felt by the Trustees that the best interests of philatelists would be served by putting the stamps back into circulation, and with the funds extend the services of the Foundation.

CANADA 12 PENCE BRINGS $13,950.

An unused single and a used pair of the classic Canada 12 pence brought $7,200 and $6,750 respectively, the former going to a private collector in the South, the latter to J. N. Sissons of Canada.

In the 1851 laid paper 3p. group, singles, cataloguing $60 sold at $55 and $50 (twice) and pairs at $140 and $130. A used 6p. slate violet, listing at $85, reached $155. An unused example of the brown purple shade with an imperceptible fault sold to a collector at $625 against catalogue of $1,000, while a used pair ($170), design touched at top went to Australia at $210.

A lovely copy of the 1857 10p. blue on thick paper, unused ($625) made $675 and a used copy ($100) hit $140. A bid of $550 saw a 7½p. green unused leave for Switzerland, while a part o.g. copy with faint crease stayed in the country at $330. A used copy, despite a small pinhole in the margin far exceeded catalogue of $140 when selling at $240. Two fine examples of the 6p. reddish purple on very thick soft wove paper made $180 and $170.

In the 1858 perf. Pence issue an unused ½p. sold at $110, an unused 6p. brown violet just short of catalogue at $475 and an unused gray violet hit $340. Used copies of the two stamps fetched $230 and $180. Imperforate varieties of the Cents issued sold generally within a few percent of catalogue prices, an example being $200 for the pair of the 1¢ rose cataloguing $200.

Top price in the 1868-79 "large Cents" group was $250 for the 15¢ red lilac watermarked with part o.g. $160 was paid for a slightly faulty used block of the 5¢ slate green and the same figure for a laid paper 1¢ red brown.

The total for the day's session was $27,-$22,750.

PROVINCES SELL WELL

The fine group of Provinces, offered on the Tuesday, again created keen competition and some of the more interesting realizations were:

British Columbia and Vancouver Island, 1865 imperf. 10¢ blue, o.g. ($250) - $180 and $150, 1869 perf. 12½ 5¢ on 3p. cancelled by portion of W. F. San Francisco postmark ($80+) - $90.

New Brunswick, 1851 1sh. bright red violet, unused ($1,200) - $1,200, used ($350) - $190 (twice).

Newfoundland, 1857 2p. scarlet vermilion, barely perceptible corner crease, very fine ($550) - $700, 4p. scarlet vermilion, unused, small clear margins ($1,200) - $725, 6½p. scarlet vermilion unused ($325) - $210, 1sh. scarlet vermilion unused, almost touched at right, natural paper faults ($1,400) - $525; 1860 4p. orange, an exceptional o.g. copy ($600) - $875, used ($175) - $150, 6p. orange used ($100) - $110; 1862-63 1p. reddish brown ($900), an unused copy $750, a part o.g. copy with smaller margins $575.

Nova Scotia, 1851-53 1p. red brown, part o.g. ($165) - $160, used paid ($100) - $92.50, vert. pair with bisected 6p. on piece - $150, 3p. bright blue, o.g. corner pair ($170) - $190, 6p. dark green, unused ($350) - $360, 1sh. reddish violet, used $375) - $500, 1sh. dull violet, horiz. crease ($400) - $250.

The provinces totalled $16,580.25, just $117 above the lot-by-lot estimates for the auctioneer—bringing the two-day figure to $44,327.

CLASSIFIED

Rates — 4 cents per word. Minimum charge of $1.00 for each insertion. Please indicate what heading ad to go under.

• PAYABLE •
CASH IN ADVANCE

WANTED FOR CASH: Bulk lot Newfoundland land covers or Canadian covers 1897 to 1935. J. LAW, 70 Frank St., Tillsonburg, Ontario.

COMPLETE SETS, Scouts, Sports, Satellites, Animals, Birds, Flowers, also Australia and BNA. Request approvals or send Want Lists. LUNDY'S Unusual Stamps, Box 477, Belleville, Ont.

CANADA Precancel catalogue, current edition $1.50 postpaid. Canada or U.S. precancels on approval. H. G. WALBURN, R.R. 5, Kelowna, B.C.

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

EXCHANGE Canada STAMPLESS Covers: Newfoundland mint, series, etc., against Canada mint and used blocks, coil strips, want list basis. Correspondence wanted. J. BARCHINO, Box 953, Brantford, Ontario.

PHILATELIC LITERATURE WANTED: Anything in philatelic literature of BNA or British West Indies: Books, pamphlets, periodicals. H. M. DAGGETT, 4078 West 37th Ave., Vancouver 13, B.C.

USED CANADIAN COMMEMORATIVES and accumulations purchased. Write for Details. STANBRIDGE, Box 208, Station A, Ottawa, Canada.

WANTED CANADA MAP stamps in quantity of 50 or more, also multiples, covers and squared circles. CHRIS MOORE, 64 Oakmount Ave., Toronto 9, Ont.

Successful School Exhibition in Montreal

THE Club Philatélique Notre-Dame held a very successful exhibition, which was opened on March 3rd by the Postmaster General, the Hon. William Hamilton. It was well attended and staged and had for its theme Philately in the service of Education.

The Club was organized three years ago by the Rev. Brother Adrien, C.S.C., who was a contemporary of the late Brother André and its president is Michel-A. Roy. The Post Office had an interesting display on show and there was also a Post Office counter which did very good business, as the Exhibition coincided with the issue of the Pauline Johnson stamp. A special slogan was applied to all covers mailed there, as follows in four lines: EXPO. PHILATELIQUE / COLLEGE N-DAME / PHILATELIC EX. / MARCH 3-10 MARS.

The Grand Award, the Union Philatélique de Montréal Trophy, presented to the club by the judges, Nick Lagios, Jacques des Forges and Dr. Maurice Saint-Martin for annual competition, was awarded to Michel Guilbault, for his attractively presented showing of the Swiss Pro Juventutes. This display also won the Lietuenant-Governor's Silver Medal for the best exhibit of the show.

It is hoped that the example set by the Collège Notre-Dame will be followed by more schools and colleges not only in Montreal but also throughout Canada. Philately is being more and more recognized as having a very definite educational value and all those responsible are to be sincerely cnogratulated on this exhibition, which it is hoped may become a regular annual event.

All Success to the

1961 RPSC CONVENTION

NORTH HATLEY, QUE.

MAY 11 - 14th

M. M. WOODMAN
DIXVILLE - QUEBEC
R.P.S.C. 5105

"Canadian Pony Express—1849"

This service, which operated for nine months just 112 years ago, was an important link in the development of communications in Canada.

Read about it now in "P.H.D." (Limited supply—sent free while they last. For airmail, send postage). From

ANN DORIAN
57 Teignmouth Road
LONDON, N.W.2

The Secretary's Page

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

7584 Morrison, W. S., 224 Castel St., Arvida, Que.
7585 Garraway, Frederick C., 137 Nassau St. Freeport, N.Y., U.S.A.
7586 Winfield, J., 579 Dawson Ave., Town of Mt. Royal, Que.
7587 Paquet, Bruno, 670 Argyle, Sherbrooke, Que.
7588 Béchard, Marc., 1073 Fabre St., Sherbrooke, Que.
7589 Ouellet, Marius, P.O. Box 129, Disraeli, Que.
7590 Maughan, Michael J., 2343 Centre Road, Apt. 306, Cooksville, Ont.
7591 Testulat, Alex., 112 Couture St., Sherbrooke, Que.
7592 Barrett, Dr. G. R., 303 Silica St., Nelson, B.C.
7593 Currie. Rev. H. F., 17 Barclay St., Hamilton, Ont.
7594 Pearson, D. B. H., 5549 Queen Mary Rd., Apt. 42, Montreal 29, Que.
7595 Hayward, Lloyd T., 67 Liberty St., Montpelier, Vt., U.S.A.
7596 McAdams, Mrs. Kathleen, 810 Elwyn St., Nelson, B.C.
7597 Tacium, Edward C., 2235 Miles St., Fort William, Ont.
7598 Steppler, Prof. H. A., Macdonald College P.O. Box 234, Macdonald College, Que.
7599 Giroux, René, P.O. Box 351, Donnacona, Que.
7600 Hall, Mrs. Arthur, 67 Academy St., Lennoxville, Que.
7601 Lindskou, R., 35 Lloyd Ave., Lennoxville, Que.
7602 Butler, Ellwood, P.O. Box 13, Weston, Ont.
7603 Swift, J. B., Island Brook, Que.
7604 Bungay, Wayne L., 4953 Coolbrook Ave., Montreal 29, Que.
7605 Chaplain, Dr. R. A., 65 Pepler Ave., Toronto 6, Ont.
7606 Johns, O. G., 363 Lakeshore Drive, Cobourg, Ont.
7607 Ludlow, Lewis M., 300 West Orange Grove Ave., Arcadia, California, U.S.A.
7608 Gray, James, Bishops University, Lennoxville, Que.
7609 Querney, E. T., 321 Laura Ave., Sudbury, Ont.
7610 Menear, William M., 300 Parkview Ave., Willowdale, Ont.
7611 Rumball, Dr. N. H., 997 Gerrard St. E., Toronto 8, Ont.

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CHANGES IN ADDRESS

Balassa, Frank, 2266 Hingston Ave., Montreal 28, Que.
Burley, E. F., 1519 Holburne Road, Port Credit, Ont.
Campbell, C. K., Apt. 21, 5810 Jeanne Street, Montreal 9, Que.
Derworiz, D. M., Apt. 2, 1701 Graham Road, Montreal 16, Que.
Dowler, Edwin C., Apt. 6, 312 Molson Avenue, Vetville, Chateauguay, Que.
Edgar, Mrs. Frank, 43 Richelieu, Fort Chambly, Que.
Elmgren, Hans O., P.O. Box 117, Willowdale, Ont.
Guidera, Miss M., 20525 - 72nd Avenue, Langley, B.C.
Hammerschmidt, George, 85 Clovelly Road, St. Clair Beach, Ont.
J. Hedley Hollands, 245 Eglinton Ave. West, Apt. 6, Toronto 12, Ont.
Houlden, J. W., 118 Taywood Drive, Beaconsfield, P.Q.
Maky, Sein, P.O. Box 455, Edmonton, Alta.
Mercer, T. L., 7523 - 74 Street, Sub-P.O. No. 24, Edmonton, Alberta.
McMillan, Alex., 1827 Regent Street S., Sudbury, Ont.
Neeld, John H., Box 1131, Central Y.M.C.A., 1441 Drummond St., Montreal, Que.
O'Brien, Mrs. A. N., 399 Waverley Road, Dartmouth, N.S.
Petta, Armand, c/o General Delivery, General Post Office Bldg., Winnipeg 1, Man.
Sharpe, Forbes, 1117 - 12th Avenue, East, Vancouver 12, B.C.
Stern, J., 140 Verobeach Blvd., Weston, Ont.
Wylie, Miss Marelle, 1303 Bayview Avenue, Toronto 17. Ont.

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RESIGNATIONS

Mrs. Betty J. Martin, Kitchener, Ont.
Bryan Leverton, Victoria, B.C.

☆ ● ☆ ● ☆

CHAPTER CHANGES

Chapter No. 14—West Toronto Stamp Club.
Secretary—Fred Charles, 161 Colbeck St., Toronto 9, Ont.
Chapter No. 19—South Shore Stamp Club.
Secretary—J. J. Charron, Box 33, St. Lambert, Que.
Chapter No. 20—Saint John Stamp Club.
Secretary—A. E. Fairbrother, P.O. Box 462, Saint John, N.B.
Chapter No. 44—North Bay Stamp Club,
Treasurer—J. O. Warren, 1554 Pinewood Crescent, North Bay, Ont.
Chapter No. 48—Kamloops Stamp Club.
Secretary—Mrs. W. M. Ferrier, Kamloops, B.C.
Chapter No. 55—Oshawa Stamp Club.
Treasurer—L. Schapelhouman, 686 Osler St., Oshawa, Ont.

Coming Events

MAY 11 to 14—Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. Annual Convention, North Hatley. Headquarters: Community Centre.

MAY 13—EDMONTON S.C. and CALGARY P.S.—9th Annual get-together at Red Deer—Knox Presbyterian Church—Display, Auction, Dinner—All lone wolf collectors specially invited.

MAY 13—EAST TORONTO S.C.—Annual Exhibition, at East Toronto Y.M.C.A.

MAY 19 - 20—BUFFALO STAMP CLUB—Hamilton-Buffalo Reunion, Auction on May 19, Exhibition, Bourse on May 20.

MAY 27-29 — Fourth Annual COMPEX (Chicago Clubs) at LaSalle Hotel—May 27, Opening Banquet and Dance.

MAY 27—Sarnia S.C. and Port Huron-Sarnia S.C., Sarphex 8, at Peterson Memorial Church, Sarnia. Exhibition, banquet, bourse.

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