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NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1961
WHOLE NUMBER 67

The CANADIAN PHILATELIST

Journal of the
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA

New York - Ottawa - Montreal

November 1, 1961

Dear Friends:—

A long distance telephone call on September 19th. convinced me to go to New York the next morning—Flying time 50 minutes, but time 2 hours.

I looked over a dealers stock which was strong in Katanga with inverts and other countries etc. with a price tag of $50,000.00. It was not my cup of tea so I turned it down. That evening out at the air-port having dinner with just 30 minutes before plane time I telephoned another New York dealer and asked if he had, or knew of anything in the way of a big lot for sale. He promptly answered "yes" that he wanted to sell his own old new issue stock with face value of over $20,000.00. I cancelled my flight, shacked up at a friend's place in Flushing and next morning took the commuter train to the big city. For two hours we talked shop then in 20 minutes I inspected, valued, bought and paid for the lot. I would love to tell you more about this dealer who does a tremendous new issue business, and repeat some of his stories but he shies away from any publicity.

At 6 a.m. September 28th. Mrs. Martin and I left Toronto by car for Ottawa. Upon arrival at noon I telephoned the Royal Philatelic Society President, Dr. Geldert and had a long and interesting conversation with him. Among other things he asked me to get this letter done P.D.Q.

In the afternoon I valued the Morris collection and apparently my bid was higher than others so into the trunk of the car went two large cartons of albums. There are five albums of Canada and one of Newfoundland and Provinces. Most all issues were complete mint and the used were represented by a full page of each stamp, about 20 on a page, all very fine to superb, including 10¢ 1859 Consort, most of the 1868 issue and so on.

In the evening I valued a 36 volume collection but it did not appeal to me so I did not make an offer. As a result it was 10.30 p.m. before I arrived at the Chateau Laurier to attend the Ottawa Stamp Club meeting. The members still on hand made me very welcome. I was so dead tired it was just too much trouble to show some of the nice items I had or to even talk stamps. I took a rain check and hope to visit again in November.

On to Montreal the next day where I had an appointment to show the B.N.A. Cusden collection. (I am not sure whether this gentleman would want me to use his name so I will call him Smith.) Mr. & Mrs. Smith made us most welcome. During tea and cake we looked over the collection and talked stamps. I left the collection for their further inspection and checked into the Holiday Motel. This is a beautiful new place with a lovely swimming pool, patio, good food and refreshments and I highly recommend it. In the evening we dined at the famous restaurant "Fuby Foo's". Sitting at the next table was the famous hockey player Maurice "The Rocket" Richard. He kindly autographed the special menu which when presented to my 13 year old daughter, Lynda, really "sent her, Man oh man."

On Saturday I visited the well known Montreal dealers, George Atkinson, Jack Spier and J. Reisz. In the evening we were invited to a small house party given by Mr. & Mrs. Smith which was most enjoyable. To top off the perfect evening, I sold the Cusden collection to them. They are fortunate to get started with such a fine quality B.N.A. collection with many rare items, and I know they will have a lot of pleasure and satisfaction.

Philatelically Yours,

Harry Martin Jr.

HARRY B. MARTIN, Jr.

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YOUR SALES DEPARTMENT

This is a delayed action article, due to circumstances beyond our control. We're late getting in touch with you this year, but we'll try to make up for it. The instructions just received from Our Editor are: "Make it short and to the point". Easier said than done.

To start with, many thanks to the members in Vancouver, Victoria, Kamloops and Vancouver Island who made our stay in their Province such a pleasant one. I wanted to meet all of you, but our grandchildren sure made us change our plans.

This is a new season, and as in the past year, I will take you all in my confidence, and will tell you what the conditions are in the Sales Department. What I intend to do, the help and cooperation that I need so that all of you may have a pleasant philatelic season.

To start with: I need **BOOKS — BOOKS — and MORE BOOKS.**

Last year I retired more than 1400, and these have to be replaced. Especially with 19th Cent. Canada, good 20th Cent., Cancellations and I mean Square Circles. British Colonies and what is urgently needed is used Queen Elizabeth. There is a revival in British Colonies, so they're back in demand.

Until such time as books start coming in, the material on hand, especially Canada 19th Cent. is down to practically zero. So don't expect miracles from us.

Good foreign is always in demand, and at the present time most of Western Europe and Scandinavia are popular. No South America.

Through death we lost our best supplier of outstanding stamps, the gap is a big one to fill and in this field I need the cooperation of the old collectors.

TO ALL CHAPTERS IN GOOD STANDING

We are open for business, and beginning January, we will have a permanent assistant, and that was sure needed.

1—To insure that you get material that may be of interest to your members. Will the person in charge of the books give me the following information. "What do your members collect, countries, colonies, cancellations, etc.? — Now if you don't get it, the answer simply is: That it is not available. I select the books personally, and try to fill your demands, but if it'nt there, well!!!

TO INDIVIDUAL COLLECTORS

Last year, we were sending books to nearly 100 collectors. The tabulation at the end of the year showed the following results:

45% were carried at a loss.
30% broke about even.
25% showed a profit.

It is impossible to carry on a service to individual collectors under these conditions, therefore from now on, individual collectors desiring books will have to pay postage both ways, if their purchase is under SEVEN dollars.

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1 — Books must have a selling value of at least TEN dollars.
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3 — Stamps must be in good condition. If not, they will be returned to the owner, either singly, or the whole book.
4 — These regulations do not apply to books of cancellations, varieties or special studies on certain stamps.
5 — And most important, blank books can be obtained from this office at 85 cents a dozen postpaid. Envelopes for covers, and I mean 19th Cent. covers (others not accepted), are 15 cents each, will take up to 12 covers, size 6¼ x 4¼.

This is the first installment, and a very disjointed one, of the Service given by the Sales Department. The second depends on you, buyers and sellers. Without the books from the Sellers, and the cooperation of the Buyers, no Sales Department can function satisfactorily.

WE'LL DO OUR BEST, HOW ABOUT YOU.

H. Gauthier.

The CANADIAN PHILATELIST

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WHOLE NUMBER 67

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The Editor Speaks Out . . .

WHEN we received the finished copy of our last number from the printers, and thumbed through it, it opened at the article on Newfoundland and at once we were horrified to discover that we had left out the name of the author, our good friend Jim Law, formerly of Toronto and now of London, Ont.

When we think of the number of times we read through the galley proofs, dummy and page proofs we are still trying to figure out how we could have left Jim's name out.

Knowing Jim, we know he will not take us to task on this omission, but we offer him our apologies for this omission and devoutly trust such a "crime" will never occur again.

☆ ☆ ☆

After bringing out the May-June issue prompt on the dot, we once again started running late and the last issue was not mailed until the 17th September, instead of the first day of the month. Stern measures were called for and we had no other option but to find new printers who could be relied upon to adhere to our schedule and mail our CP on the first of the month of publication. This has been done and we sincerely trust that these most aggravating and frustrating delays are now a thing of the past.

☆ ☆ ☆

Many members and clubs have asked us to publish a list of important events in the world of organized philately and, as our readers have probably noticed, we have acceded to their request. This list of COMING EVENTS has certainly proved its usefulness and we hope that a considerable amount of clashing which has been evident in the past will now be avoided.

In this connection, we would earnestly request club secretaries to note our publication dates in our masthead. All copy for publication should be in our hands by the first of the month preceding the month of

publication. Copy received within a few days of the first, say four or five days, **might** be squeezed in, but it is taking a chance.

☆ ☆ ☆

A couple of years ago or so, we counted eighteen clubs in Toronto and its immediate vicinity. We suspected that there were quite a few other clubs of which we had not heard and this was confirmed quite recently, when we were told by one of our fellow members of the North Toronto S.C. that there were over **ONE HUNDRED** clubs in Toronto!

Most of these clubs exist among our fellow citizens who have arrived in the country over the last few years and it is most encouraging to learn of the formation of so many clubs among them.

We are endeavouring to gather some data which will enable us to make a story on this extraordinary hive of activity.

☆ ☆ ☆

For some time past, we have been having some correspondence with a few members as to how an exhibition should be judged, etc. Following the somewhat sharp comments which followed the big London show last year, this is most interesting.

One of the things which came into our mind as a result of this controversy, is just what do most stamp collectors want to see in an exhibition? As we endeavoured to bring out in our last issue, the philatelic world is made up of many elements, from beginners to great philatelists, but it seems to us that it would be interesting to know what most collectors do like to see in an exhibition. **A postcard to the Editor** setting forth briefly what would interest you and **you** and **you**, would not only be interesting to the editor but would also be of great assistance to most of the clubs all over Canada. What about it?

☆ ☆ ☆

Member Ed Dowler, of Vetville, P.Q. recently imported a Scott's catalogue and had to pay $1.49 duty, etc., and wrote to us protesting against this charge, sending us a copy of a letter he had received from our Postmaster General, Bill Hamilton, on this matter.

Apparently, stamp catalogues come into the country as "Price Lists" of the firms that publish them, and are thus subject to duty as "Advertising material".

This hardly seems logical to us. No doubt, fifty or sixty years ago, stamp catalogues were mere price lists of the firms publishing them, but it is time the National Revenue Dept. brought their thinking on the question up-to-date. Scott's have not dealt in stamps for many years and are now publishers only (catalogues, albums and other philatelic supplies).

To-day, the main catalogues, Scott's, Gibbons', Yvert, Michel, are handbooks essential to the philatelist and not merely price lists, and, as such, are entitled to come into the country on the same basis as all text books.

While the problem does not come into the Postmaster General's ken, we do think that he might be sufficiently interested in philately to use influence in having this anomaly removed. In so doing, Bill Hamilton will earn the eternal thanks of Canadian philatelists.

☆ ☆ ☆

Member J. W. Houlden, of Beaconsfield, P.Q., was kind enough to write us a most interesting letter which we reproduce elsewhere. His suggestion as to a "Know How" column has been taken up and appears in this issue or will appear in our next number, as circumstances allow us.

His idea for a "How I Did It" column is a sound one and we shall be pleased to continue it if members will send us good usable ideas.

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Order Out of the Admirals

By A. G. McKanna RPSC 6661

This article has not been written with the more advanced collector, who has studied the admiral issue of Canada, especially in mind. It is intended primarily for those readers whose knowledge of the issue is limited to the standard catalogue listings. It is hoped that, as a result of the article, more collectors will recognize the depth of interest offered by this issue.

Firstly, in order fully to appreciate the issue, it should be brought to life. The normal listings are: Scott 104 to 122 for the sheet and booklet printings, 123 to 134 for the coil printings, 139 and 140 for the provisional surcharges, 184 for the 3 cent carmine perforated 12x8 and MR1 to MR7 for the War Tax series. These are utilitarian and suitable for catalogue and price list purposes but are not ideal for collecting purposes. Presented in this way the series is a group of not particularly interesting stamps, without character or soul. Neither is it possible readily to appreciate the significance of the various colour changes and additional values which were necessary during the 16 years of use of the design.

It is proposed, therefore, to offer an alternative method of presentation, related to the order in which the stamps were issued:

GROUP 1.—ORIGINAL ISSUE.

The design showing King George V in the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet was selected for the first stamps to be issued following his accession to the Throne. The first values were issued in December 1911 or in early 1912 and corresponded with the values of the preceding issue of King Edward VII, namely:

1 cent green
2 cent carmine
5 cent blue
7 cent bistre
10 cent plum
20 cent olive-green
and 50 cent black

The colours were also the same as those used for the King Edward VII issue except that the colour of the 50 cent was changed from deep violet to black.

GROUP 2.—WAR TAX ISSUE.

A) The "Special War Revenue Act" came into effect on 15th April 1915 and required that every letter and postcard should bear a 1 cent War Tax stamp in addition to the normal postage. Also a 2 cent stamp had to be used on all cheques and similar documents. To meet these requirements, a 1 cent green and 2 cent carmine stamp of the Admiral design but incorporating the words "War Tax", Scott MR1 and MR2, were issued on 25th March 1915. The 2 cent stamp was really intended as a Revenue stamp, but as it was issued by the Post Office and was regularly used for Postal purposes, it is classed as a regular postal issue. This is not the case with the 5, 20 and 50 cent stamps overprinted "War Tax" by the Inland Revenue Department for use in connection with the tax on wines and spirits. While these stamps may appear as having been used to prepay postage, the authenticity of the stamps so used is in doubt.

B1) As a convenience to the public and in order to avoid the necessity of using two stamps for the ordinary letter

rate, a stamp incorporating the 2 cent letter rate and 1 cent War Tax was prepared. This was the 2 cent plus 1 cent carmine, Scott MR3, which was issued on 1st January 1916.

B2) Because of the confusion which arose as a result of the 2 cent and the 2 cent plus 1 cent War Tax both being carmine, the colour of the stamp incorporating the War Tax was changed to brown. This stamp, Scott MR4, was first issued on 29th August 1916.

GROUP 3.—WAR TAX CONSOLIDATION ISSUE.

As so often is the case, the special War Tax became permanent and as a result a new 3 cent stamp in brown, Scott 108, was issued on 6th August 1918 to replace the 2 cent plus 1 cent brown.

GROUP 4.—CHANGES NECESSITATED BY THE POSTAL RATE CHANGES OF 1ST OCTOBER, 1921.

A) These changes created the need for a 4 cent stamp to cover the letter rate to the United Kingdom and other places in the British Empire. A 4 cent bistre, Scott 110, was issued on 7th April 1922.

B) These changes in rates also resulted in a change of usage of certain values and in order to conform with the colour regulations of the Universal Postal Union, their colours were changed. These changes were as follows:

1¢ green to yellow—Scott 105 issued 7 June 1922

2¢ carmine to green—Scott 107 issued 6 June 1922

3¢ brown to carmine—Scott 109 issued 18 December 1923

5¢ blue to violet—Scott 112 issued 2 February 1922

7¢ bistre to red-brown—Scott 114 issued 12 December 1924

10¢ plum to blue—Scott 117 issued 20 February 1922

Although the dates of the changes of colour varied considerably, they were all due to the same cause and the usage and existing stocks determined the date of change. The new postal rates increased the rate on foreign letters from 5 cents for the first ounce to 10 cents. The regulations of the U.P.U. required that the stamp for this rate should be blue, and it can be appreciated that it was desirable to make the necessary changes for this important rate as early as possible. On the other hand, as a result of the changes there was very little demand for the 7 cent stamp, but the colour was eventually changed in order to avoid confusion with the 4 cent stamp, which was also bistre.

GROUP 5.—ADDITIONAL VALUE

In order to meet the demand for a value higher than 50 cents, a $1 stamp in orange, Scott 122, was issued on 22nd July 1923.

GROUP 6.—CHANGES NECESSITATED BY THE POSTAL RATE CHANGES OF 1ST OCTOBER 1925

The rate for the first ounce of foreign letters was reduced from 10 cents to 8 cents. As it was necessary that an 8 cent blue stamp be issued, it was also necessary to change the colour of the 10 cent stamp. The changes were, therefore:

8¢ blue—Scott 115 issued 1 September 1925

10¢ blue to bistre-brown—Scott 118 issued 1 August 1925

GROUP 7.—PROVISIONAL SURCHARGES

When, on 1st July 1926, the domestic letter rate was reduced from 3 cents to 2 cents, large stocks of the 3 cent carmine were still available. The King's Printer was instructed to surcharge these

(Continued on Page 368)

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The Faroe Islands

BY W. J. BANKS (RPSC 4676)

PART ONE

THE "FAR ISLANDS"

The Faroe Islands, almost midway between Scotland and Iceland, are a rugged group, some 17 inhabited, measuring 540 square miles. Their 30,000 people boast a distinct Scandinavian race, language and culture. In 825 Dicuil wrote that Irish "hermits" had inhabited the Faroes for a century before being driven off by sea rovers. Some archaeological remains and a few place names are of Celtic origin, and it seems likely that the name of the archipelago derives from the Gaelic "Faar An"(Far Islands) rather than from the Danish "faar"(sheep) as popularly supposed.

Permanent settlement came in the 10th century when proud Vikings fled the rule of Harald Fairhair, who unified Norway. Incorporated with Norway in 1035, the islands later passed with that country under the sovereignty of Denmark, remaining with the latter when Norway was transferred to the Swedish crown in 1814.

The climate is wet and stormy, but temperatures are moderate due to the Gulf Stream, and heavy frost is rare. Fishing, whaling and seabird-fowling are important but the chief labour, at least in the smaller villages, is the growth—on the scant 4% of the land area fit for cultivation—of fodder for 80,000 sheep and some cattle. Peat is cut and low-grade coal commercially mined. Increasing modernization of town life has bypassed to some extent the outlying settlements which remain isolated, conservative and self-reliant.

Nationalist sentiment is strong and the local legislature now has wide powers of self-government, though the islands send representatives to the Danish parliament—a relationship not unlike that of Northern Ireland with the United Kingdom. The postal administration remains part of the Danish domestic system. The provisionals which on two occasions were required to meet local shortages, and which provide the Faroes with their chief claim to philatelic notice, were Danish postage stamps, though valid only on mail posted within the islands.

THE 1919 PROVISIONALS.

On Jan. 1, 1919 the Danish local letter rate was raised from 5 to 7 ore. Local rates then applied to all mail between points within the islands, since these formed a single "postdistrikt" under the Thorshavn office. Other increases also coming into effect included: local postcards and printed matter, 3 to 5 ore; inland postcards, 5 to 7 ore; inland printed matter, 4 to 7 ore. The inland (domestic) rates, of course, applied to mail from the Faroes to Denmark proper.

Due to wartime shipping shortages still prevailing, new 7 ore stamps did not reach Thorshavn until Jan. 23, and meanwhile stocks of the 1 and 2 ore stamps, which could be used as supplementary values with the 5 ore to make up the 7 ore rate, were low in the islands.

To bridge the gap, Copenhagen authorities telegraphed instructions to bisect 4 ore stamps (the typographed "wavy lines" type) and use the halves as 2 ore provisionals. In the absence of specific instructions the diagonal cut was made sometimes from the upper right to lower left corners, sometimes from upper left to lower right. It seems certain that copies (halves) used, from Jan. 3, numbered considerably less than the 3700 previously thought correct. One estimate, based on the number of 4 ore stamps withdrawn from reserve stock between Jan. 2 and 23 — and probably used almost entirely for this purpose—is from 1600 to 1800 copies.

Supplies soon were again low, and permission came to cut out and bisect the stamp impressions on newspaper wrapper. Perhaps 3500 or more "halves" were used, from Jan. 6, but covers actually are scarcer than those with the bisected stamps, since a large proportion of the wrapper impressions fell off and were lost due to the use of unsuitable adhesive. Unintended but apparently legitimate use was made of a few old wrappers with the 4 ore bicolored design found at a small office.

mount them on a small block of wood to which was attached a section of a chair leg as handle.

Until recently it was believed that the 14th (Tuesday) was the first day of use, since Andersen reported that he had surcharged some on the 13th but did not think any were sold or used on that day. Now however a single cover dated the 13th has been discovered. In all, 155 sheets were surcharged. Sale and use at Thorshavn ended with the arrival of new stamps there on Jan. 23, and other

Typical village, showing wool drying, ditch-drained fields.

It became evident that further provisionals would be needed before new supplies could arrive and on the evening of Jan. 11 a cable authorizing the surcharge of 5 ore stamps (Christian X portrait type) to 2 ore arrived in Thorshavn. It was delivered to the postoffice the next day, Sunday. The postmaster was away on an inspection trip and no action was taken until Monday. Then the deputy, Andersen, sketched some manuscript essays on 5 ore stamps, borrowed individual type pieces (2, O, R, and E) from a printer ,and had a carpenter

offices followed suit as soon as they received new supplies, which in some cases took several days. Covers dated more than a week after the 23rd arouse suspicion of philatelic usage. Forged surcharges and covers faked to appear within the accepted period of usage may be encountered.

Sheets of the surcharged stamp went to the three "postekspeditioner" (branch postoffices: Klaksvig, Vaag and Trangisvaag) and to certain of the "brevsamlingssteder" (letter collecting offices) throughout the islands; others of the

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latter apparently never had them. These sometimes sent the 2 ore in cash along with the letter to the postoffice through which their mail was forwarded, where the provisional was affixed and cancelled.

Thorshavn postal clerks had instructions not to sell unused provisionals to the public, but to affix them to the mail themselves as required (as had been the case with the bisects) in order to prevent depletion of supplies through hoarding or undue philatelic use. Minor offices were advised not to sell them in blocks, but as singles only, and not more than a few to a customer. Wide variation in the position of the surcharge, not surprisingly, is found, and double strikes have been reported.

The great majority of covers show one 2 ore provisional plus one 5 ore stamp but a number of other combinations have been found, while still more are possibilities. Besides the obvious two provisionals plus a 3 ore stamp, and three provisionals plus a 1 ore to make up the local letter rate, bisects and/or 2/5 surcharges are recorded making up, with various other stamps, the new postcard rates, the 22 ore local registered rate, the 12 ore rate to Norway and Sweden, and others. One bisected wrapper impression plus a 5 ore service stamp is known, while further recent "finds" include printed matter covers with bisected wrapper plus 3 ore (local rate), bisected wrapper plus 5 ore and bisected stamp plus 5 ore (domestic rate to Denmark).

Some Faroe Postmarks

Top: Thorshavn numeral "238" (1870-84); Thorshaven Lapidar Type (1870-97); Vaag "Bridge" Type with bars in arcs (1908-33); Trangisvaag Bridge without bars (from 1933);

Centre: Thorshavn, type without "bridge" lines, time 24-hour clock; Vaag propaganda type (from 1935); Kvalbo stjerne (star) type with centre ornament, used by the small offices (brevsamlingssteder) to 1929.

Bottom: "Smiril" (interisland steamer) stjernestemple (a few years from 1897); Kvalig stjerne type with centre removed as used in brevsamlingssteder 1929-53; contemporary postmark, showing forwarding office below.

FAROE POSTMARKS

Some collectors seek covers with the 2/5 surcharge postmarked on each day of normal use, and/or provisionals from each place at which they were used. Similarly the 1940-41 provisionals (the subject of the second part of this brief summary) may be collected from every possible cancellation point. But an interesting postmark collection can be assembled at less cost, for most items, on covers and piece bearing ordinary Danish issues.

Since postal facilities were established in 1870 at the capital, Thorshavn (c. 5000) which is still the only first-class post-office (postkontor) in the islands, about 150 postmarks have been used in the Faroes. Until 1884 Thorshavn used the three-ring numeral (238) canceller of the Danish classical period. Trangisvaag, upgraded from brevsamlingssted to postekspedition in 1884, the year these cancellers were withdrawn, used No. 284 for a few weeks. It is very scarce.

These two offices, with Klaksvig and Vaag (also postekspeditioner since 1888 and 1908 respectively) have used a variety of circular dated postmarks of the familiar Danish "lapidar" and "Bridge" (formerly less descriptively called Swiss) types, and also a propaganda postmark reading "Eat Faroese dried fish". They are now joined as postekspeditioner by Vestmanhavn, upgraded in 1955.

Brevsamlingssteder, the small offices which function only to forward mail, now number 34, serving centres ranging from considerable villages of some 1000 people like Fugleefjord and Ejde, to tiny settlements for some of which the post-boat provides the only regular link with the outside world. Until 1929 they used the attractive little undated postmark,

1919 Provinsionals

Above: left, the bisected stamp; Right, the bisected wrapper.

Below: Left, Cover postmarked Kirke (Fuglo), tiny village on remote northern isle, but both stamps apparently affixed, and cancelled at Klaksvig. This differs from previously reported examples, when the provisional was not obtainable at a minor office, which show the 5 ore stamp cancelled there, with the provisional only being cancelled at the forwarding post office, to which the 2 ore had been sent in cash.

Right: Jan. 23, the day on which new stamp supplies reached Thorshavn, was the last day of regular use of the provisional there.

with ornament in the middle, so familiar to Danish collectors. In that year the centre ornament was removed from these "stjernestempler" and in the altered state they continued in use in the Faroes utnil 1953. The postmark of the larger office through which their mail was forwarded also normally appears, of course, on letters from brevsamlingssteder, as a sidestamp. Stjernestempler were used on two inter-island steamers, "Smiril" and "Ruth". The latter is a very scarce item.

Since 1953 the small offices use the contemporary Danish dated postmark with the name of the forwarding office (i.e., "PR. THORSHAVN", etc.) below.

Straight-line FRA ENGLAND, Fra Island and Paquebot (the last two boxed) marks, applied to ship letters on arrival at Thorshavn, machine cancels, and meter frankings now coming into increasing use, help to round out an attractive volume of Faroese postmarks at comparatively modest cost, though some of the small offices and short-lived marks may be elusive.

POSTAL OFFICES IN THE FAROES WITH DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT

POSTKONTOR

Thorshavn (postekspedition 1870, postkontor 1908).

POSTEKSPEDITIONER

Klaksvig Færoerne (1888)

Tragisvaag (brevsamlingssted 1877, postekspedition 1884)

Vaag (brevsamlingssted 1903), postekspedition 1908)

Westmanhavn (brevsamlingssted 1903, postekspedition 1955). 1908).

BREVSAMLINGSSTEDER

Andefjord 1920
Ejde 1903
Fuglefjord 1903
Funding 1920
Gjov 1920
Gotejov 1927
Haldersvig 1918
Husevig 1925
Kirke (Fuglo) 1918
Kollefjord 1908
Kvalbo 1903
Kvalvig 1918
Kvivig 1918
Lervig 1918
Midvaag 1903
Myggenaes 1920
Nolso 1918
Norddeble 1914
Porkere 1951
Saltangeraa 1918
Sand 1903
Sandevaag 1918
Selletrae 1918
Skaale 1918
Skaalevig 1918
Skopen 1908
Skuo 1920
Solmundefjord 1908
*Strænder 1903
Sumbo 1920
Svino 1918
Sorvaag 1916
Tofte 1918
Viderejde 1914

(Continued on Page 362)

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From Parliament Hill

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

The stamp season is in full swing again. The new 1962 catalogues have made their appearance and we note that many countries show major changes in the listing and pricing of stamps. The increasing demand for catalogues covering only certain countries instead of the entire world has unfortunately not been an incentive for publishers to bring out less voluminous catalogues. Many of the 1962 editions will have a couple of thousand pages. Such rather unwieldy and very expensive catalogues do not encourage collectors to buy the latest edition every year. One US publisher issues catalogues for some of the more popular groups of countries and thus covers some of the collector demands. It is hoped that other publishers will follow this example and bring out their editions in smaller form so that more collectors can afford to buy these valuable reference works and carry them around to meetings.

Speaking of prices, the famous collection of a Mr. X was sold at auction. A Canada Scott No. 8 used in fine condition was sold for $175. This stamp was a regular stamp, no special cancellation, just a fine copy. Two months later a dealer advertized this stamp as "a unique superb stamp from the Mr. X collection" for $210. My inquiry indicated that two Canadian dealers could supply this Scott No. 8 in very fine condition for around $100. This is a frequent occurrence!! It is obvious that some dealers hope, by this process, to force the market and to set prices for stamps which later on would be reflected in the catalogues. On the other hand, these prices do not reflect the actual market value and are merely fantasy prices. Unfortunately, some well to do or desperate collectors seem to be quite willing to pay!

Collectors of the Admirals and Canadian booklet panes will be glad to hear that a little digest has been published which is called **"The Canadian Specialist Digest and Check List No. 3, Booklet Panes of the Admiral Issue 1911-1925."** The digest has been prepared and published by G. Drew Smith, of Galt, Ont. It lists all the known styles and types of the Admiral booklet panes including varieties and gives details of the differences between the printings. Each different pane has been numbered for ease of identification. Special notes have been added for explanations. This digest is the first of a series to be issued. The small pocket format and good layout makes it an extremely valuable addition to our Caandian philatelic library. Mr. Drew Smith must be congratulated on this effort.

A new philatelic program is now on the air. Ottawa has started to broadcast a stamp program every Wednesday night at 10.50 over station CKOY. Mr. Lorne Bentham is conducting this program and is interviewing well-known authorities, adding his comments on the world of stamps. Requests for interviews must be made at latest two weeks prior to the program since all discussions are being taped.

Although it was hoped that the new definitive stamps would make their appearance this year, it is now very unlikely. The same goes for the specially treated stamps to be used in Winnipeg in the new electronic sorter. This means that we will have to wait until next year but we have become accustomed to this by now.

The Post Office informs me that the other three sheets of the part perforated regular 3 cents stamp have not been found. It will be remembered that one

(Continued on Page 339)

The Canadian National Philatelic Exhibition

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The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

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WINDSOR 'Y' STAMP CLUB

Plans are well advanced to present "CANPEX", the Canadian National Philatelic Exhibition at Windsor, Ont.,

FROM MAY 3 to 5, 1962

This important Exhibition will be sponsored by the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, on the occasion of its 34th Annual Convention, with the Windsor "Y" Stamp Club acting as hosts. Although not an International Exhibition it is anticipated that this show will be of international calibre.

The Committee is fortunate in having at its disposal excellent facilities for staging a large exhibition in the new Cleary Convention Hall on the river front at Windsor, overlooking the Detroit Skyline and it is its intention to present a large and truly representative exhibition from the leading collections in North America.

It is hoped that all Members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will give their wholehearted support and co-operation in making this exhibition a success.

● A complete prospectus will be issued later in the year. In the meanwhile all correspondence concerning the Canadian National Philatelic Exhibition should be addressed to the General Chairman: DR. N. O. BOYD, 1175 Kildare Road, WINDSOR, ONT.

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STAMP HINGES

Parliament Hill From P. 337

sheet was recently found perforated only horizontally. A similar item was located some years ago on the 5 cents regular issue and one sheet of the 7 cents airmail was found imperforate. This last sheet of the 7 cents air was reperforated by a sewing machine and sold to individual customers at a very small post office in the West.

Interest in Arctic postal station cancellations "has resulted in carloads of unwanted letters being dropped into already stuffed D.O.T. baskets". This has been mentioned in an official D.O.T. press release dated 18 August 1961. This release points out the various special requests by collectors to cancel their envelopes with these outpost cancellations for their collections. This fad has taken on such proportions that the department, in conjunction with the Post Office, has decided to open all such special request letters and then return them to the sender through the Philatelic Agency.

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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.

#557—"LA" PERFINS

Surprisingly enough a great many collectors fail to realize the "official" status of Canadian stamps perforated with the Initials "LA". The initials stand for "Legislative Assembly" and are used for the Province of Ontario. They have about the same official status as those perforated "PS" for Province of Saskatchewan, and mentioned in packet #540.

The perforating machine did not come into use until 1931. However we have seen a number of the 1¢ green Admiral issue so perforated. Including the current Queen Elizabeth issues we have approx. fifty varieties or regular, coil and commemorative issues bearing this perfin.

The fact that most of these stamps also bear the familiar "Legislative Assembly" cancellation also makes these particular perfins even more interesting.

"LA" perforated stamps are not exactly common, and some of the earlier issues are quite scarce. Great care seems to have been exercised in the perforating of the stamps as it is not common to find anything other than the perforation in its normal position.

* * *

#558—CHESUNCOOK LAKE LOCAL

Recently a copy of this very attractive local was submitted for my inspection. It was the first example of these I had seen. This particular copy was of the 5¢ value, printed in blue. The legend reads "CHESUNCOOK LAKE / Tourists Despatch".

What made the owner believe he might have a "Newfoundland Local" was the fact that the central vignette was a picture of a large Caribou head, not at all unlike that found on many Newfoundland postage, revenue and tax paid stamps.

We call attention to this item here since at least one copy has been offered for sale as a "Newfoundland Local". However it is no such thing. Chesuncook Lake was located in Maine, USA! It is so listed in that excellent "Handbook of the Private Local Posts" by E. F. Hurt and L. N. & M. Williams. There are three values to the set,—1¢ green, 3¢ brown and the 5¢ blue, and each exist in both perforate and inperforate condition.

* * *

#559—1937 CORONATION FLAG CANCEL VARIETIES

The extensive research being carried on in preparation for the third edition of CANADIAN FLAG CANCELLATIONS is bringing to light a great deal of information not previously recorded. One might have expected that a cancel as recent as the 1937 Coronation Flag Cancel would have been thoroughly studied and all varieties previously recorded, however in the case of those used at FOUR cities, we now find that there are at least two varieties for each.

Regina: The variety here is in the dater hub. Style 1 reads "Regina Sask", while style 2 reads "Regina, Sask. Terminal A".

Toronto: The variety here is in the Flag Cancel portion. In Die I the upper right corner of "7" in "1937" is well to the left of the lower right corner of the Union Jack. In Die II this "7" is lined up with this corner. There are numerous other differences.

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Winnipeg: The variety here is in the Flag cancel portion. In Die I the line "May 12-1937" is centred nearer the bottom frame line of the flag. In Die II this same line is centred nearer the bottom of the Union Jack. There are numerous other differences.

Montreal (Bilingual): The variety here is again in the Flag cancel portion. In Die I the "M" in "S.M." is the same size and directly below the "M" in "H.M.". In Die II this "M" of "S.M." is smaller and slightly to the left of the "M" in "H.M.". There are numerous other differences.

* * *

#560—PROOF IMPRESSIONS OF THE 1932 ENVELOPE DIES

The short-lived 1932 series of envelopes were printed from Dies prepared by the British American Bank Note Co. Dies were prepared for three values, the 1¢, 2¢ and 3¢. This issue was replaced by the "Medallion" issue of 1933.

Recently we added to our collection a number of examples of die impressions from each of the three dies. These seem to have been prepared with 12 impressions to the sheet, in two horizontal rows of six. We have a complete set of all three values, each on a manila card stock similar to the stock used for government postcards. However, these dies were never used for postcards, as this design was never so adopted. The impressions are approx. 18mm apart horizontally, and 33mm apart vertically.

We also have a complete set of all three values, each on a medium wove. In this instance the impressions are 9mm. apart horizontally, and 10mm. vertically. In both the card stock and the wove paper proofs, our sheets contain 12 impressions of the die. In our third set, we have only small sheets, probably part sheets, containing only four impressions each. These are on a coated stock. These are the most widely spaced of all, being 19mm. spacings horizontally, and 42mm. vertically.

All proofs are in colours of issue, in fairly accurate shades.

We know our proofs are not unique, since we have owned a few odds and ends as duplicates of the above, but we doubt if they exist in any quantity.

* * *

#561—HAMILTON "BARRED CIRCLE" ON COVER

Back in packet #532 we mentioned that we had managed to secure examples of the rarer "Barred Circle" cancels on cover,—those of SEAFORTH and LONDON, but that we still lacked an example on cover of HAMILTON, in spite of this being fairly common off cover.

We are pleased to be able to say that our Barred Circles are now complete! We have added an example of Hamilton. Ours is a late June (1892) date. As far as is known, this cancelling device was only in use about six months or less.

* * *

#562—TERRITORIAL EXPANSION PATRIOTIC PRIVATE POSTCARDS (1904-06)

For those who like to collect Canadian Patriotic Cards, the period around 1905 probably provides more material than any other. These were occasioned by the creation of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in that year. Patriotic cards featuring the Coats-of-Arms of all nine provinces plus the Territory of Yukon seem to be the main features of these cards. However flags, beavers, crowns and maple leaves are featured on others. We have just completed the mounting of our small collection of these and were surprised to find that we had accumulated some 150 different varieties.

One must thank the post card collecting craze of 1900-1910 for making so many of these beautiful cards available to today's collectors,—otherwise most of them would not have been saved.

These cards are also a good source of cancellations and early machine, flags, territorial, railroad, as well as an occasional squared circle, sunburst crown, military and steamboat cancels may be found.

* * *

#563—THE 10¢ 1932 POSTAGE DUE PART-PERFORATE

This second issue postage due 10¢ value, part-perforate (imperf. horizontally), is a scarce item. According to Jephcott, only one sheet of 100 were so issued, and Holmes lists this at $75 the pair.

CANADA

Rare Buttonville "Paid" Cachet—£50

The stamps and covers described here are another selection from the exceedingly fine collection of Canadian stamps which we have just purchased from an eminent collector. This collection also contains many proofs, including the rarities. All inquiries should be addressed to our Sales Director, Mr. A. C. Andrews, Stanley Gibbons Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.2.

1855

10d. bright blue, thin wove paper, S.G.20 used. Very wide margins. £80

10d. blue, S.G.20aa used, showing major re-entry. **Exceedingly fine** £175

10d. Prussian blue, on medium wove paper, S.G. 20c, very fine used. Very large margins £95

1857

10d. blue, S.G.21 used. **Superb in every detail.** Three Rivers Cancellation. Stamp re-entered. £150

10d. blue, S G.21 used on cover. Legislative Assembly Cachet. Very fine and rare. £150

7½d. deep yellow-green, S.G.22a used. Exceedingly fine. £180

7½d. deep yellow-green, S.G 22a used on cover to England. Wonderful margins. £275

½d. deep rose, on stout hard paper, S.G.23 used. Light cancellation and **superb** in every way. £30

½d. deep rose, on stout hard paper, S G.23 used on piece, showing the **rare Buttonville "Paid" Cachet** (see illustration) £50

½d. deep rose, on vertical thin soft ribbed paper, S.G.24a used. **Exceedingly fine** £100

1858-59

½d. lilac-rose, perf. 11¾, S.G.25a used at DUNDAS. Very fine £45

3d. red, perf. 11¾, S.G.26 used on cover to Kingston. **Superb** £75

6d. brownish-grey, perf. 11¾, S.G.27 mint £300

6d. slate-violet S.G.27a, perf. 11¾, used on cover. £250

6d slate-violet, perf. 11¾, S.G.27a used. Very fine. £90

1859

1 c. deep rose, S.G.30. Rare in mint block of 4, very well centred. £50

1 c. deep rose, S.G.30a, imperf. mint horizontal pair £150

1 c. deep rose. Strip of 3 and two singles on Reg. cover with 10 c. deep red-purple, prepaying the double rate and single registration. **Exceedingly rare** £125

5 c. deep red. S.G.32a used. Major re-entry. Very fine. £50

10 c. black-brown, S G.33 used. Very fine. £75

10 c. purple, S.G.34 used on cover to Wisconsin. Very fine. £15

5 c. perf. 12 "Rock in Waterfall", very fine example of this rarity used on cover. £40

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Unfortunately almost every copy of this variety comes in badly centred condition, the vertical perforations cutting into the design. For a long time we believed that the entire sheet must have been in this condition. However we recently obtained a block of eight, the lower block of 4 of which is superbly centred. It would appear that the vertical perfs. starting at the top are touching or cutting the left margin of the stamps. As this row of perforations proceeds towards the bottom of the sheet the perfs shift to the left, and at the bottom are cutting badly into the right margin of the stamps. Meanwhile in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th rows (horiz.) counting from the top, there are apparently some copies which are well centred.

* * *

#564—NEW TYPE N.S. LIQUOR SEAL

The long familiar small blue Liquor Commission seal of Nova Scotia has been replaced with a new issue. The former seal was approx. 125mm. by 10mm. and carried a control no., usually in green, but in some instances in red.

The new seal is approximately the same size, 123mm. by 11½mm. and is printed in green with a red control no. The new seal is of an entirely new design.

* * *

#565—SMALL QUEEN PERFORATION FREAKS

One page in our rather limiteed collection of Small Queen's issues that never fails to evoke interest is the page of Double Perforation varieties. Here we have a number of singles, a few strips and pairs, and one block, all showing double rows of perforations on one or two sides. These are of course most frequently seen on the 3¢, and to some extent on the ½¢ and 1¢ values. Examples on other values are quite rare.

It appears that the double rows of perforations are most frequently found in the horizontal rows on the 1¢ and 3¢ stamps, but in the vertical rows on the ½¢. None is common.

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196	138	105/-	$14.70
200a	139a	£14	$39.20
201-12	140-51	95/-	$13.30
ditto used		117/6	$16.45
211	150	£2	$ 5.60
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The Postal History and Stamps of Gibraltar

By W. O. Buchanan (RPSC 4464)

The history of the "Rock" goes back over many centuries. When successive adventurers began to explore their one known sea from the civilizations of the eastern Mediterrean, the "Rock" marked the end of the world. The Greeks who were timid sailors, believed that Lethe, the waters of forgetfulness, lay beyond it, but the bolder Phœnicians pushed past the gate of the world. First they founded Carthage in North Africa, then passed the Straits and extended a westerly web of colonies and trading bases. The empire of Carthage then clashed with the empire of Rome and a Carthaginian fleet crushed the Roman squadrons defending the Bay of Gibraltar, and under cover of the battle, an expeditionary force beat its way ashore. The uninhabited "Rock" was at that time called Galpe, one of the pillars of Hercules.

A century-long foray ended in Carthaginian collapse and the returning Romans established a trading Colony. However, their decaying empire was shortly overrun from the east by the Vandals marching from Germany. The province of Andalusia in Spain still bears their name. In turn, they were challenged by the Goths and in the beginning of the fifth century A.D. they evacuated Europe and embarked for North Africa. On the 30th of April, 771, a mixed force of Arabs and Berbers led by the Berber Tariq disembarked on the "Rock", which ever since has borne the general's name, Mount Tariq, Jebel Tariq, which has now become Gibraltar. After defeating the Goths, the Moorish armies poured into Spain through Gibraltar. The "Rock" now became a fortress and the anchorage became a port.

During the next five hundred years the Moslem kingdoms were gradually reduced until the only remaining Moorish territory of Granada. It took two hundred more years to die, and during the struggle to extinguish it, the city of Gibraltar, never seriously besieged previously since its foundation, changed hands eight times. At one of the Christian sieges of Algeciras, in 1342, the Rock of Gibraltar reflected the flash and roar of the first gunpowder used in Western warfare. At length, on Saint Bernard's Day, the 20th August, 1462, the Duke of Medina Sidonia and the Duke of Cadiz marched into Gibraltar side by side and their standards were hoisted simultaneously. In August 1492, the same month that Christopher Columbus set sail towards the Canaries, Gibraltar was claimed from the Duke of Medina Sidonia by the Spanish Crown and eventually ceded to Ferdinand and Isabella. England and Spain were at war in 1655 and

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Cromwell wrote to Blake, his general-at-sea, who was already in the Mediterranean, seriously suggesting the capture of Gibraltar. However, the idea was not long pursued.

During the war of the Spanish Succession, in August 1704, a combined fleet of Dutch and English ships under the command of Sir George Rooke captured Gibraltar. The French and Spanish besieged the "Rock" in 1704 and 1705 without success. By a decree in 1706 of Queen Anne, Gibraltar became a free port. Spain besieged the "Rock" again in 1726 but this siege was raised by the end of May 1727. The "Rock" became a regular naval station in 1766. With the advent of the War of American Independence in 1776, the threat of attack on Gibraltar was strong. From the outset of the trouble in America, France and Spain had given secret aid to the rebels. General George Eliott, who was later to become the symbol of Gibraltar's endurance, was dispatched from England to become Governor in 1777. France declared open war on Britain in 1778 and from that time to 1783 there were fourteen recorded sieges of the "Rock".

In the wars against Napoleon some expeditions against the French were launched from Gibraltar but the "Rock" itself was never under siege again. It has held out into its third century under the British flag. For years during the Napoleonic conflict and in World War II it was the only point in continental Europe where the Union Jack still flew. In later struggles it strengthened the arms of Britain and her allies as supply depot, defence base and springboard of attack. "Britain's Gibraltar", said General Eisenhower, "made possible the invasion of North-West Africa". Within months the "Rock" was launching paratroop air transports at the rate of two a minute for the following invasion of southern France. Later it became a NATO base, its future linked in the chain forged against Russia.

The total area of this rocky promotory is 2¼ square miles. The present population is approximately 25,000 made up of 19,000 Gibraltarians, 3,200 United Kingdom citizens in the service of the Crown, and 2,400 Spaniards. Almost 10,000 workers from Spain come across the border every day to work in the port city, which handles 5000/6000 ships a year, the majority of whom call for oil, coal and repairs. Gibraltar has no regular export trade of any great significance. There is , however, a steady flow of exports of consumer goods purchased by the 10,000 Spanish workers, and by merchant seamen. Shore leave granted to the crews of ships of the Royal Navy and of foreign men-of-war, which call at the port periodically during the year, also increases the volume of these exports. There is no land suitable for agriculture and animal husbandry, and no forest, fisheries or other natural resources. There is no industrial production, apart from activities to satisfy purely domestic needs, but plans are afoot to establish a sardine and olive canneries for export purposes.

POSTAL HISTORY

Very little has been written about the postal history of Gibraltar and no complete handbook is available for the specialist. The first postage stamps expressly designated for use in Gibraltar were put on sale there on January 1st, 1886. Previous to that date, British stamps were in use, and can be distinguished by the Gibraltar postmark "G" and "A26". In the 75 years since that

date, the colony has issued less than 200 stamps and therein lies one of its chief charms to the true philatelist—a variety of issues all really necessary and controlled with absolute honesty in the strict philatelic sense of the term. Moreover, two of these issues consisted of surcharges and these too were necessary, while the three errors known, one of which provides the great rarity of the

colony, are all absolutely free from suspicion.

The Colony has kept jealously to its own particular designs while also following the loyal and classical custom of using the sovereign's head. Moreover, while the Queen's heads were tasteful and dignified, it will not be disputed that the King's heads, especially the long values, are among the handsomest

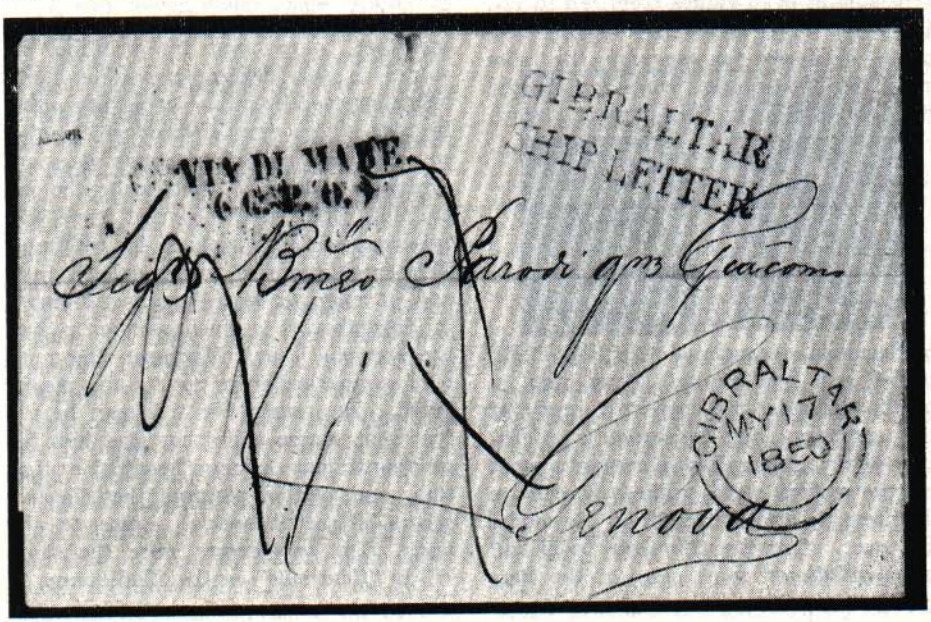
stamps in the world. The first Gibraltar postage stamps replaced the unsurcharged British stamps then in use and consisted of even values from ½d to 1/-. Owing either to delay in preparing new plates or desire for economy, the issue consisted of a special printing from the plates used for the then current stamps

of Bermuda, overprinted "GIBRALTAR" in tall sans-serif capitals, 3mm high, in black. In order to prevent forgery of the surcharge and consequently confusion of the Crown Colony accounts, most of the values were printed in colours different to those current in Bermuda. However, after the Gibraltar issue had been withdrawn some more of the Bermuda stamps were then issued in the same, or approximately the same, colours as had been used for the overprinted stamps. During the year 1886 special plates were prepared and in December of that year the overprinted stamps were withdrawn and the new issue put on sale. The set consisted of seven values, of which the ½d, 1d, and the 2½d had a special design for each, while the remainder of the values employed the design that was invariably used afterwards for all values of all Queen's head issues. The same plates, therefore, were used for printing all values in this design, the value itself being inserted by means of a duty plate. In 1889 it was decided to adopt Spanish currency and new duty plates were accordingly ordered. Meanwhile the remaining stock of the current issue was surchargeed with values in céntimos. This surcharge was put on sale in July, and, strange to say, though withdrawn in November, it is much commoner than the previous issue. Moreover, the numbers surcharged were not by any means large. One reason for this may be the fact that stamp collecting was just beginning to make general headway at that time, and another perhaps, that the two errors attracted special notice to the issue. The two errors were the short "I" in "Céntimos" on the 32nd stamp on

each pane, and the broken "N" on the 59th stamp of the "25 céntimos" surcharge. As the issue was only current for four months good used copies are worth looking for.

In November 1889, the stamps with the value in Spanish currency were put on sale. This is the commonest of all early Gibraltar issues as most values were current until 1898. We now come to the famous "no value" error of this issue catalogued by Stanley Gibbons at £350. This perhaps is the rarest type of error known, and the more remarkable occurring in the handiwork of one of the most famous stamp printing firms in the world, Messrs De La Rue. It is believed that one, or most two sheets, were discovered in the Gibraltar Post Office among the first printing that arrived in 1889 ,and these were placed in the bottom of the safe underneath the sound sheets of 10 céntimos stamps, which value they were intended to represent. When the stock of the first printing ran low these sheets reached the counter unnoticed with the batch from the safe, and so came on sale. The whole were bought up by a local tobaconist, who approached London dealers. They were at first sceptical, but were finally convinced. The stamps were offered at £3 each.

In 1898 the Spanish-American War caused such depreciation in the currency of Spain that it was decided to revert to English currency. This issue, which is the last of the Queen's heads was current until 1905, when the first King Edward stamps were issued. This issue attracted much attention owing to the beauty and dignity of its design. The higher values in particular are said to have the finest of all King's heads. The watermark of this issue was the single Crown CA and the same paper was used for all values so that in the large stamps parts of several watermarks appear in



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"We cannot buy with gold the old associations"

vertical lines. Each value was replaced as stock ran out by the series on Multiple Crown CA paper in the same colours, except the 8/-.

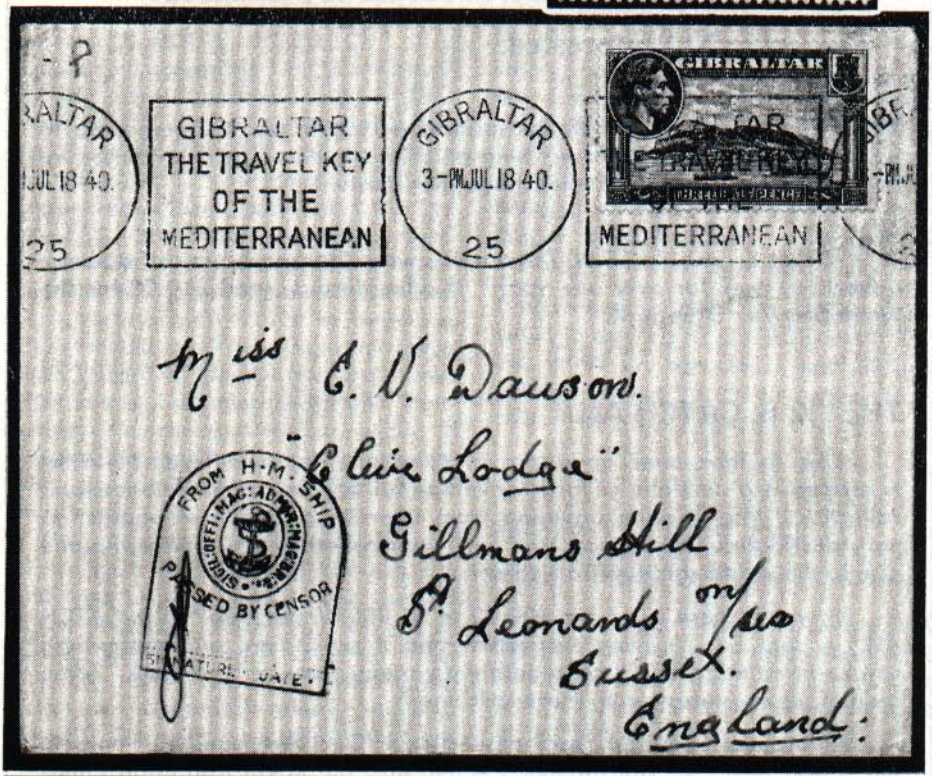
Gibraltar was one of the countries used for experimenting with chalky paper and in the 1904-07 issues a number of values were issued on this type of paper. In 1907 the Crown Agents decided to standardise the colours used for the different values of the Crown Colony

stamps and, as a result, this necessitated the alteration in Gibraltar of the colour in all values except the one pound.

The King George's head issue appeared in 1912 and certain values were in use until 1938 when the George VI issue appeared. In 1931 a four value issue with the King's head and a view of the "Rock" appeared. In 1935 it was the regular Jubilee Issue and in 1937 the Coronation Issue. The King George VI

issue was current for 15 years until 1953 when the first Queen Elizabeth issue appeared and was notable for the various perforations varieties, some of which are quite scarce. For example the 2d

perf. 13½ watermarked sideways is catalogued at £40 for a mint copy. A "New Constitution" overprint appeared on four values in 1950, and we should not forget the Victory, Silver Wedding, U.P.U., Coronation and Royal Visit issues which came out between 1946 and 1956. As recently as October of last year a second Queen Elizabeth issue appeared with all values photogravure printed except the £1 value.



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CANADA

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2. **Interested in starting a collection?**
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• 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 have 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.

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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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THE LONDON LETTER

By ROBSON LOWE (R.P.S.C. 7400)

Every so often the true philatelist has a violent love affair with a postage stamp, usually prompted by a problem which he fancies that he could solve. Donald Patton started me on the downward path and Elliott Perry and William Steele pushed me into the mire. You have all heard of Philadephia and "Blood's Despatch service" which issued its "striding messenger" stamps nearly 120 year ago. There are discoveries to be made about these stamps but I have only scraped together a few genuine copies—certainly not enough to start a philatelic affair.

RUDDYGORE

The first of my new sweethearts is printed in bronze on black and is inscribed "BLOOD'S DESPATCH". At first it had the words "FOST OFFICE" in the centre (a primitive stamp in Mauritius was similarly inscribed) but this was changed to "PAID" and subsequently to "One Cent". In Scott's catalogue these stamps are numbered L17, L12, and L13. Mr. Steele provided a photograph of four panes of L13 and it was not long before we discovered that each pane of twenty-five (5 x 5) comprised five vertical rows of the same type. Each "One Cent" in the twenty-five was different so that plating became interesting. Comparing the four panes, it became apparent that certain constant flaws distinguished pane A from pane B and so on.

Then I made a lucky mistake and picked up a few copies of L17 and L12 and tried to plate them on the sheet of L13 and THEY DID! Now I want to buy or borrow **covers** to prove my order (17, 12, 13) is the right chronological arrangement, **multiple pieces,** to check whether four panes is a whole sheet, and singles of 17 and 12 to check the retouches.

THE OTHER CIRCE

Contemporaneously or shortly afterwards, the same firm issued stamps inscribed "BLOOD'S PENNY POST PHILAD'A" which were issued in four different colours as follows — bronze on black (L16), blue and pink on bluish (L15), bronze on blue (unlisted), and bronze on lilac (L14). The late Caspary had a pane of twenty-five of L15,—definitely from the lower right corner of the sheet and another of L14 which I think comes from the upper right. I have a block of L15 from the lower left of the sheet and a block of twenty-three which I believe would prove to come from the upper left. Probably the stamps were printed in sheets of one hundred made up from four panes of twenty-five. Each multiple piece plates. There is definite evidence of retouching in two stages, on the original stone and, in some positions, on individual transfers.

More buying and borrowing needed—dated covers (L.14 my earliest 27. Oct. 55., latest 29. Apr. 1861) and multiple pieces. Cannot one of you cure me of this Bloodstained urge?

* * *

MORE DETAILS ON MRS. LEE'S DEATH

We now have a few details regarding the terrible tragedy which struck our member George Lee, of Bernardsville, N.J. when Mrs. Lee was burnt to death in her bedroom.

In spite of many attempts by George and his son John, the door of Mrs. Lee's room could not be forced until it was too late. By then, the whole house, a very large one, was a raging inferno and George and his son barely escaped in time.

The house, one of the most beautiful homes in New Jersey, was completely gutted and two firemen were injured.

The numerous friends George Lee has in Canada deeply sympathize with him in this cruel quirk of fate.

Wellington J. Ramsey, II
No. 7293 of the "Royal"
Post Office Box 876
Bristol, Connecticut

To Members of the "Royal"
and Philatelist Readers:

- Since January '61, through advertising in the PHILATELIST and with the help of Philatelic friends in the "Royal", I have been able to locate and purchase (16) elusive Plate Blocks of Canadian issues.

- This full-page space is for a two-fold purpose: First, to thank those who answered my previous advertisements, and secondly, to list other Canadian Plate Blocks I need to round out my collection, as follows:

WANTED

Block of	Scott No.	Plate No.	UL	UR	LL	LR
(20)	144	A-1		X		
(10)	155	A-1		X		
(10)	156	A-1	X			
(10)	157	A-2		X		
(10)	157	A-3	X			
(10)	159	A-1	UPPER POSITION			
(4)	163	8			X	
(4)	164	5			X	
(4)	164	6			X	
(4)	176	1			X	
(4)	190	2	X		X	
(4)	190	3	X		X	
(20)	218	4	X			X
(20)	219	5		X		
(10)	224	2				X

(4) **Blank corner blocks of 198-UR; 200-UL; 200-LL and 201-LR.**

R.P.S.C. 7293 B.N.A.P.S. 1699 A.P.S. 27721

WANT LIST SENT UPON REQUEST

THE MAIL BAG

A MAN OF IDEAS

Sir:—I attended the Annual Meeting at North Hatley and must say I enjoyed the occasion very much. I resided in Winnipeg for 16 years and these meetings have always been a little beyond my reach.

I was most interested in your remarks re CP and news. I wrote a long time ago about this and suggested that one aspect could be much better covered than is now the case. My suggestion is more information about "Know How". A small article appears now and again and is never repeated. I think that the older we get, the more we forget that every five years there is a new generation that may never have seen the articles which may be useful to them. Therefore there could be a repeat performance of good "Know How" articles for the benefit of newcomers.

For myself I would like to see a couple of good pars. on how to soak off stamps in quantity. I have read several articles and tried the suggestions therein but they have not turned out too good. I have about 10 lbs. of stamps I want to get off paper.

There are many other things we do not find out too easily, such as:

- Ideas for keeping duplicates
- Ideas for writing up and mounting in albums.
- Ideas for people who do not have skill at hand lettering, for writing up a collection.
- Opinions by experts to help juniors on stamp condition.
- Any odds and ends that have been learned as a result of serious mistakes.
- Means of identifying hard-to-catague stamps.

A good title for a "Know How" column would be "This Is How I Did It". A column like this gets wonderful results in **The American Rifleman.**

J. W. HOULDEN,
Beaconsfield, P.Q. RPSC 5328

PERFORATION ODDITY

Sir:—In May-June 1961 issue of CP., p. 221, you printed a photo of above, sent by member Murray Woodman, of Dixville, Que.

Would it be possible to ask readers if such another oddity is in existence or anyone having knowledge of a similar error, particularly this issue.

I am the proud owner of the oddity, also hold a properly completed certificate of purchase, thereby with absolute proof of actual purchase from a Canada Post Office.

C. W. ADAMS,
Coaticook, P.Q. RPSC 7496

* * *

TOO MANY CANCELLATIONS?

Sir:—Please don't misinterpret me, for I also commend the Editor and Contributors for the wonderful job they are doing. However, this does not mean that I wholeheartedly endorse all the

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facets and policies of the publication nor does it mean that CP is above criticism. The day that we, the people of free nations, become so lethargic that we no longer deem it necessary to raise our voice in protest, then we are foregoing one of our basic responsibilities, and should that sad state of affairs ever exist, we shall have more food for thought than a controversy regarding the distinction between philatelists and stamp collectors.

Since our hobby encompasses such a wide range of possibilities, it is natural that each person will choose a field which will give him the greatest personal satisfaction and pleasure. And these people should receive their due. I agree with Topicalist's statement that " . . . each publication must decide on what type of collectors it will woo . . .", so CP should try to cater to a wider variety of philatelic interests (and thus retain its membership) or become a specialized organ.

I feel that the average collector enjoys reading about stamps, their use and history, regardless of whether they are their "favourites" or not, but to read page after page of cancellations topics is a discomfort.

I do not belittle the collecting habits of others, but I do maintain that CP is leaning too heavily to cancellation articles, and in so doing, not serving Mr. Average Member.

A. PATERSON,
Eldorado, Sask. RPSC 7243

* * *

LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT

Sir:—I take this means to compliment your Editor for the editorial on pp. 273, 274 & 298 of the current September-October issue of **The Canadian Philatelist**. I refer especially to the reference to "provincialism". Through the years I have collected stamps of the US, Canada, Newfoundland and Australia, and I have had the utmost pleasure from collecting the plate blocks of the Dominion of Canada.

To make my point, I refer to an experience I had a few years ago, after writing to an advanced collector of Canada, sending him my want list. The reply I received from this chap from Canada went something like this: "How could you, a foreigner, have made such remarkable headway in collecting the plates of Canada?"

My reply was that I didn't consider myself a foreigner, but a first cousin, more or less, living just across the unguarded border between these two wonderful nations. So much for "provincialism".

Wellington J. RAMSAY, II,
Bristol, Conn. RPSC 7293

* * *

D.W.I. COVER ENQUIRY

Sir:—I recently found a cover which I am having trouble trying to find out if it is of any value and as I am rather isolated from other collectors, I would appreciate any comments on it.

This cover bears the following notation across the top "On Her Majesty's Service". It is addressed to the following, "To Master, British Schooner Muriel, Frederiksted Harbor, St. Croix. This cover has no Post Mark or stamp of any type on the front, but on the back of the cover is the British Consular Seal, Frederiksted.

I have found that the Schooner Muriel made a voyage to St. Croix, W.I. in 1888 or 1889 and have a customs entry slip from the Port of New York dated 16 April, 1889.

I will look forward to any help you may give me on this or if you know of any other person who might like to comment on it, please pass this letter on to them.

CHARLES L. FEERE,
Bear River, N.S. RPSC 7626

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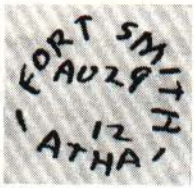
CANCEL FIND

Sir:—Enclosed find a check for membership in Royal C.P.S. of Canada. Put the extra cents in your small change box.

Am writing on unfinished sheet of my Postal History, as replacements as new data arrives makes older sheets just "samples." There is no profit in this, just a hobby that costs me maybe $2 a week for samples, postage, spoiled sheets, etc.



I can't travel, so was not at North Hatley.

The long search for a postmark with ATHA (for Athabaska) ended with Woodhall in England finding.

FRANK W. CAMPBELL,
Royal Oak, Michigan RPSC 7691

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Notes on the Stampless Covers of Canada

By J. Watson Yuile (RPSC 6652)

The following paper was presented at the Society's North Hatley Convention on May 12. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Yuile it was read by Edwin B. Pilgrim of Lennoxville.

In starting to write on this subject I find I have very little to guide me as in all the stamp literature I have referred to I can find no reference to stampless covers of Canada.

These covers on which I am about to write, must not be confused with pre-stamp covers which we have all seen and probably read articles thereon, as they are the only link with the post office from the founding by Benjamin Franklin down until the memorable April in 1851 when adhesive stamps were first issued in our country.

Now one of the first facts I wish to bring out is that the different rate markings you will notice on the covers are AFTER the issue of stamps had become a fact, and secondly to the best of my knowledge no cover was ever STAMPED with the amount (Paid or to be paid) before the issue of postage stamps.

The only markings you will find on pre-stamp covers is a "Paid" in some form and the rate or amount paid written on in ink. This may not be news to my readers but was certainly unknown to me and apparently to writers on the pre-stamp subject as I have read where they refer to the rate being stamped on the cover.

When first starting to gather together a small representative collection of these covers to supplement my stamps of the same period, I began to wonder why stamps were not used as stampless covers could be procured posted from cities such as Montreal, Quebec etc., where undoubtedly stamps were available at the time.

After asking some of my collector friends whom I thought might know and finding them apparently as much in the dark as I was, I decided it would be a case of referring to the different Postal Acts or Orders, beginning with the Order of March 14th 1851 down until the time when the payment by cash instead of postage stamps had come to an end.

In referring to the above mentioned Order, Par. I reads "From the above date all letters transmitted by post in Canada, with the exception of Packet letters to and from the United Kingdom, will be liable to a uniform rate of 3d. currency per ½ oz. for whatever distance conveyed. **Pre-payment will be optional** etc.

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You will see by the foregoing that that was the first Order doing away with the old rates of so much per mile or at least with a change in the rates every few miles as we judge distance.

The next information I was able to find referred to the accounting of letters pre-paid by cash also same pre-paid by stamps, was in the Post Office Order of April 21st 1851 from which I am extracting a few paragraphs bearing on our subject which may account for stampless covers being used at that time from offices which could have supplied stamps. "Any Post Master receiving stamps from this department will, by the next mail, acknowledge the receipt of the amount.

"At the expiration of each Quarter, and with his Quarterly Postage Accounts, he will render an account of stamps on a form which will be hereafter supplied. Charging himself thereon with any amount which remains on hand at the close of the proceeding Quarter and with the amounts received during the Quarter just ended, and crediting himself with the amount remaining on hand. The balance of the account so stated representing the amount of stamps he has sold or disposed of, the Post Master will add to the balance due on his Return for the same Quarter of Postages".

As you will see from the above preamble it was like the old Army game, more forms to fill out and more chances of not balancing their cash. Further on in the same P.O. Order there is the note. "Letters and Packets pre-paid by stamps **must** be entered in the Letter-Bill separately from other pre-paid letters and in like manner in the monthly sheets". At the time of the transfer of the P.O., a lengthy set of "Regulations and Instructions for the Government of the P.O. Department in Canada" was issued but the only item I wish to refer to is the instruction to Post Masters in the matter of marking pre-paid letters "If the Postage is paid in money when the letter is posted, stamp or write the word Paid against the postage rate and mark the rate in **Red Ink**; but if the letter is unpaid the rate is to be marked in **Black Ink**".

You will notice from the few covers exhibited that this rule was honoured in the breach more than in the observance; I might add that I have seen covers also in purple, green, brown etc., besides the conventional black and red.

After finding my authority for paying cash instead of affixing stamps to covers as we now do, I decided to try and find out what proportion of the mail was stamped and what proportion was paid in cash, this necessitated the checking of stamps sold and the number of letters carried, in this matter I will just take the one value of stamps used, namely the 3d. Beaver, as it was the domestic rate and most used. Of course the figures can only be very roughly approximated as some of our grandfathers may have used blocks of 8 or 10 of these stamps on one letter.

Year ending April 5th, 1852—248,620.
Year ending April 5th, 1853—163,000.
Year ending April 5th, 1854—240,700.
Year ending April 5th, 1855—355,000.
Year ending April 5th, 1856—368,700.
Year ending April 5th, 1857—587,900.
Year ending April 5th, 1858—717,200.
Nine Months of 1859—692,700.

INDIA

Used Abroad

We have an interesting stock of these cancellations including a number of very fine and rare items both on and off cover. ADEN (including Sub-Offices) BURMA — SOMALILAND — TIBET — NEPAL — MAHE — PERSIAN GULF.

Specialists in this field are advised to make sure that their names (with full details of interests) are on our books.

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Telephone: TEMple Bar 3379

In finding the number of letters transmitted I was able only to get the figures for the week preceding April 5th of the following years.

1851— 41,000.
1852— 71,726.
1853— 81,896. Week ending Mar. 31st.
1854— 98,350. Week ending Mar. 31st.
1855—116,671. Week ending Mar. 31st.

So that if we were to multiply these amounts by 52 we would get the approximate number of letters for the year. For example 1851, 2,132,000 and by 1855, 6,066,892.

All that can positively be deduced is that either the pre-payment of postage was not popular or the use of postage stamps was very restricted. I am rather inclined to believe that the first was the most likely as if at some future date any of you decide to pick up a few covers for your collections you will not find well marked paid covers easy to procure.

Of course one of the reasons that there are not more of these covers about is that they have never been collected to any extent, whereas stamps have been collected in this country from the early sixties. I might say in passing that the first stamp journal published on this continent and the second in the English language was published in Saint John, N.B.

To get back to the subject of stampless covers on which the rates of postage are impressed (Not Written). The different covers that may be found are roughly as follows:—½d., 1d., 3d., 6d., and 9d. (I do not know what rate the latter covers unless it is a triple domestic rate, but I have seen a cover so stamped).

After the discontinuation of the pence currency and the adoption of the decimal system in 1859 we still find the practice of paying postage in cash continued even in our principal cities and this custom was carried on right up until the time of Confederation when the practice was discouraged apparently by all large P.O.s as the sale of stamps had increased to such an extent that the extra forms etc. which had to be made out were more in the matter of routine than formerly and the stamp accounts were main returns instead of an extra task.

As is noticed from one cover dated 1871, even with the new Dominion a matter of four years old the custom died hard in some of the small out of the way post offices and was not really brought to a conclusion until the Post Office Act of 1875 which was passed on April 8th of that year and was referred to as "An Act to amend and consolidate the Statute Law for the regulation of Postal Service". Sect. 19 reads—"Letter rate of 3¢ per ½ oz. Such postage rate of 3¢ shall be pre-paid by postage stamp or stamps at the time of posting the letter. Otherwise such letter shall not be forwarded by post except that letters addressed to any place in Canada and on which one full rate of 3¢ has been prepaid shall be forwarded to their destination charged with double the amount of the postage thereon not so prepaid, which amount shall be collected on delivery.

The Act of 1875 wrote Finis to the paid stampless cover and brought to an end to what I consider a very interesting sideline in the collecting of early Canadian stamps and I only regret that I am unable to show you more of the interesting covers with markings especially in the cent (class or issue). The cent markings have been noted by me as follows:—3c., 6c., 7c., 10c., 14c. and 21c.

I wish to thank you all for your indulgence in reading this paper and only hope some of you follow up this subject so that we will be able to throw more light on it at some future date.

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This Is How I Did It

By J. W. HOULDEN

R.P.S.C. 5328

Recording Stamps

I contribute a small "KNOW HOW" idea that I use myself. Reproduced is a page which fits a "Leafax" loose-leaf binder, which fits neatly into the pocket. I had a draftsman friend draw it up for me and then reduced it to fit the binder, 3¾" x 6¾".

The page shown has been filled in as an example. There are many variations of personal codes which can be devised.

This makes a quick reference of my collection in case I want to know what I need or to take advantage of a bargain. The "X" means that I have a copy of the stamp and I try for a mint copy or vice-versa. If I circle the number, this means it is a poor copy, to be replaced. The "value" can be the price paid, cat. value or whatever desired. I collect coils in pairs, so mark the item "coil" for identification. For Commonwealth stamps I insert both cat. numbers for ready cross reference.

I find this method most useful and it permits me to have a want list handy at all times. The code symbols I use, such as "X" and "O", are done in light pencil so that they can be easily erased when corrected.

I hope this small idea will be of help to my fellow collectors.

* * *

U.S.A. COUNTRY _____

GIBBON'S CAT. NO.	SCOTT'S CAT. NO.	STAMP DENOM.	MINT USED	CAT. VAL.	GIBBON'S CAT. NO.	SCO CAT.
	740	1¢	M	04		
	741	2	M	06		
	742	3	M	10		
	743	4	M	14		
	744	5	M	15		
	745	6	M	35		
	746	7	M	22		
	747	8	M	45		
	748	9	U	35		
X	749	10	U	60		
	752	3¢	(U)	08		
	753	3				
	754	3	M	15		
	755	3	M	15		
	756	1				
	757	2				
	758	3	U	19		
(Coil)	848	1	U	08		
(")	849	1½	M	12		
(")	850	2				
(")	851	3				

O - Means Poor Copy
Coil - Means "Need 2 Copies
Value - Can be Catalogue or Purchase price
X - Means "Get a Mint Copy if one comes along

FAROE ISLANDS .... From P. 335

* Formerly spelled Strender. Closed 1908, reopened 1918 with the æ (dipthong) spelling.

All brevsamlingssteder in the Faroes now are administered by the Thorshavn postoffice. All their postmarks now show "Pr. Thorshavn" below, except Kirke (Fuglo), Norddeble, Svino and Viderejde, which show "Klassvig Fœroerne"; Kvalbo, showing "Transgisvaag"; and Porkere and Sumbo, showing "Vaag". Recently the spelling "aa" has been replaced by a).

(continued)

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HARRIS 1st 1962 CATALOGUE

U.S. & B.N.A.

The First 1962 edition of Harris' catalogue of US, US Possessions and BNA is now on the market and, as usual, contains up-to-the-minute changes in prices.

The catalogue contains many attractive features, such as the special Americana section, which shows many stamps from all over the world which have honoured the United States.

Included also in the catalogue are the stamps of the United Nations.

In Canada, we note the 5¢ Quebec (#99) is now priced at $2.95 while the 1912 1¢ coil, P. 8 hor. (#123) is now quoted at $8.50. Most Special Deliveries, Postage Dues and Officials, as also the Plate Blocks, show increases.

A very handy catalogue indeed, well worth having in any collector's library. Order from **H. E. Harris & Co., Catalog Dept., Boston 17, Mass, U.S.A. Price 35¢ Post-free, to any point in Canada and U.S.A.**

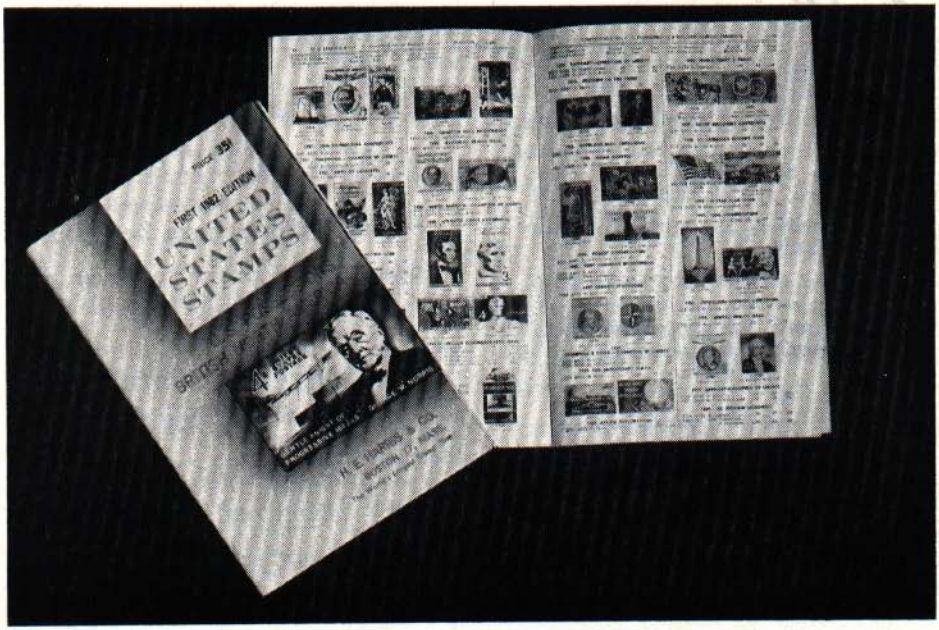
The R.P.O. Corner

By T. P. G. SHAW (RPSC 3177)

The Wandering Mail Clerk

A curious usage has come to light. In a number of western runs, the termini are omitted on what appears to be a rubber stamp for facing slip use. The termini are written-in in ink. Now comes the curious thing; the clerk's name on these runs is always Wakelin.

How did he get around to so many different runs? Was he used as emergency replacement during vacations or sickness? If anyone has samples of these cancellations Serial Nos. W-4C, W-26C, W-132A, I would be glad if they would drop me a card giving the Serial No. and complete date. I shall report a tabulation of these at a later date, so we may see if the reasons suggested above are possible. Perhaps a reader can give the true explanation.



THE STAMP MARKET

We reproduce below an editorial which appeared in **Stamp Collecting** of the 15th September and refers to an article published in **The London Philatelist.** We are sure it will give many of our readers furiously to think.

The impossible has happened The current issue of 'The London Philatelist' has devoted its first editorial page to an article entitled "The Stamp Market". The heading alone gave us a jolt and the author, whose identity is thinly disguised as "C.J." (who remarks, in passing, that his own business in cattle), opens up with the statement that he is fully aware that this subject is "taboo" but goes on to say that in these competitive days no specialist can form collections of stamps as stamps without relying on the trade. For this reason, "C.J." felt it proper, and perhaps needful, for an amateur to discuss the professional side.

From that starting point, the writer presents skilfully the evolution of both collecting and dealing over the past 40 years. In the 1920s, it appears, "scarcely anyone was crazy enough to want covers; mint copies were most sought for". Then comes the statement that "most certainly, the modern habit of hogging the market had not developed". Knowing "C.J." to be a postal historian, it is understandable that he found from the mid-1920s onwards that "the situation then became generally bedevilled by what the true philatelist would describe as side-issues . . . such matters as cancellations for instance". Until then, the knowledgeable man could pick up rarities unrecognised by either the professionals or his fellow amateurs. They were the rarities which had gone unrecognised because their rarity was due, perhaps, to a cancellation and not because the items were, in themselves, rare stamps. Nowadays, contends "C.J.", hunting for the unappreciated rarity has become big business. This is thought to be due to the fact that many fine and rare normal stamps have become increasingly scarce, with a result that the spotlight is now on cancellations for their own sake.

The backbone of the hobby There follows an interesting approach to the question of what happens when top-ranking specialised collections come on to the market. When these are broken up it means that specialists can obtain material for which they may have waited a very long time—but they have to pay the price. It is maintained in the article that there are still plenty of wealthy collectors who are prepared to pay whatever is necessary but this is not helpful to the large body of collectors whose individual purchasing power is more limited. "C.J." estimates that for every competent philatelist of moderate means who was active in 1921 there are at least 20 such philatelists today, and it is they who are the backbone of the hobby. It is they who have given philately the status it now enjoys.

It is the existence of this large hard core of specialist collectors which will enable philatelists to stand firm against the fringe of speculators and those who specialise in making beginners "helpless victims of a monstrous and wicked racket, worked world-wide and extracting millions' worth in all currencies from these innocents". This is another way of saying that there are far too many gaudy new issues being churned out for mass sale to uncomprehending collectors, particularly juniors. The contributor to 'The London Philatelist' goes so far as to say "if this gets worse the situation may collect enough explosive to shake the foundations of philately".

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CALEDONIA — ONTARIO

Many Price Changes in Scott

Once again this is "catalogue time" and the bible of North American collectors, Scott's, is out. Both parts I and II are on the market at time of writing (end of September).

Part I shows a tremendous number of changes, well over 22,000. In Commonwealth alone, there are over 10,000, the largest number of them being in Canada, 817.

While the classical issues have received moderate - to - liberal increases, many sport sets and other topicals continue their upward trend. Demand in 19th Century B.W.I. is strong and reflected in a large number of increases.

Many perforation and watermark varieties in Commonwealth stamps are now listed. We note imperforate pairs of the Canada Quebec Tercentenary are now listed as a minor variety at $60.

Price changes in Latin America are relatively minor but we note Honduras C12, the famous "Black Honduras" has jumped from $17,500 to $30,000. At that, it is probably underpriced!

Most Latin America changes have occurred in Venezuela, where many of the Airs show substantial increases, the whole of the Arms issues keeping their end up quite well.

One great change the new administration of Scott's is showing is the appearance of each part right on the dot as regards publication date.

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With The Auctions

In the last 10 months Harmer, Rooke & Co., Inc., has sold three copies of the U.S. 24¢ airmail invert for a total of $25,450.

Recently the Fifth Avenue auction house sold the 24¢ from position 14, a stamp of brilliant color, to a New Jersey collector by private sale. The price was $9,000.

The "Dr. Cole copy," position 32, went to a New York dealer for $7,250, despite a diagonal crease, in the May 10 auction. It had previously changed hands at $4,500.

The T. Charlton Henry copy, which is position 94 and has the sheet margin at bottom, brought $9,200 in the sale of last Dec. 16. This sum, then a record, was paid by a New England collector.

H. R. HARMER, LTD., LONDON

Following a near record season during which over £500,000 was realised at Auction and by Private Treaty, the H. R. Harmer 45th Auction Season commenced in New Bond Street, London with a 3-day sale on September 18.

This Sale brought £13,964 with 200 buyers sharing the 800 lots. A world rarity, the Straits Settlements 1906 $500, sold for the American owner at £3,100, a new record for this stamp, in the September 25, 26 sale which realised £13,650.

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CHAPTER NEWS

● **BRANTFORD**

We note that Bill Stanley has been elected President of the Brantford S.C. while J. H. Moore, R.R. #6, Brantford, Ont., remains Secretary.

The Club Bulletin, THE PHILY is as bright as ever and a credit to the Club. An interesting item we cull from the last number is that the Tiverton P.O., Ont. has some very ancient fixtures. Even the postmaster looks as ancient! But he is a very obliging and co-operative gentleman!

Carry on the good work, Brantford!

● **VANCOUVER**

The British Columbia P.S. is asking for donations of philatelic literature, magazines, etc., for the Vancouver Public Library (one of the finest buildings of its kind we have ever seen). Communicate with member H. M. Daggett, 4068 West 37 Ave., Vancouver 13, B.C.

Our Vancouver friends seem to be heading for a fine season, judging from their last Bulletin.

We note that our good friend Bury Binks is giving a talk on his fabulous colletcion of Small Queens. What about a fine article on the same subject for CP, Bury?

● **MONTREAL**

J. E. Pickering is the new President of the Westmount S.C. and Wayne L. Bungay is the secretary, Victoria Hall, Westmount, P.Q. We remember Wayne when he was the President of the Junior Section of the Club a few years ago, tangible evidence that Junior sections ARE of use!

Hope to enjoy an evening with you in the not too distant future, Westmount!

ADMIRALS ..... From P. 328

3 cent stamps with "2 cent" in one line, Scott 139. The surcharging was not successful and the majority of the stamps used had to be destroyed. The Canadian Bank Note Co. was then instructed to surcharge the balance of the stock. They used a two-line surcharge, Scott 140. This attempt was equally unsuccessful and most of the stamps were destroyed. In the case of both printings, the acceptable stamps were placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency but were never on sale through the Post Offices.

GROUP 8.—1931 EMERGENCY ISSUE

Following the reduction in the Domestic letter rate in 1926 there was little demand for a 3 cent stamp. As a result, when the British-American Bank Note Co. took over the printing contract in 1930, they did not include a 3 cent value in the new series of stamps, the Scroll issue, which was issued later that year. In 1931, a change in postal rates again created a demand for a 3 cent stamp. There was available a reserve stock of the 3 cent carmine of the Admiral series which although still in sheet form, had only been perforated vertically as the stamps had been intended to be used as coils. The Canadian Bank Note Co. completed the horizontal perforating and this stamp, perforated 12 x 8, Scott 184, was issued on 24th June 1931. It was replaced on 13th July of the same year when the 3 cent value of the Scroll design was issued.

The fore-going has been an attempt to bring the Admiral issue to life and to improve upon the normal presentation of a straight run of stamps, in order of value, but without logical grouping.

In a following article the more important types and printing varieties will be explained and at the conclusion of that article, a check list of the Admiral issue will be presented in the form explained above.

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DORIAN'S DELIGHT? To find you a cover or two to enhance your collection, or to share your covers—only problems. Any country. Correspondence a pleasure. ANNE DORIAN, 57 Teignmouth Road, London, N.W. 2, England.

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B4	9.10	B20-21	.25
B5	3.00	B22-23	.12
B6	2.15	B24-25	.10
B7	1.75	B26-27	.10
B8	.50	B28-29	.09
B9-10	.20	B30-31	.09
B11	.40	B32-33	.08
B12	.40	B34-35	.09
B13	.75	B36-37	.11

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6	8	1/—, very fine used	$35.

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F. W. COLLINS

STOBOROUGH CROFT, ST. CROSS, WINCHESTER, ENGLAND

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.

Anderson, Walter F. (12), Ottawa
Adams, Allan J., Port Credit
Allin, Miss Audrey, St. Lambert
Armstrong, J. A., Port Arthur
Balassa, Frank, Montreal
Beauregard, Mrs. M. J., North Surrey
Banfield, Arnold (2), Oakville
Baugild, Collins (3), Halifax
Baulch, B. L., Port Credit
Baxted, George (7), London,
Bayley, Colin H., Ottawa
Beauregard, Mrs. M. J., North Surrey
Bedard, W. L., Detroit,
Beddoe, Walter (4), Ottawa
Bolton, G. C. (2), Edmonton
Boudignon, R., Sudbury
Burns, G. C., Nelson, B.C.
Bowie, L. G., Ambler, Pa.
Boyd, Dr. N. O. (4), Windsor
Campbell, E. F., Montreal
Campbell, James E., Edmonton
Caron, Mrs. Lola, Sherbrooke
Celestino, J., Windsor
Chapman, Dr. C. H., Lethbridge
Charron, J. J., Greenfield Park
Christensen, A. H., (21), North Hatley
Christensen, E. J. (6), Edmonton
Colley, T. G., Guelph
Cook, Alfred P., Ithaca
Davidge, A. V., Toronto
Eardley-Wilmot, V. A., Victoria
Gauthier, Henri (5), Ottawa
Geldert, Dr. G. M. (16), Ottawa
Gillrie, Mrs. A. P., Kitchener
Girard, Albert A., Windsor
Glenday, C. Gordon, Lachine
Godfrey, J. E., Nobel
Greenwood, H. O., Kamloops
Griffith, William, Montreal
Gyorfi, Dr. A. W. (3), Sydney
Hartney, H. M., Calgary
Hirsch, Willie, Prescott
Hoodless, Fred., Kitchener
Horn, C. E., Worthington, Ohio
Jackson, R. F., Sherbrooke
Karpoff, Boris S. (2), Disraeli
Kelson, Aubrey (2), Saint John, N.B.
Lafrance, Rev. Hector (3), Sherbrooke
Chapter 33, Lakehead Stamp Club(6), Port Arthur
Lamouroux, L. M., (3), Toronto
Law, James, London
Lee, George L. (6) Bernardsville, N.J.
Lund, K., Lethbridge
Lundy, C. D. (2), Belleville
Marrier, L. E., (3), Port Arthur
Maughan, A. E. L., Chatham
May, Arthur, Ottawa
Millen, J., Trail, B.C.
Monger, Mrs. Olive, Lumsden
MacInnes, M. T., Truro
McKanna, Alan G., Toronto
Noritis, Rudolph F., Toronto
Ovens, B. A., Chippawa
Pack, Dennis H., Salt Lake City, Utah
Paige, S. M., Windsor Mills
Parry, George (2), Sudbury
Pieper, Dr. Erich, St. Catharines
Pilgrim, E. B. (4), Lennoxville
Poelmann, J. M. F. (2), Windsor
Potts, G. H., Halfmoon Bay
Ramsay, W. J. (2), Bristol, Conn.
Reavely, Mrs. G. H., London
Reiche, Hans, Ottawa
Reid, David, St. Vital, Man.
Richards, Stan, Sarnia
Richardson, Ed. (3), Lamarque, Texas
Rowe, Kenneth, Toronto
Rushton, Eric, Simcoe
Russell, W. H. (8), Melrose, Mass.
Shantz, Stan (2), London, Ont.
Shaw, T. P., Shawinigan Falls
Sissons, J. N., Toronto
Smith, Brian T., Chatham
Smith, K. G. W. (2), Montreal
Smith, P. L. (3), Montreal
Stern, Walter J. (2), Winnipeg
Stewart, T. W., London, Ont.
Stibbs, N. C., (2), Nelson, B.C.
Stokl, Frank P. (2), Hamilton
Strathdee, W. J., Fort William
Teare, W. A. (2), Victoria
Thomas, R. L. (2), Toronto
Thompson, D. W. (2), Scarborough
Tonelli, A. N., Toronto
Wallace, S. R. (3), Halifax
Whitby, L., (2), Barrie
White, Jay N. (2), Coaticook, Que
Willard, C. (5), Sherbrooke
Wilson, F. L. (6) Sherbrooke
Woodman, M. M. (2), Dixville, Que
Young, J. H. M., Toronto
Zinkann, Dr. R. W., Kitchener

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R. S. Traquair—President—Phone—CH 4-3623
T. Akitt —Secretary—Phone—CH 9-2763
Al Barker —Treasurer—Phone—AV 9-5070

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SECOND and FOURTH THURSDAYS
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184 LOWTHER AVE. TORONTO 4
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at 8 p.m.
Juniors at 7 p.m.
Except during the summer months

WESTMOUNT STAMP CLUB

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WINDSOR, ONT.
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RPSC CHAPTER 13

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● SPECIAL LOW RATES FOR LISTING CHAPTER MEETINGS ●

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.

7701 Dickason, L. T., Sinclair Terrace, Short Hills, N.J.
7702 Richards, T. A., 12345 - 77 Street, Edmonton, Alta.
7703 Forshee, John R., 414 Dooley St., Grapevine, Texas
7704 Roberts, Dr. Norman H., 1013 N.E. - 40th Street, Seattle 5, Wash.
7705 Pickett, Oscar A., Route No. 1, Erwin Road, Durham, N.C.
7706 Somervillee, F. Lind, 2369 Orchard Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.
7707 McDonald, Peter, C/o M.C.A., 9370 Santa Monica Blvd., Beverley Hills, Calif.
7708 Gilmour, Mrs. Norma L., 162 Concord St., Ottawa 1, Ont.
7709 Parker, C. Angus, Argyll Stamp Co., Ltd., 408 Strand, London, W.C. 2, England
7710 MacLennan, Roderick, 40 Broad St., Truro, N.S.
7711 Fryczynski, Stanley H., Jr., 23-34 East 22nd St., Bayonne, N.J.
7712 Lahey, George G., 1372 Hodgson Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.
7713 Small, Lester E., 1034 Linden Ave., Victoria, B.C.

Changes of Address

7573 Baird, W. O. Wm., PMQ No. 78, RCAF Station, Beauséjour, Man.
4681 Bedard, W. L., C/o Bedard Publications, Box 5215, Detroit 36, Mich.
4661 Christensen, A. H., 540 Argyle Ave., Westmount 6, P.Q.
4735 Cook, I. Donald A., 152 Bessborough Drive, Toronto 17, Ont.
7245 Crawford, Douglas A., Box 249, Chester, N.S.
6990 Day, Arthur D., 17 Lauralynn Crescent, Agincourt, Ont.
5041 Foley, Mrs. Anna, 174 Carling Ave., Ottawa 4, Ont.
6615 Hall, A. Ronald, R.R. 1, Whitby, Ont.
4849 Kemp, Clarence A., Apt. 1, 10 Benvenuto Place, Toronto 7, Ont.
6744 McKibbin, Brigadier K. H., Apt. 4, Wolseley Barracks, London, Ont.
7434 Mercer, Thomas L., 7305 - 78 Avenue, Sub P.O. 24, Edmonton, Alta.
6824 Nelson, Gordon W., Box 336, Cobourg, Ont.
6903 Newman, G., 412 Eglinton Ave. East, Toronto 12, Ont.
7673 Shapiro, Mel, C/o Stamp World, Bethpage, N.Y.
6963 Traquair, R. S., Box 1055, Calgary, Alta.
6749 Welsh, Dr. D. R. J., 41 Sandringham Drive, Toronto 12, Ont.
3346 Purcell, J. L., 6 Richardson Drive, Kingston, Ont.
7078 St-Cyr, Miss Jenny, 2361 Madison Ave., Apt. 14, Montreal 28, P.Q.
6997 Bray, W. E., 39 Burness Drive, St. Catharines, Ont.
7215 Owen, Bernard J., 4/6 Fort Garry Court, 160 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.
7001 Dworkin, M., 849 Maplecrest Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
7611 Rumball, Dr. N. H., 997 Gerrard St. East, Toronto 8, Ont.
6520 O'Brian, Mrs. C. D., 1307 Bayview Avenue, Toronto 17, Ont.

Deceased

7493 Cornelius, Robert J., of Halifax, N.S.

Reinstatement

6760 Willis, E. M., 127 MacDonald St., Hempstead, N.Y.

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New Brunswick was given its name from the House of Brunswick, ruling England at the time the Province was established. Hence the gold lion on a red ground. The ground colour of the shield is gold and on this, the ancient galley on waves, both in natural colours, is shown. The oars, in the water, are described as being in action. The galley is intended to be a heraldic allusion to the shipbuilding industry which gave the province some prominence in its early days.

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