VOLUME XVII NUMBER 3
MAY - JUNE, 1966
WHOLE NUMBER 94

The CANADIAN PHILATELIST

A UNIQUE CANADIAN COVER

Journal of the
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA

STILL BUYING — STAMPS

May 1, 1966

Dear Friends:—

Three days in Chicago — one week in New York, here, there and everywhere, I have been busy buying stamps. Everything in stamps from a $25.00 box of odds and ends up to a $78,000.00 dealer's stock. Perhaps you might like to know about some of the unusual stamp purchases.

CANADA — The 1893 Widow Queens, several hundred including blocks and strips.

CANADA — From Windsor, Ontario, a collector's accumulation consisting mainly of mint Canada with sheets, plate blocks, strong in Officials, many good early issues, etc. This is for sale as a lot at $3,500.00.

CANADA — A fine collection, one of a kind with superb copies of the 7½d. imperforated and the 6d. perforated.

CANADA — The 1c. imperforated Admiral in full sheet of 100 with engine turning along with 2c on 3c. one and two line overprints in full sheets.

BRITISH COLONIES —A five volume collection with over 25,000 different stamps. Catalogues about $20,000.00 and for sale at $3,600.00.

ISRAEL — I paid $7,500.00 for a good collection. On the #1-9 set there are 3 single sets mint, 2 used, mint plate blocks of 4, also with tabs are two mint sets and one used.

THE HULL, HALL DEALS — The Reverend Hull of Caledon, Ontario spent 28 years in Israel in mission work for his church. During that time he accumulated a large stock of Israel stamps, mint sheets, tab blocks and many 1st. day covers. A detailed inventory enabled us to value and purchase this large lot in just a few minutes. Reverend Hull was kind enough to give me an autographed copy of his book "The Fall and Rise of Israel". By coincidence I also purchased a fine British Colony Queen Elizabeth collection from a Reverend Hall of Port Colborne, Ontario. Practically 100% complete, 1953 to date, all in superb mint condition.

PARKING — While in New York, I parked my car on 3rd. Avenue at about 50th. Street, paying my meter dues. On returning to the car, I was blocked in completely by a solid row of double parked limousines all locked and unattended. Fetching the local policeman, I asked him to take action, quick. I was in a great hurry. Give these cars tickets, call the police towing trucks, bulldozers and, if necessary, the army. He smiled and said, "Sorry, Sir, I can't do a thing about those cars being illegally parked." My temperature skyrocketed, I almost shouted, "What the —, do you mean to say I'm stuck here until the owners decide to drive off. Still smiling the officer politely said "Yes Sir, these cars belong to the diplomatic corps of different countries occupying that building we are in front of, and I'm helpless in taking any action against these people.

He pointed out the license plates, DPL, which signifies their immunity. On his advice I entered the huge building, solicited help, and was eventually taken up on the diplomat's special elevator to the floors of the different Embassies. On the 21st. there was the Nigerian Embassy, and the very attractive switchboard girl found the owner who was the almighty and important Nigerian Government representative. He agreed to lower himself to ground level and move his car so that this poor unprivileged Canadian citizen, yours truly, could be released from his legally parked position. Wow! The impertinence,— oh well, I'd better not go on, but everytime I see a Nigerian stamp, I sizzle.

As I was now long past my parking meter time, the payoff would have been had the office ticketed my car, but he didn't. New York people are nice.

Philatelically yours,

Harry Martin

Empire Stamp Corporation Limited

1150 YONGE STREET • TORONTO, CANADA

(Telephone WA. 1-8967)

The CANADIAN PHILATELIST

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LOUIS M. LAMOUROUX, F.R.P.S.C.
222 Laurence Avenue West
Toronto 12, Canada

VOLUME XVII, NUMBER 3 | MAY - JUNE, 1966 | WHOLE NUMBER 94

Official Journal of the

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

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Published in Toronto 6 Times a Year

Authorized as Second Class Mail by the Post Office Dept., Ottawa and for payment of postage in cash.
Published in Port Perry, Ont.

PUBLICATION DATES:

1st January, March, May, July, September and November

ADVERTISING:

Special Low Rates for listing Chapter Meetings.

All advertising correspondence and copy to be addressed to:—

516 KENWOOD AVENUE
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ADVERTISING RATES:

	One Insertion	Contract 6 Insertions
Covers	$28.00	24.00
Full page	24.00	21.00
Half page	15.00	13.00
Quarter page	10.00	8.00
Eighth page	6.00	4.00

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Deadline for advertising & editorial copy: FIRST OF MONTH preceding publication date.

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

The Editor Speaks Out . . . .

AND still new issues pour off the presses in a flood! From everywhere, but mainly from Africa and Asia and the countries behind the Iron curtain, comes an increasing output of new issues, generally comprising a long set to some very high value — and including a tiny printing of one particular value — an imperforate set to accompany the perforated one, to which is often added a souvenir sheet or two, also imp. and perf., no doubt to make it more interesting — and costly — and to fill the coffers of the state — and the distributing agency.

What beats us, though, is who buys this sort of wallpaper? Someone must buy it, and yet, in our own limited circle, we do not know of anyone who collects it. Undoubtedly, many of the purchasers of this material will live to rue the day they ever spent their hard-earned dollars on it!

The corollary is what is going to happen to our catalogue? The two parts of Scott already exceed 2,000 pages, in spite of the four-column pages and a somewhat thinner paper. Are we going, in a few years' time, to have to wield a huge "Webster" when arranging our stamps? Looks like it, as the catalogues are getting bulkier and bulkier and, of course, more and more expensive.

Why not bring out a single extra catalogue just for all these new stamp-issuing countries which persist in flooding the market with unnecessary issues?

☆ ☆ ☆

Our President, Dr. Geldert, is getting on very nicely we hear and will be with us in Hamilton. In fact, he is, apparently, talking of spending a couple of days in Washington before coming along to Tipex. It has been a long and trying ordeal, but his iron constitution enabled him to recover, for which we are all thankful.

☆ ☆ ☆

Our mentioning recently that we had picked up a nice French cancellation at the normal price of the stamp, seems to have stirred up quite a hornet's nest in some quarters, and one of our good friends in Ottawa even hints that, as a result, dealers might become chary of allowing collectors to look through their stocks, for "fear they might pick up a bargain!" No doubt there are such dealers about, but very few in our opinion. We do not think that any would stay in business very long. Why he might even refuse to sell us a fifty cent packet for fear we might find a Penny Black — or even a Twelvepenny black — therein!

At the same time, it must not be forgotten that, unfortunately, there are also dealers ready to trap the unwary, even though they be far and few between. Some long years ago, we were sold a 10c. red Sower of France, Scott #162, as a "scarlet", a rather scarce but very distinctive shade. We thought we were getting a bargain for a quarter, as that shade catalogued about a dollar or so at the time. However, in due course, we purchased a scarlet from a reputable dealer in Paris and later acquired a millésime and our original "scarlet" promptly went into the waste paper basket. Let us say that at the time we were "young and innocent" and that we have learned quite a lot since (at least we hope we have!)

☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. Plachta's letter in THE MAIL BAG on the frequent dirtiness and blotchiness of Canadian cancellations at the present time is one that is long overdue. Time and time again, we receive in our mail letters with quite illegible cancellations.

In this connection, it might be a propitious time to bring to the attention of the Post Office Department the quite important amount of extra postage it receives on the day of issue of a new stamp, and more especially, when, as happened in the case of most of the floral stamps, two are issued together.

If the "Powers that be" in Ottawa have no idea of what is happening, here is a recapitulation of what happened to us in the recent Yukon and N.W.T. issues. We received 10 FDCs, of which

only three were franked with a single stamp. Four were franked with a block of four and three with both stamps. In other words, postage on the lot should have amounted to 50 cents, but we actually received covers bearing $1.25 in postage. And this is just one man. What must it amount to all over the country with thousands of collectors and dealers sending and receiving FDCs? And without mentioning the probably quite numerous covers which are franked over the counter without passing through the mails!

☆ ☆ ☆

While on the subject of the Post Office Department, when are we going to get a regular overnight service between Ottawa and Toronto? Just recently, we received a letter from our President which was actually delivered to us the next morning after having been mailed, the first time this has occurred for quite a while. Not long ago, we mailed a letter to our daughter on a Friday, at about noon at our local station K, and it was not delivered in Ottawa until the following Tuesday, while a small parcel we mailed on the Saturday of that same week-end was delivered on Monday morning. Absolutely unreliable!

☆ ☆ ☆

Member Lloyd Carson, of Moncton, N.B. mentions in his letter which appears in THE MAIL BAG that the Empire Stamp Co's block of the Inverted Seaway which was advertized in our last issue, is not the largest block in existence, as there is a block of twenty-five in both the Post Office archives and the Royal Collection.

Quite right, but we have always been under the impression that when a stamp, etc., is said to be "unique", this means in collectors' hands, and not in the government archives.

We think that in many countries' archives, were a real clean-up job carried out, some astounding material might be uncovered, perhaps not in Canada.

WHEN REPLYING TO
ADVERTISEMENTS
SAY YOU SAW IT IN CP

Canadian Cover 'Mystery'

'Crown' cancellation: Genuine or fake?

A genuine cancellation or just a prank that comes to light after 70 years?

That's the question remaining unanswered, for the moment, after scanning a Canadian cover of the 1890s submitted to this column by APSer Ben Jacobson, an exhibitor at the recent SESCAL show.

The postmark is half missing from the envelope, with only the name "Canada" and the year—(18)95— visible. (It appears to be a Montreal cancel, although the city's name is missing.)

But what is certain to cause comment among collectors is the small crown that appears at the lower right of the town mark and within the "killer bars."

The Jacobson copy of the "postal marking" is more striking because the small crown appears to be nattily perched atop Queen Victoria's head. (The stamp is the 3-cent dull red, listed in Scott's Catalogue as No. 37.)

Jacobson commented, "I don't know too much about the cancellation, being a small crown. I did send it to a competent Canadian stamp dealer who told me that he had seen the same cancellation on a stamp only—never on cover. He also stated that he thought that,

while the use of such a cancel was illegal, that it was actually used, and not added later.

"In a large accumulation of covers I saw many that had been sent to the same firm in St. Hyacinthe, Quebec." (Only the upper right portion of the cover showing the stamp and cancellation is reproduced with this column, but the cover was addressed to a St. Hyacinthe firm.)

Now Here's where the philatelic fun really starts. After you observe the illustration, do you get the impression that the small crown had been applied to the stamp before the cancellation? In other words, is it possible that a hand-stamp was made by some prankster, who then proceeded to carefully stamp the "crown" on the queen's head?

Or did some postal clerk apply the illegal cancellation to this and other enveopes until taken to task by his superiors? This possibility looms strong if the cancellation was intentionally applied so the "crown" was placed in a position to make it appear that it is actually being worn by the queen. If this possibility is actuality, then no covers will show the full town name in the postmark.

A search through accepted handbooks and other literature pertaining to Canadian postmarks has failed to shed any light on the origin of the Jacobson cover. This writer also checked with a friend who's a Canadian specialist. He's of the opinion that the "crown" appears to be under the cancellation and not actually a part of the "killer" portion of marking.

After chatting with my Canadian specialist friend, I checked with another friend who's both a collector and an architect. And here's the answer coming from an architect's viewpoint (and may furnish a clue toward solution of the "mystery"): The circular postmark and the killer bars are not in parallel alignment. This can be noted by drawing a line from the top of the letter "C" to the letter "A" in the word "Canada". This shows an alignment with the year marking—the year mark and word "Canada"

(Continued on page 103)

Martin Apfelbaum:

ADS & OFFERS

In July of 1964, our first "ADS & OFFERS" monthly price list appeared. We mailed out about 3,000 copies to a varied group of names and awaited the deluge of orders that never really arrived. But the reaction was encouraging enough for us to prepare another edition for August. By November of 1964, it was apparent that we had hit upon an idea and plan that was clicking.

In April of last year a section was added called "Selections from our Famous Self Service Stamp Shop". The first month it ran three pages and within a few days after mailing was almost sold out. I note that the March 1966 issue has 14 pages of Self Service listings and in mid-March we were forced to return a high percentage of orders because we were sold out.

The reason for this success is quite apparent to us. We know that there is no stock anywhere to compare with ours. The problem was to present the material so that collectors not conveniently located to our office could examine it. We feel that "ADS & OFFERS" is the answer. If you don't already receive your copy each month, why not write to me today. It will be my pleasure to see that you get a trial subscription at once.

Martin L. Apfelbaum

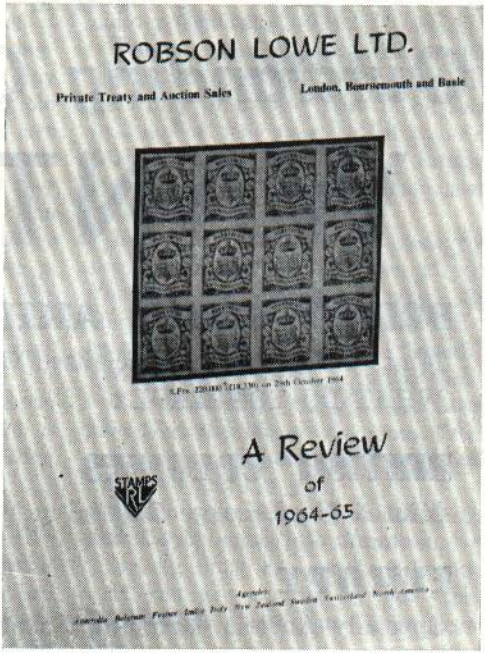
Executive Vice-President.

Earl P. L. Apfelbaum, Inc.,
1503-05 Walnut Street, Phila., Pa.,
19102, LOcust 7-6288,
Area Code 215.

OUR 1964-1965 REVIEW

tells you all about our International Organisation: forty-four pages with many colour illustrations covering a season's results, the $3,000,000 turnover, stories about outstanding collections, news of our periodicals (*"The Philatelist"* and *"The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain"*) and publications on postal history and philately.

This attractive production is available at $1.50 including second class airmail postage, from our Head Office, or from **STANDS 37/38 at SIPEX.**



JUNE AUCTIONS: 1 BRITISH EMPIRE: Gambia, Lagos, New Zealand, New South Wales, Niger Coast, Tanganyika, British North America and British West Indies. *Catalogue* $3. **3 GENERAL SALE** at Bournemouth with Canada, U.S.A., etc. *Catalogue* $1.50. **14 POSTAL HISTORY** including Holy Land, Netherlands, Indies and Maritime Mail. *Catalogue* $1.50. **15 FOREIGN** with Denmark, German States, Russia, Ukraine, Mexico and Paraguay. *Catalogue* $3. All catalogue prices include second class airmail postage; these catalogues will also be available at our SIPEX stands (37/38).

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ENGLAND

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DEALERS SINCE 1924

TIPEX -- R.P.S.C. Convention 1966

HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA

MAY 26 - 27 - 28th, 1966

Yes, this is the month Shall we see you there? From early reservations it looks as if we shall have one of the biggest, if not the bigget attendance of any Royal Canvention. Do come and meet old friends and make new ones. We are ready for you.

The new stamp and special first day cover goes on sale on the 26th. The special Post Office will also have other issues available. We hope to have a special cancellation for the day. The cost of the Special Envelope, etc., you will find in an advertisement in another place in this issue.

In addition to a fine Court of Honour and regular exhibit, we will have a special display by the Honourable Ellen Fairclough, P.C., F.C.A. a former Postmaster General.

We have also been promised a wonderful exhibit by the Papua-New Guinea Territory of a new issue to be released in June of this year, called the FOLK-LORE ISSUE and other interesting material. There will also be other exhibits from down-under.

For those who want to come by air, the best approach is to the airport at Toronto with limousine service to the Holiday Inn. U.S.A. visitors will have to come via New York and Canada Air, via Chicago if you are coming that way.

For the ladies, we give the information that the stores are open Thursday and Friday nights until 9 p.m. and on Saturday until 6 p.m.

If you are coming by rail, both C.N.R. and C.P.R. come into Hamilton.

By car there are excellent highways.

If you are coming by bus, the Bus Terminal is about four blocks from the Inn.

MYSTERY . . . . from page 100

lining up in their organization of space.

This alignment has been done so accurately that a question is immediately raised: Why are the killer bars not in the same alignment? A line on the bottom of the killer bars is at a completely opposite angle from the other two lines. This lends a conviction that the cancellation, in part or in the whole, is "manufactured."

The above observations of my architect friend really does put this particular cancellation in suspect. I'm inclined to agree that it is manufactured, possibly in part. Not being a specialist, I hesitate to label it phony until others who do specialize in Canadian stamps and covers can observe the illustration.

Can any reader shed light—positive light—on this cover puzzler? I might add that the size of the "crown" is 6½ x 6½mm, and the overall appearance of the cancellation rules out cork. The 3-center used to frank the envelope was in use at that time.

(Courtesy The American Philatelist, February, 1966)

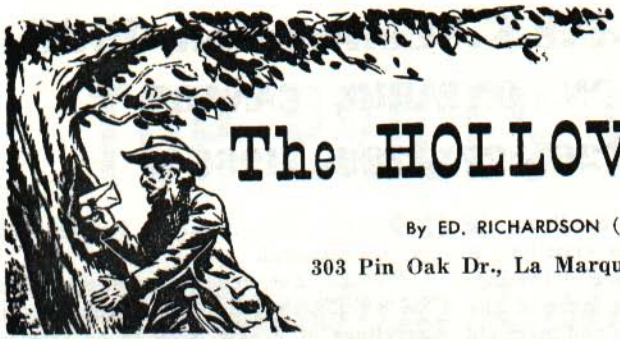
FIRST DAY COVERS
to be
ISSUED AT HAMILTON
May 26, 1966

Specially cacheted envelopes featuring the London Conference Stamp and Tipex, with special cancellation provided by the Canada Post Office at the Tipex Post Office.

Unserviced Covers: 2/.15c., 4/.25c. Serviced Covers: Single .20c., Block .35c. Send Prepaid Orders to: **F. A. Baldwin,** 39 Fairholt Rd. So., Hamilton, Ontario.

SAY YOU SAW

IT IN CP



The HOLLOW TREE

By ED. RICHARDSON (R.P.S.C. 6991)
303 Pin Oak Dr., La Marque, Texas, U.S.A., 77568

#811—FANCY CANCELS ON EARLY CANADIAN POST CARDS

Those beautiful early government Post Cards of 1871 - 1979, - the small, neatly engraved, border decorated issues are among the most interesting of Canada's postal stationery items. Yet they are quite inexpensive.

For some time I had a small accumulation of these, which had been saved because of the interesting and varied cancels found on them. With the recent purchase of an added lot, I just recently made them into a two volume collection. Some of the cancel types contained in the collection are:—

Numeral Cancels
- a. 4 ring
- b. 2 ring
- c. duplex numerals
- d. cork numerals

Initials
- e. single letters
- f. town initials
- g. postmaster initials
- h. duplex initials

Other Duplex
- i. Horizontal bar types
- j. Unofficial types
- k. Colored
- l. City Name types

Railroad
- m. large double circle
- n. small single circle
- o. small circular

"Corks"
- p. stars
- q. leaves
- r. rosettes
- s. dots
- t. bars
- u. other geometric

Miscellaneous
- v. Crowns
- w. Ottawa forerunner squared circle
- x. "Canadian Packet"
- y. Nova Scotia Grids
- z. Auxiliary markings "Too Late", "Advertised", etc.
- za. Targets & rings
- zb. obsolete markings, e.i. "CB" for Cape Breton Isl.
- zc. other colored

* * *

#812—THE 25c. SILVER ON 10c. BLUE YUKON LAW STAMP OF 1903 AGAIN

We have commented on this scarce stamp a number of times in the past, the most recent being in packet #783, when we reported that it brought $55 against a catalogue value of $25.

Last fall, Jim Sissons sold both a single and a fine corner block of four. The single brought $77.50 and the block was a bargain for someone at $240. The appearance of these five copies almost doubles the number known to exist, yet each time one appears, the price realized goes skyward!

* * *

#813—THE DOZEN MOST WANTED REVENUES OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Back in packet #729 we listed the "Then Most Wanted Federal Revenues". This month we are continuing this list of revenue rarities by listing the 12 most wanted revenues of the Canadian Maritime Provinces, with their catalog values.

1. $1.00 Newfoundland Transportation Tax, mint (1 known, none known used) $1,500
2. $3.00 Newfoundland Transportation Tax, mint or used

1966 LYMAN'S B.N.A. CATALOGUE 1966
(Canada's No. 1 B.N.A. Price List)

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(1 known of each) $1,500

3. $2.00 Newfoundland Transportation Tax, mint (1 known) $1,500
   or used (2 known) $1,250
4. $100 New Brunswick 1934 Probate, mint ..... $ 500
5. $100 Newfoundland IR 1938, used ..... $ 250
6. $50 Newfoundland IR Edward 1903, used ..... $ 250
7. $25 Newfoundland IR Victoria 1898 mint ..... $ 250
   or used ..... $ 200
8. 1c. Orange Nova Scotia "NS" Bill stamp, used ..... $ 250
9. 6c. green Nova Scotia "NS" Bill, with double overprint, used ..... $ 250
10. 25c. Provisional Cape Breton Law stamps, at least five different varieties, used, from $200 - $300
11. 50c. Provisional Cape Breton Law stamps, at least four different varieties, used, from $200 - $300
12. $100 Newfoundland IR Edward 1903, used ..... $ 150

As far as I know, no collector owns copies of all of these. I believe two collectors are tied at 10 each, and I am dragging anchor at a count of nine!

* * *

#814—MOON CANCEL REPORT

About the first of this year we managed to pass the 2200 mark, being at 2202 in fact. This is slightly less than 100 new towns in the past year, a slow pace! Guess we haven't been aggressive enough,—but we haven't time to do that and write the Hollow Tree too, so I guess we'll be content. We report:—

Ontario	499
Quebec	466
Saskatchewan	272
B. C.	256
Alberta	250
N. S.	139
Newfoundland	135
Manitoba	93
N. B.	61
P.E.I.	10
N.W.T.	9
Yukon	7
C.F.P.O.	5
	2202

British Columbia moved into fourth place crowding out Alberta, but otherwise there was no change in the ranking. This is by far only a small part of what is possible, we know that Paul Brown of Grimsby has put together a collection of Ontario alone which approaches 900 different!

Approximately 46% or 1016 of our MOON Cancels are on full card or cover. During the past year we have replaced a goodly number of cancels on stamp or piece, with covers. Have you started your MOON Cancel collection yet?

* * *

#815—WAR SAVINGS STAMP CHRISTMAS GREETING

Last Christmas, Mel Fowler of Ed-

monton sent me a Christmas Card which has already gone straight into my collection. The "Card" was evidently issued by the Canadian government during World War II, and bears the imprint "Form - 2A42". In opening out the card you find at the bottom, - spaces for 16 25c. war savings stamps. At the top is the greetings:—

"Here's a card most practical
While we've a war to win,
I've made a start, so do your part
And finish filling in . . ."

A single 25c. war savings stamp, the nurses variety, was placed in the 1st space at the bottom.

I had never seen one of these before, and it went of course into one of my pride and joys,—my Canadian War and Thrift stamp collection. Mel tells me, "Helen was cleaning out some things and came across it. As soon as I saw it I said Ed would like it". And Mel so I do! Aren't stamp collectors wonderful?

* * *

#816—BNA EXPRESS STAMPS

Maybe by the time this appears in print the 4th Edition of Sherwood Springer's "U.S.A. TAXPAIDS, B.N.A. FANTASIES, and M & M FACSIMILES" will have appeared. In any case, this new edition carries the first listing of BNA Express Stamps since Jarrett's 1929 catalogue. For those interested in knowing more about this interesting sideline, they should add a copy of this handbook to their library. Those included are:—

—American Express - 4 types, total 6 varieties.
—American Merchants Union Express - 1 type, 5 varieties
—British and American Express Company - 1 variety
—British & North American Express - 1 variety
—Canadian Express Co. - 2 types, 2 varieties
—Cheney, Rice & Co. Express - 1 variety
—Favors Express (St. Johns N.B.) - 2 types, 2 varieties.

#817—THOSE YUKON AIRWAYS COUNTERFEITS

In packet #805 we mentioned that we had heard of those Yukon Airways forgeries but had not yet seen them. Since then we have picked up an example,—the bright blue shade. Supposedly they exist in five different colors. They cannot be proofs, there are too many differences between the genuine and the fake. Suffice to tell you that the fake has a thickening in the upper left frame line,—a very marked example. This does not exist among the originals. I won't make it easier on the forgers by listing all the other differences, but no one should be taken in!

They are printed on paper thinner than the genuine, it does not have the sharp vertical mesh found in the original, and the gum is different!

* * *

#818—3c CARTIER WIDE GUTTER

This is one of the most interesting of the less expensive errors of Canada, —Scott's #208a, the 1934 Cartier 3c. Blue in strips or blocks showing the wide gutter.

I have never seen a wide gutter piece used. Single copies showing the wide straight edge are common enough, but no strips or blocks used. Blocks are much more uncommon than most collectors believe. At one time, perhaps 20 years ago I owned a large stock of these, and most of them were in strips of 4. Since a number of them were stuck and had to be removed by soaking in cool water, no gum is found on a large portion of the supply. Hence fully gummed, blocks of eight showing the wide gutter are quite scarce.

* * *

#819—HAMILTON "G" FLAG CANCEL

The type #8 Flag Cancel, with the two heavy horizontal bars is quite common, but not the Hamilton variety with the letter "G". This cancel was used at Hamilton a very short time, perhaps only a few days in mid-March 1898, as the only dates seem to be those of March 12 (writer's collection) and March 14 (Lloyd Sharpe).

A careful study of the flag slug seems to indicate that it is the same slug that was used by Ottawa. Since Ottawa "G" flag is known to have been in use from January 1898 thru November 1901,— then the slug must have been sent to Hamilton and then returned to Ottawa. Who can add to this information?

* * *

#820—FLAG CANCELS OF THE WORLD WAR II PERIOD

Just recently I finally obtained a copy of the Regina Type #32 Flag cancel, the 1918 type with the four lined slogan "Buy Victory / Bonds / to the limit / of your ability". Very few of these have been reported ,and it is my first. This merely goes to remind me again that as a group the flag cancels of the 1917-19 period are among the hardest to complete. They are much tougher than the early types #1, 3 and 8, — yet dealers generally will price the early ones much too high, and the World War II types, too low. So much the better for good hunting!

"A collector? Oh, do come in. My husband will be so happy to see you!"

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04	4c.	4.50	.18	.09
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07	14c.	3.00	.60	.24
08	20c.	9.00	1.35	.22
09	50c.	235.00	40.00	40.00
010	$1.00	67.50	10.00	10.00
011	50c.	26.50	3.75	3.50
012	1c.	1.50	.09	.06
013	2c.	2.40	.17	.14
014	3c.	2.35	.16	.08
015	4c.	3.00	.14	.05
015A	5c.	5.00	.25	.18
016	1c.	.90	.04	.03
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019	4c.	1.50	.21	.04
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021	10c.	2.25	.35	.09
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023	20c.	9.00	1.75	.17
024	50c.	13.00	1.60	1.30
025	$1.00	80.00	17.00	17.00
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035	3c.	.38	.07	.03
036	4c.	.50	.12	.03
037	5c.	.55	.12	.05
038	50c.	5.50	1.00	.20
039	10c.	1.30	.16	.04
040	1c.	.65	.03	.02
041	2c.	.55	.07	.02
043	4c.	.80	.12	.02
044	5c.	.15	.09	.02
045	20c.	4.00	.32	.04
046-9	Set	N. I.	.65	—
C01	7c.	5.25	1.10	1.10
C02	7c.	9.75	1.40	1.40
E01	10c.	11.50	2.00	2.00
E02	10c.	21.00	3.50	3.50

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

L. A. Davenport

230 LONSMOUNT DR.,

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ANOTHER CANADIAN ERROR
(AND IT'S A DANDY)

Regret no data as to what it is as we are still chasing it down, but we have located a useful share and have purchased some from others who have found it. No doubt this type of error has happened elsewhere but it must be for the first time in Canada and it is really a devastating type of error! Most mistakes do not worry the postal sysem. If someone were to use a 5¢ Seaway Invert on an envelope, the Canadian P.O. would not give it a second thought but would deliver the letter promptly, marking off 5¢ as well and truly paid.

NOT THIS ERROR. Everytime it appears in the mail, the postal apparatus must grind to a brief halt and correct the error with no doubt some thoughtfully strong language in the general direction of those responsible for it!

Scarcity? Just guesswork, but we would say less than 1,000; most likely only a small fraction of 1,000; perhaps even on a par with the Seaway Invert. Price? A fine mint single for only $10.00. One to a customer and prompt refund if sold out. Full details to all ordering whether successful or not. If already on our approval lists do not order, as a copy will be sent out in due course. The error will be listed in the next edition of the Canada Basic Catalog.

LIBERIA CLASSICS

At last we have laid hands on an accumulation of almost 1,000 copies of the hundred year old Liberia classic first 3 issues and if you think this is not a miracle consider that our endless search for these over a 40 year period produced in all that time only a total of about 1/5th of this number! We have always considered it was far easier to get say U.S.A. #1 and 2 as compared to any Liberia first 9 stamps.

So come and get it. Our approval customers will as usual get first chance at this magnificent one and only hoard.

Speaking of 100 year old stamps, reminds us we still have on hand some 10 sets of the Liberia 1947 Centenary sheets perf and imperf. These are the ones that feature the 1860 Liberia stamp plus the U.S.A. 1847 #1 and 2 stamps all in a most attractive miniature sheet that also shows the Liberian and U.S.A. Flags. Scott only mentions the sheets after #C56. Minkus and Sanabria list the pair at $150.00 but it is in Europe that the pair is highly prized as about the most desirable of Centenary issues. They change hands at about $150.00 while catalogs list them at $250.00. Our price for a choice pair $90.00.

Then in 1960 Liberia issued another Centenary sheet, this time for its own 1860 stamp. Again there are 2 sheets, perf. and imperf. The perf is not scarce but the imperf is several times better than either of the 1947 sheets though at present Sanabria lists it at only $50.00. We have the pair at $30.00. Attractive as these Centenary sheets are, they pale before the engraved magnificence of still another Liberian miniature sheet, th famous 1952 Ashmun sheet designed by the late Arthur Szyk and in the opinion of many, the most beautiful sheet ever printed by any nation. There is a comment on it in Scott's following #C69 and even a price, namely $4.50. Sorry we cannot go along with this figure. Snap it up if offered anywhere at under $10.00. Our price is $10.00.

Remember this, that catalog quotations on many Liberian stamps in mint condition must be the best bargains one can ever imagine if only one could locate them. In our lifetime we have spent far over $500,000.00 on Liberian stamps but in all that time have owned only 1 set of #F20-29 mint. Would gladly pay $30.00 for another one. We will pay full catalog for all #183-194, 195-208 in complete mint sets. Same for the officials of these sets. There are plenty more we would like to see. Whatever you do, DON'T send us want lists for any mentioned in this paragraph. It is decades since we had any to offer.

THE 2 CANADA CATALOGS.

Back to Canada. Here is something that we do have for sale. The Canada Basic Catalog at $2.00 and the Canada Plate Block Catalog at $3.00. Both are bargains at the price as combined they cost us about $100,000.00 to produce. One doesn't risk that kind of money without a belief that the result will be considerable value to anyone interested in Canadian stamps and we honestly believe both books will not waste any collector's or dealer's time and money.

Incidentally in connection with recent Canadian Plate Blocks there is a curious incident behind which is quite a story. Watch for some most startling developments. It revolves around the 1963 2¢ G stamps. Someone somewhere in Canada or the U.S.A. or perhaps outside of this continent received in his set of 2¢ G blank plates from Ottawa, 3 blocks all with the normal G overprints and one block with no G's at all. Now there is really nothing unusual about this block as it's only a normal 2c. block worth only the 8c. face value. Yet we will now pay $200.00 for this 8c. face value block IF it is the one we are seeking and we certainly know what it is we are looking for. Who is the lucky collector who can trade in 8c. for $200.00.

This seemingly reckless throwing about of money has a purpose. We could go further and in connection with the 10c., 20c., 50c. Type C, G overprints (the famous Flying G's) offer say $1000.00 to anyone who could send us at least a block of 4 with 3 type B's of any of these values and one flying G in it. There are a few collectors and even some dealers who have convinced themselves the Flying G's are merely a minor variety. Now a minor variety implies a small variation of a major variety, so here's a chance to prove a point by sending in such blocks. Don't waste time searching; such minor varieties don't exist and if they did believe us, price would be many times over present quotations for the Flying G's.

If you haven't the MAJOR VARIETIES 10c., 20c., 50c., Flying (Type C) get them now from us at $7.50 for the 3. This will be the last time you will ever see us advertise at $7.50. Next quotation will be $9.00 if we have any left for sale. Incidentally, did you know that in Europe the going rate ranges from $10 to $20 for the 3.

THE CANADA BASIC NEW ALBUM PAGES.

At long last the additional pages 1958 to end 1964 are now ready. $3.00 for the set postpaid. Or get the entire system 1851-1964 for $12.00. Spaces to mount about a thousand Canadian varieties.

Ready very shortly, the album pages for all blocks from 1897 to end 1964. The full set at $15.00. Get 2 sets, one for mint blocks and the other for used blocks, and then have the time of your life for the rest of your life trying to fill in the spaces. We have limited this printing to 1000 sets so only 500 collectors will be able to get 2 sets each.

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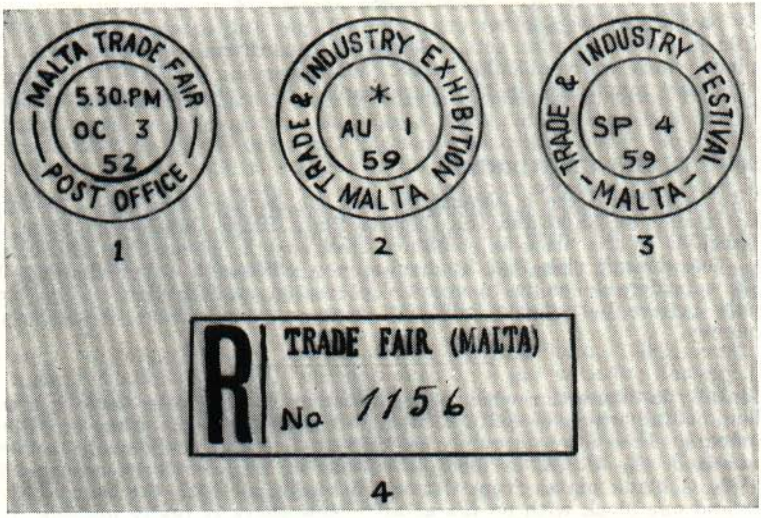
The Malta Trade Fairs, 1952-62

By I. AZZOPARDI

(Malta Study Circle)



The issue of a set of stamps to commemorate the tenth Malta Trade Fair in June this year will bring to the notice of collectors an event known previously in the philatelic world by postmark collectors only.

Ever since the inception of the first Malta Trade Fair in the early fifties, it has been considered essential to provide every facility for the convenience of visitors and exhibitors alike.

These services include a post office, inland and overseas telephone communications and a telegraph office.

The first three fairs were held in the central part of the island, at San Anton Gardens, on the following dates:—

1952 — I Malta Trade Fair . . .
from 2nd to 5th October
1953 — II Malta Trade Fair . . .
from 17th to 23rd September
1955 — III Malta Trade Fair . . .
from 20th to 25th September

The temporary post office at these three fairs used the "MALTA TRADE FAIR"/ "POST OFFICE" handstamps (two in number with the same inscription) as shown in fig. 1.

In 1959 a "TRADE & INDUSTRY EXHIBITION" was held at the Empire Stadium, Gzira and the temporary post office used a suitably inscribed pair of identical handstamps (fig. 2). This exhibition was also given the name "EXPO 59" and souvenir post cards were printed. The Exhibition ran from 18th July to 2nd August.

Later in the same year a few philanthropic gentlemen formed a committee with a view to setting up a "TRADE & INDUSTRY FESTIVAL" to raise funds for a good cause. This event was held at St. Joseph School, Blata I-Bajda. The Festival was inaugurated on 3rd September and lasted until 13th. Also, on this occasion, another special date stamp was made (fig. 3), which did not reach the post office in time for the opening day, 3rd September, so use had to be made of the "MALTA TRADE FAIR" date stamp (fig. 1). The appropriate cancellor arrived on 4th September and was in use the same evening and up to the end of the Festival.

In view of the importance of continuing the Malta Trade Fairs and so that nothing should mar their success, the promoters decided to discontinue Trade "Exhibitions" and "Festivals".

(Continued on page 118)

THE CONNELL STAMP

By PROFESSOR JAMES GRAY, RPSC 7608

A celebrated philatelist, particularly well known to collectors of the Canadian Provinces, was the late Nicholas Argenti, whose stamps and covers of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia formed one of the finest assemblages of these provinces in the history of our hobby. The Argenti collection was sold by Harmer, Rooke of London, at a two-day auction, held on the 7th and 8th of November, 1963. Among the choicest rarities at that auction was a unique vertical pair of the famous New Brunswick Connell stamp, listed as Lot #190, and sold, according to the List of Prices Realized, at the price of £1,400,, or $4,200, exactly twice the auctioneer's estimated value, and over two and a half times the Scott catalogue value.

This pair of Connells has an interesting history, which is retold in Nicholas Argenti's own magnificent book, **The Postage Stamps of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia** (pp. 145-6). Apparently a Dr. George Frederick Clarke, of Woodstock, a dentist, purchased in 1933 an old building adjoining the home of Charles Connell's son-in-law, the late Colonel Frederick Dibblee, in Woodstock. In a little room of this building, Dr. Clarke found a quantity of journals of the Legislative Assembly, together with a host of other old books. Some of these had dropped onto the floor and had lain for years in dust and other debris. It was here that Dr. Clarke discovered the pair of Connell stamps, which had probably slipped out of one of the old books. Knowing something of its historical interest, he tried to sell it to Stanley Gibbons, but without success. He then approached Mr. Fred Jarrett, who advised him to see Dr. Lewis Reford of Montreal. Dr. Reford bought the pair, and it was sold by his executors on March 3, 1950, at public Auction (Lot 1010) to Mr. J. Sissons of Toronto. It was later purchased by Mr. Alex T. Galt of Toronto, who sold it at Harmers in New York on February 3, 1958 (Lot #216), and thus it joined the Argenti Collections. Unfortunately, I do not have the details of prices for each of these transactions, but we may be sure that the latest sale at $4,200, represents a large increase over the initial figure paid by Dr. Reford to Dr. Clarke.

What accounts for this extraordinary piece of philatelic business? For one thing, there is still some doubt among the experts as to whether the Connell is a real stamp at all. Most of them believe that it never did postal duty, for the vast bulk of the original printing of 500,000 was withdrawn and destroyed by order of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick. It seems that as many as 101 copies were preserved, but the most optimistic estimate of the number surviving today is fifty. Thirty of these have Royal Philatelic Society certificates. "But," as Argenti tells us in his book, "when it comes to perfct specimens that number must be very much reduced. It is curious that the majority of genuine Connell stamps are in bad condition. The most common defect is that many have their perforations clippped or missing. One often finds a Connell with the whole of one

side cut close, or part of one side and part of another side without perforations. This indicates that some of the stamps were cut apart with scissors or perhaps, due to the ragged and blind perforations, the stamps were damaged when they were pulled from the sheet. For this reason, although all genuine Connell stamps are rare, those in perfect condition are exceedingly rare, since only a very few exist in a fine state of preservation." (pp. 151-2).

In addition to the celebrated Connell pair already mentioned, two single copies of the stamp were sold in the Harmer, Rooke auction, and these bear out Argenti's remarks on condition. One is described (Lot #88) as well centred, but with a few perfs. blunt; the other (Lot #189) is centred to right, with, according to the catalogue description, "some perfs. a little blunt as usual." Only the vertical pair is described as "well centred and superb", but the picture of it shows some irregularity of perforation on the right side. By the way, one apparently used copy was offered at the same auction (Lot #187), with Argenti's characteristic note: "The stamp shown here bears a cancellation which appears to be authentic; the question as to whether any Connell stamp did Postal duty has still to be resolved. This cancellation may have been put on by favour, and a genuine 'Killer' used for the purpose . . ."

On this question of whether a Connell stamp was ever postally used, Argenti has provided carefully documented testimony in his book, but he comes to the conclusion (p. 149) that a genuine used Connell has not yet been found. "If one is found at some future date," he adds, "it will require the most careful expertisation. If found off cover it should be submitted to a scientific test in an endeavour to prove that the ink used for the cancellation can be identified as having been made in 1860 . . . If any Connell stamp was used to do postal duty it was probably put on the cover by Connell or one of his friends and the Postmaster persuaded to accept it."

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This leads me to say something about the history of this remarkable stamp, the details of which are probably well known to many readers. For my information on it, I have relied on four main sources: the Argenti book already mentioned; another book called **The Postal History of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick**, by Jephcott, Greene and Young; an article in **BNA Topics** of May, 1954; and a second article, by Alex Galt, the one-time owner of the Connell pair, in **BNA Topics** of October, 1954.

Briefly summarized, the story is as follows. Charles Connell, who was the fourth Postmaster General of New Brunswick, from 1858 to 1860, in his annual report for the year ending October 31, 1859, stated that most of the pence issues remaining on hand were unfit for sale because of deterioration due to dampness in the Post Office vault. For this reason, and because the Province, like the rest of Canada, had moved over to decimal currency, Connell was authorized, by a Minute of Council in December, 1859, to procure a new set of postage stamps, which the change in

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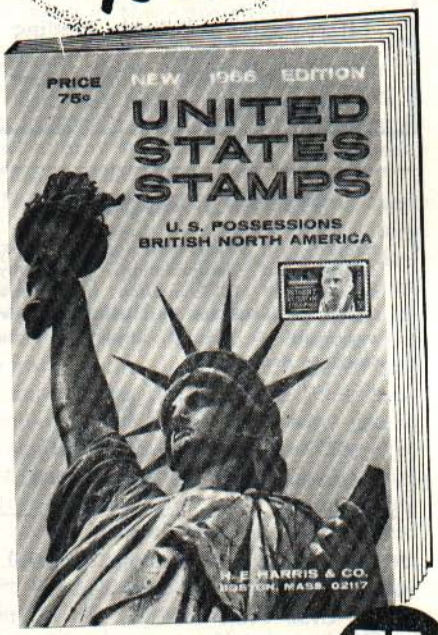

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currency rendered necessary. Believing that this Minute gave him full power and discretion as to design and other details, he placed an order with the American Banknote Company, New York, for a supply of decimal currency postage stamps for the values wanted: one cent, five cents, ten cents, and twelve and a half cents. A few months later, in March 1860, he arranged for a supply of seventeen cent stamps, bearing the likeness of Edward, Prince of Wales, who was to visit New Brunswick in August of that year.

When the stamps of the different values were received by the Post Office, to use an old phrase, all hell was let loose. The one cent red lilac, with its picture of a locomotive, was enthusiastically received, in the light of the fact that a similar locomotive had only recently been brought into use on the line from Pointe du Chêne to Moncton, later extended from Saint John to Shediac. Connell had shown imagination also in his choice of the twelve-and-a-half cent blue steamship stamp, which brought memories of the **Royal William,** the first steamship to make the North Atlantic crossing, from the Maritimes (Pictou, N.S.) to Cowes (I. of W.) in August, 1833. The two cents orange of the Queen, and the attractive ten cents vermilion, together with the seventeen cents black portrait of the soon-to-be-visiting Prince of Wales, all showed a proper respect for royalty. But when the authorities looked at the five cent brown, they were understandably shocked, for it bore the unmistakable portrait of the Postmaster General himself, Mr. Charles Connell.

Connell had intended the new stamps for issue in May, 1860. As soon as the members of the Lieutenant Governor's Executive Council heard that Connell's portrait was on the five cent value, they called a meeting and, not surprisingly, disapproved of the design. The news of Connell's extraordinary arrogance quickly leaked out, and one St. John newspaper, **The Morning Freeman,** which was known to be unfriendly to the government, went to press on April 26, 1860, with a flaming editorial, in which Connell was described as "The Great Stub-Trail Saint". "In all monarchies," the editorial goes on, "the practice has been, from time immemorial, to put the head, bust, or effigy of the reigning sovereign, and none other, on all money, and on all stamps, etc., requiring such distinguishing mark . . . . (This) five cent stamp bears the likeness — accurately, unmistakeably ugly, sinister, and repulsive — of the great Charles Connell himself, the Prince of Stub-Tails, the political Saint, the Postmaster General . . . Was it in virtue of any Kingship, or of his Saintship, that Mr. Connell dared to do this thing; to commit this outrage? Was it to show the world that charlatanry, hypocrisy, ignorance, insolence, self-conceit, are the powers obeyed in New Brunswick?"

Similar, and worse, outbursts appeared in subsequent issues of the **Freeman** and other papers, and there was a lively correspondence in the letters-to-the-editor columns. "Some accuse us," says

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the editor of the **Freeman** for April 28, 1860, "of misrepresentation, because we stated that the face was the unmistakeable, ugly face of the P.M.G., as they say that he never in all his life looked so respectable as in this picture . . . . Others that it is the first time any one ever saw his eyes open . . . . . Others, and many of these are strong supporters of the Smasher Government, vow that they will never pollute their fingers by using one of these stamps. And yet it has been said that Mr. Connell's face is most appropriate, as he has 'more cheek' than any other man in the Province."

The government of the Province was so embarrassed by this public outcry that it ordered the withdrawal and destruction of the whole Connell issue. Connell himself resigned on May 19, 1860. A five cent stamp bearing the portrait of the Queen was ordered immediately from the American Bank Note Company. The other values were placed on sale by June, 1860, and the new five cent stamp by July of the same year. Before the new five cent was available for use, a bisected ten cent stamp could be used as prepayment of the five cent rate; but this practice ceased, by official order of the new postmaster general, James Steadman, on March 1, 1861.

The cost to the Government of New Brunswick for Connell's misdemeanour, apart from the embarrassment, was something like £57 — £25 for the engraving plate, and £31/15/- for the printing of 5000 sheets of 100 stamps each. Whether any of the Connells were ever sold over a Post Office counter remains a matter of speculation. Alex Galt, the former owner of the pair I discussed earlier, tells us that a descendant of one of the post office employees testified that a few postal employees had obtained copies; but such evidence is hardly to be relied upon.

I mentioned that a total of 101 of the Connell stamps escaped destruction. The man who had been entrusted with the job of destroying all 5000 sheets was a young government messenger called Frederick Dibblee, acting on orders from the Lieutenant Governor. Dibblee died in 1936. Some ten years before his death, he was contacted by a philatelist from Bangor, Maine, by the name of Charles L. Flint, to whom the then Colonel Dibblee admitted that he had destroyed all but one sheet of one hundred of the Connell stamps, and that he had detached from the lower left corner of another sheet a single stamp which he had slipped into his own watch case. Opening the watch case, he gave this single to Mr. Flint in 1926, swearing him to secrecy about it until after his death. Flint also established that the sheet of 100 Connells had been sold to a member of the Connell family, and it appears that some of the stamps in this sheet were distributed to other members of he family.

The "watchcase" single was sold by Mr. Flint in 1927 to a Dr. George Davis Chase, of New Britain, Connecticut, who left it to his son, G. Davis Chase, after his death in 1948. On December 11, 1952, Mr. Chase, Jr., sold it to Mr. Arthur B. Whitteridge, of Bangor, Maine.

In addition to the surviving stamps from the sheet of 100, and the watchcase stamp owned by Mr. Whitteridge, there are many proofs and specimens still in existence. The original die proofs are in black, but there are some secondary proofs in violet, deep blue, and deep green, and some in orange and possibly other colours. Some of these (in brown, blue, red, green, and slate black, are known as Goodall proofs, named after the president of the American Bank Note Company. There are some compound die proofs, with a ten cent in a different colour impressed on the same

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card (see Argenti catalogue, inside cover, and Harmer Rooke catalogue for June 17 and 18, 1965, Lot #418). Plate Proofs, colour trials and essays, with and without the word SPECIMEN (in red) are also available. Plate proofs on thick woven paper, printed in bright brown, are seen in auction catalogues from time to time.

As always with a valuable or rare stamp, there are Connell fakes and forgeries. Some of the fakes take the form of perforated proofs. The story of these is given in Argenti's book, pp. 150-1. Fortunately, it is possible to detect the counterfeits and fakes quite easily. The perforation of the original Connell stamp was between 11.60 and 11.75, instead of the 11.80 to 12.00 of the forgeries, and the paper is somewhat thicker than the India paper of the proofs. Furthermore, the original perfs. are rather ragged, and the perforation holes are often blind. This is not easy to reproduce. In faking some of the Connell stamps, the counterfeiter had to use a paper backing on the India proof to simulate the thickness of the original. When the backing was stuck on before the perforation was done, of course, it became more difficult to detect this trickery without boiling, and hence probably destroying, the stamp to bring the two pieces apart.

The Connell story is much longer and more detailed than this article has indicated. All the correspondence exchanged between Connell and the New Brunswick Government has been reproduced in Argenti's book and elsewhere. It makes fascinating reading.

I would like to close with a footnote. Until recently, I had assumed that Charles Connell had retired from public life in disgrace after his exposure by his fellow New Brunswickers. This is not true. Although it took him and his family some time to recover from all the odium and public criticism, he re-entered public life, was appointed a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council in 1866, and in the same year became Justice of the Interior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Carleton. Moreover, in 1867, Mr. Connell, who had warmly supported the idea of Confederation, was elected by the people of Carleton County to represent them at Ottawa in the newly formed Dominion of Canada parliament.

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Malta Study Circle

The Malta Study Circle consists of some 90 members in eleven different countries. It was set up principally because of the absence of literature on the stamps and postal history of Malta. The Circle recently began to publish papers on both stamps and postal history. This is a slow but worthwhile process. Some of the more learned members write draft Study Papers, a few copies of which are circulated in turn to all members. Each member adds any additional information which he or she possesses and when all copies of the Paper have completed their circulations, the results are written-up and published, a copy being provided for each member. Much to the surprise of some members, who consider themselves beginners, they have been able to contribute information because a stamp or cover in their collection has been found to bear an unusual date or variety.

Among the Study Papers at present in circulation are:— The 1914-22 Definitive Set, Air Mails, Disinfected Mail, Revenue Stamps, Postal Stationery, the King Edward VII Head Issues. Varieties

(Continued on page 152)

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The Handbook and Catalogue of Canadian Transportation Postmarks

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

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All collectors interested in Railway Cancellations will find this Handbook indispensable, in fact it should be in the library of all collectors interested in the stamps of Canada. In addition to details of the Routes and Cancellations, within its 200 pages is a comprehensive history of the development of Canadian Railways.

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MALTA . . . . . from page 110

The Malta Trade Fair Corporation now looked further afield, as the gardens at San Anton had become rather restricted due to the number and bulk of the objects exhibited, not to mention the congestion of visitors in the narrow passages, where most of the stands were erected.

A more suitable venue was found in the Palazzo Parisio at Naxxar and its extensive grounds were placed at the disposal of the Corporation by the Marquis Scicluna. These allowed an increase in the number of large pavilions and stands, spacious passages and amenities, not forgetting immense parking facilities.

The dates of the last six fairs were as follows:—

1960 — IV Malta Trade Fair . . . from 30th June to 10th July

1961 — V Malta Trade Fair . . . from 1st to 16th July

1962 — VI Malta Trade Fair . . . from 1st to 15th July

1963 — VII Malta Trade Fair . . . from 1st to 15th July

1964 — VIII Malta Trade Fair . . . from 1st to 15th July

1965 — IX Malta Trade Fair . . . from 1st to 15th July

All these six fairs were held at the Palazzo Parisio and the "MALTA TRADE FAIR" date stamps (fig. 1) and the registration handstamp (fig. 4) were used as required. Registered mail up to 1960 bore "Valletta, Malta" registration labels or handstamps.

The Corporation is sparing no effort in planning the tenth Malta Trade Fair on an International Scale. It will be held at Naxxar from 1st to 15th July, 1966. The Malta Trade Fair is now a permanent feature of the Maltese commercial landscape and the Island, with such a formidable backing, looks forward with increasing confidence to the future.

Postmarked London

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

Believe it or not, we received a valentine. Reference was made to some of the terms used by philatelists, including "rare". In every auction catalogue this term appears and it may be heard on the lips of every collector when conversing with his fellow addicts.

"Rare" is a comparative term. You have seen it applied to some modern stamps because less than 100,000 were printed. The Post Office Mauritius are called "rare" and only 500 of each were printed, of which less than three per cent are known to have survived. Then there are the stamps that are rare in mint condition but common used. One can open a stamp catalogue at almost any page and find examples among both ancient and modern stamps. As examples one may mention the first one penny triangular Cape of Good Hope, a stamp that we do not recall seeing in satisfactory unused state, and the Oldenburg 1859 1 goschen back on blue. The latter is catalogued ten times as much unused as used but the price is depressed as the unused 1/3 groschen is listed seven times as much as the 1 groschen; yet the former is found and the latter unseen.

On the other side of the picture are the stamps that are rare used but comparatively common unused. The catalogue has fallen open at Leeward Islands and there is the 1922 2½d. yellow priced just over twice as much used as unused. One recalls once seeing this stamp neatly cancelled in a block of four and dated ten years after its year of issue, probably for a collector of used blocks, but memory does not recall a single stamp postally used and in fact it is true to say that one has seen more copies of the Post Office Mauritius. There are instances of a stamp being priced at five thousand times the value put on another of equal rarity.

"Rare on cover", "a rare variety", "rare in a pair", are all comparative terms. There are some stamps that are rarer in singles on covers than they are in multiples, others are merely valuable stamps and other than their value can offer little to interest the connoisseur. Nevertheless, the stamp that is rare will always attract the collector, probably because it can provide a talking point that can interest the listener. No one else may want it, no one else may have a copy, and this is yours and you like it.

That is just one of the pleasures in this hobby.

Space Tropicals

By H. F. BARDWELL, RSPC 7080
President, Space Unit - A.T.A.

"Well here's some more of that nonsense from one of those 'Nouveaux' Collectors". This is a statement, if not voiced, quite often implied nowadays by the "Old School" Classic Philatelic Collectors. However much this new system of collecting is deplored in many circles, most are now aware that the Philatelic hobby has taken a new direction

One no longer enters the establishment of the stamp dealer cooly confident that the Classic Issues will have preferential display and be available in such quantity as the market and supplies, will permit. To-day, dealers cater to the market in three categories—1) Those who have built up an older type clientèle and cater, more or less, exclusively to their particular needs, 2) Those who primarily deal in auction materials, 3) Those numbering in the higher percentage, who recognize the growing Topical Market and keep supplies available to meet the demand.

Let us face facts. Most of the truly 'Good' Classic Material is either no longer available in any quantity suitable for meeting the market demand, or it is priced for beyond the means of the ordinary collector. Recognizing these facts, the collector then turned to Topicals which presented easement in two directions, 1) He could purchase materials of his choice with an eye on the monetary outlay, 2) In so doing he was not, by any means, leaving any blank space in his album as every issue of a specific Topical is not necessary for presenting a compatible collective display. Thus the collector is able to rise from a mediocre category to that of a full fledged collector who can now prepare a grouping worthy of display without the necessity of saying "This Stamp is too Expensive for Inclusion", or "That Stamp is Rare and not available". The collectors of 'Small Queens', 'Squared Circles', 1898 Christmas Penny Postage', 'Admirals', or a variety of other specialties, is in fact a collector of Topicals. Why did these worthy mentors of our hobby turn to these fields? Usually because their general collection had come to an impasse with materials unavailable or high prices spelling "Thirty" to that particular aspect of collecting, or because the specific subject matter (TOPIC - AL) set them a challenge.

Now a word on my particular Topical field . Among the oldest Topics are Botany, Religion, Animals, Medicine, Maps, Astrology and Astronomy. Until 1957, the Topic of Space was for the most part a sub-title under Astronomy, Maps, or later Rockets. However in 1957, prior to Sputnik, a study group of the AT.A. was formed to deal with the combined subject of Aero-Space. Since then, due to the step-up of space programs by the United States and the United Soviet Socialist Republic, the space theme has advanced to the top ten Topical subjects and within a short time will become the foremost Topical category. Leading in the issue of Space Commemorative Stamps is Russia, closely followed by some of its Satellite Countries. However, Countries of the Western World also have offered Stamps of similar nature. Haiti, first to commemorate a United States Achievement,

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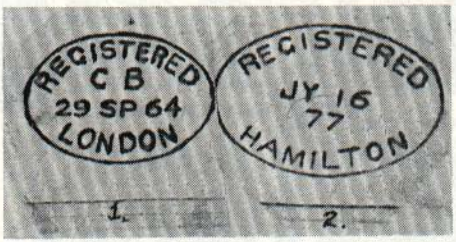
offered its 1958 Issue, Scott No. 424 and Souvenir Sheet C 121a, picturing VANGUARD. The United States offers Scott No. 1193 picturing the MERCURY Capsule, and C 698 Commemorating ROBERT H. GODDARD — known as Father of the Rocket. Canada also offers an Issue, released January 5, 1966, Commemorating her part in Space Research, which pictures ALOUETTE II, launched November 28, 1965. Italy offered what is probably the first SPACE SATELLITE Stamp in 1956, Scott No. 717, showing a Satellite orbiting the earth before SPUTNIK I was heard of, by the layman at least.

A new Handbook (No. 54) soon to be published by the American Topical Association, in colaboration with the Space Unit, lists some 1900 odd Stamps pertaining to the Space Topic, issued by approximately 700 Countries. This in itself should offer some idea of the way Topical Collecting has taken hold, remembering that the Space Theme is an infant Topic having taken root less than nine years ago but already a leading collecting field. As Space Technology and launching achievements increase, so will this Philatelic Topical category expand, presenting numerous opportunities and challenges to the collector.

Anyone interested in the subject of Space may write to me at 1040 Connaught Crescent, Sarnia, Ontario.

CANADA'S OVAL REGISTERED DATE STAMPS

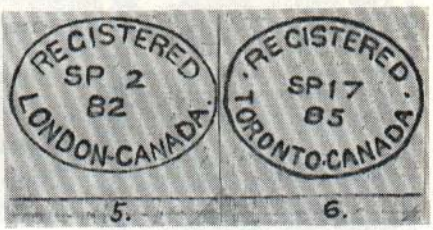
By H. W. HARRISON, RPSC 5780



At least as early as September 1864 (fig. 1) the Post Office at London, England, had a distinctive oval date stamp in use for Registered Mail. In addition to the distinctive shape, this was nearly always struck in red ink, although examples in black are also known.

A similarly shaped date stamp was first put into use for Registered Mail in Canada at Hamilton in 1877 (fig. 2), the earliest date known to me being February 22, 1877. This particular oval date stamp was in use there until at least February 5, 1879. By March 11, 1879, a new Oval date stamp containing the abbreviation of the province as well as the town name had been placed in use at Hamilton (fig. 3). So far, no overlapping of use of these two cancels has been reported so that we may assume temporarily that the new cancel superseded the old. This second cancel remained in use until at least December 21, 1881 and perhaps longer. However, a third cancel was placed in use sometime prior to July 23, 1882 (fig. 4). No overlapping has yet been reported for the 2nd and 3rd cancels so that it can be assumed for the time being that the 3rd cancel superseded the 2nd.

With the adoption of this 3rd Registered Oval date stamp at Hamilton, a similar one was placed in use at London, Canada (fig. 5). The earliest date for this known to me is September 2, 1882. This type cancel was adopted for use at Toronto (fig. 6) where it was usually reserved for incoming or transiting mail and is generally found on the reverse of Registered covers addressed



to or passing through Toronto. It is seldom found on outgoing mail from Toronto. Similar cancels were also issued to the Post Offices at Kingston, Winnipeg, and Belleville (figs. 7, 8, & 9). These are quite rare, only one strike each of Kingston and Belleville being

known to me, and the London, Canada, cancel cannot be considered plentiful as I have only two such strikes and know of but one other. In addition, Stan Shantz, the well-known London, Canada,

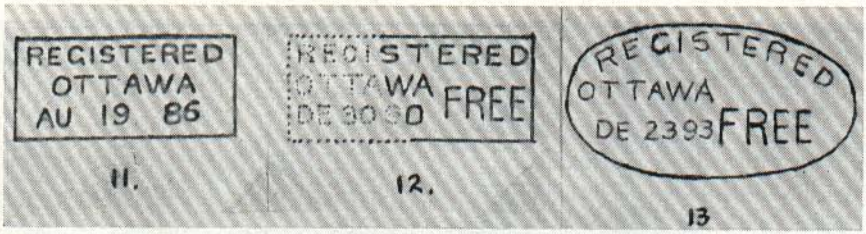
dealer, recently told me that he had never seen the cancel at all.

I am especially interested in acquiring additional Registered Oval date stamps of Canada, either on stamp or on cover and will buy or give generously in exchange for Winnipeg, Kingston, and Belleville. I would also be interested in hearing of later or earlier dates for the London, Toronto, and Hamilton Oval cancels in order to try to establish the earliest and latest dates of use thereof. Of course it goes without saying that I would be very interested in acquiring any Oval Registered Date Stamps from towns not listed above, occurring in the period 1877-1887. Any collector who may have such strikes mentioned above who does not wish to part with them would aid my study of Canada's Registration System considerably if he would send them to me for recording. I will return them promptly and reimburse him for the postage expense incurred.

It is my belief that these distinctive cancels were abandoned when, in 1886, the large black 'R" in oval (fig. 10) was distributed throughout the Dominion for use on Registered Mail.

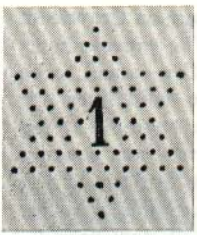
The single exception known to me of the abandonment of a special Registered Date stamp with the adoption of the Large black "R" in oval occurred at Ottawa. Here, approximately concurrently with the adoption of the Large "R" in oval, a rectangular Registered Date stamp was placed in use on Registered mail originating at Ottawa in addition to the Large "R" in oval. There were two such rectangular date stamps, one rather common in that it was continued in use into the late 1890's (fig. 11) and one which must be quite rare. This latter cancel is only known to me as a partial strike on a 10¢ Small Queen and was discovered by Douglas Crawford. Fortunately, enough of the cancel shows on the stamp for the entire cancel to be projected (fig. 12). The solid lines are actually found on the one example so far discovered, and the dotted lines are my projection of the missing portion of the cancel. There ar ea number of earlier Registered Date Stamps of various configurations, all of which are very scarce to rare and highly desirable, and these will be covered in a later article.

One additional Oval Registered Date Stamp must be mentioned. This was first recorded in Fred Jarrett's 1929 edition of his catalogue on page 549 as #1462. He recorded it as being used on a Stampless cover in September of 1873 and the only example that I have seen is a backstamp on a cover dated December 23, 1893. The illustration in the Jarrett catalogue shows a date of May 2, 1898. Assuming that the date in the catalogue is not a misprint of 1873 for 1893, this oval date stamp had a very long life of 25 years and yet, despite collecting and accumulating Canada's Registry System material for more than 10 years, I have only seen but one example of the cancel. It is undoubtedly quite scarce, probably because the covers on which it was normally found were Free Franked, and as such, were stampless and consequently not saved by the collectors of an earlier period who were predominently interested in stamps, rather than philately in general, and postal history in particular. (Fig. 13).



11. 12. 13

ON ST. VALENTINE'S DAY THIS YEAR no less than 430,000 **billets doux** passed through the London offices alone —a number said to be unprecedented.



THE PARIS STARS

By ANDRE ROCHETTE, of
L'ACADEMIE DE PHILATELIE

(Translated by John B. Morton, of Buffalo)

In September, 1863, under the Second Empire, the French Postal Administration extended the use of the "star" cancellation to all Paris post offices. The new hand-stamps were to contiue in use until 1876, under the Third Republic, and through collecting and studying them, many philatelists developed into postmark enthusiasts. Mr. André Rochette, member of the Académie de Philatélie in Paris has delved deeply into the postal history of this fascinating period and in the fall, 1963 issue of the quarterly Bulletin des Amis Musée Postal (Friends of the Postal Museum), to commemorate the centenary of the branch post office stars, there appeared the introductory chapter of a highly detailed handbook that M. Rochette had in preparation at the time. This work has since been published by the author under the title "PARIS BUREAUX DE QUARTIER . . . ETOILES AVEC CHIFFRES" and has given further impetus to the collecting of "Paris Stars".

The September 1963 Stars of the Paris District Post Offices

September, 1963 - March, 1876

The Monthly Postal Bulletin No. 95 of July, 1863, contained a notice that according to the terms of a Ministerial Decree dated June 18, the Bureaux de Quartier (District Post Offices) in Paris would cease to be designated as "Principal" and "Supplementary" Offices and would henceforth form a single series in which each office would be identified by a numeral, and that their date stamps would indicate their location within the City, by street, etc.

Thus the 13 principal offices previously identified by the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M and N, and the 22 sub-offices identified by the letter of their principal office followed by the letter S and their own numeral (AS1, DS2, etc.) (Fig. 1) were now numbered from 1 to 35, without any relation to the previous alphabetical numenclature.

In order to avoid any confusion between the Paris numbers and those of the post offices in the rest of the country, which were also numbered from 1 upwards, the lozenge of dots was replaced by the star of dots canceller (Fig. 2) which the Paris Central Post Office had used since 1852—but with

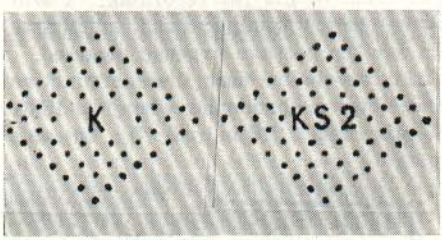


Fig. 1

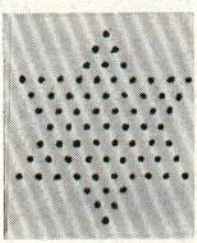


Fig. 2

the number of the district office in the centre. (see heading).

To produce these stars, two molds of the complete star of the Central P.O. were taken. In one of these, a space sufficient to receive one numeral (fig. 3) was routed out and in the other, a space large enough for two numerals (fig. 4). Collectors have observed that the routing-out process for two numerals cut through the adjacent "dots" of the star on the right and left sides, although the remaining fragments do not always appear on actual strikes. (fig. 5)

From these two molds, two working

A PREVIEW TO THE

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The catalogue described in this brochure comprises 80 pages with 333 lots—nearly every one illustrated in full colour—is available price 10/- from the auctioneers—

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This fabulous auction will be held on Monday, 16th May, on board the R.M.S. *"Queen Mary"* en route for New York and the first International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Washington D.C. (SIPEX). Many leading collectors and professional philatelists will be travelling to the International Philatelic Exhibition on the *"Queen Mary"* which will leave Southampton on the 12th May at 16.30 hrs. and more will join this famous Cunarder when she calls at Cherbourg later that night.

This will be the first time that a trans-Atlantic mail ship will cater specifically for philatelists and there will be a series of international displays and talks in the four days at sea which will give ample opportunity for those who have philatelic interests in common to meet and discuss their favourite subjects.

At 11.00 hrs. on Monday 16th May, the first portion of the auction will be held on board with 200 valuable philatelic items offered under the hammer. This portion of the sale will be broadcast in New York (10.00 hrs.), London, Basle, Milan and Paris (15.00 hrs.), so that in addition to those on board and postal bidders, those who wish to participate, may do so over the air.

The catalogue which will be available shortly, will contain colour illustrations of almost every lot and we sincerely believe that this will be the finest philatelic auction catalogue ever produced.

The sale is arranged chronologically from 1840 to modern times and appropriately the first lot is a superb unused marginal block of four of the Great Britain penny black. This block is of plate II and includes SD before repair, TE second state and with the marginal inscription re-entered.

Lot 2 is a marvellous complete pane of the Brazil 60 reis lightly cancelled with the "CITADE DE NICTHEROY", and lot 3 is the beautiful 1846 cover, which bears the U.S.A. Baltimore postmaster's provisional 5c.

1849 brings a marvellous selection of twenty-two Belgian *"Epaulettes"* including a brilliant mint marginal block of four of the 10c. and a similar block of the 20c. with Moens red line removed. The following lot of *"Medallions"* comprises brilliant mint marginal blocks of twenty of the 10c. brown, 20c. blue, and 40c. carmine.

There are ten lots of Austria and Lombardy-Venetia issued in 1850, the best being an Austrian 2 kr. rouletted and cancelled at Tokay (the only 2 kr. known rouletted), a 6 kr. used on a first day cover from Trieste and a Lombardy-Venetia 15c. type II used on cover with an Austrian 6 kr.

1851 commences with a very fine Austrian 6 kr. yellow Mercury used on small piece and there is also a Lombardy-Venetia rose Mercury used on a complete newspaper. Two outstanding lots of Denmark are a fresh mint pair and a brilliant mint corner copy of the 2.R.B.S. blue while Tuscany is represented by what must be the finest complete used set from 1q. to 60 cr.

One of the most valuable lots in the sale are the fine mint pairs of Canada 3d. orange-vermilion, 6d. slate-purple, 7½d. yellow-green and 10d. blue. There is also the only known unused example of the ½ anna red Indian Scinde Dawk and following close on this lot is a spectacular block of sixteen of the Roman States 1852 1 baj. used as a postage due on the reverse of an 1853 cover.

The Verona postal forgeries of Lombardy-Venetia are justifiably popular and this sale includes examples of the 15c. unused and the 30c. unused, used and used on piece. Another rare Lombardy-Venetia item has a fine used 45c. blue type II used with an 1858 5s. vermilion on cover from Pordenone and there is also an 1853 newspaper with an extremely fine Modena 9c. black on dull mauve newspaper stamp which is one of the finest known.

There are six items under the 1854 heading and three of these are valued at over £1,000 each, they are a block of nine, a strip of four and three singles of the Austrian 9k. blue used on a registered cover with single examples of the 2k. and 6k., a fresh mint block of six of the Canada 3d. deep red and a wonderful mint pair of the Lombardy-Venetia 15c. pale vermilion showing two adjacent St. Andrew's Crosses. Two other spectacular Lombardy-Venetia lots are vertical and horizontal strips of eight of the 30c. brown, the former with sheet margins on three sides !

Other items issued in 1855 include a wonderful used corner example of the Norway 4 sk. blue, a superb Oldenburg ½ sgr. black on green on piece and the U.S.A. 10c. green type I (II) and III, the last two with ocean mail cancellations.

1857 commences with a mint block of ten of the Canada ½d. deep rose and is followed by five Lombardy-Venetia postal forgeries made in Milan, the best of which is the 30c. brown type I used on 1857 cover to Verona. An Hawaii 5c. blue on thin wove paper used with a U.S.A. 10c. green on an attractive cover is followed by two bisected examples of the Austrian 10 kr. brown used on separate covers from Kalocsa and Putnok.

The 1858 issues of Lombardy-Venetia are represented by a 5c. red type I with a St. Andrew's Cross attached used on cover from Brescia and a 4 kr. vermilion Imperial Journal stamp of Austria with the figure of value altered by red ink to "2". One exceptional cover bears examples of the Naples 10 gr. and two 20 gr. postal forgeries used with two genuine 5 gr.

1859 commences with a superb example of the Modena 80c. brown-orange with light Carrara date-stamp, and other outstanding lots issued during that year are two pairs of the Parma 5c. deep blue-green used on a cover, a pristine mint block of nine of the 80c. bistre-yellow, a vertically bisected Romagna 8 baj. black on rose used on a cover from Ravenna and six examples of the Sicily 20 gr. used on 1860 cover from Messina.

Naples 1860 is represented by the fine Cross of Savoy used on printed matter and this is followed by what is probably the finest known mint example of the Tuscany 3 lire which was once in the Ferrary collection.

Lot 115 in the sale is the fantastic mint block of twenty-one of the U.S.A. 90c. blue. This is by far and away the most spectacular item in the whole auction and was once in the Caspary collection. We estimate it will realise £12,000.

A neat cover bears the Austrian 1863 5 kr. perforated 9½ cancelled with the blue oval "SEGNA" date-stamp in blue and other issues from 1863 include Cape of Good Hope with mint corner blocks of thirty-two and four of the 1d., twenty-four and four of the 4d. and four 6d., Italy with examples of the engraved Aquila postal forgery of the 15c. superb mint, also used on cover, and a superb Lombardy-Venetia inter-panneau strip of three of the 1.05s. lilac.

1869 comprises two of the rare U.S.A. inverted centres, the 15c. and 24c., both fine examples of these much sought after varieties.

The last thirty years of the 19th century are covered by some nineteen spectacular lots and among them are a complete mint sheet of the 1873 Wurtemberg 70 kr. red-lilac with double dividing lines, a wonderful mint imprint block of twelve of the Canadian 1875 8c. bright blue registration stamp, four singles of the Italy 1879 30c. brown used with an 1889 5c. green on a registered cover, mint corner plate number blocks of six of the Cyprus 1880 1d. rose-red plates 193 and 196, a marginal mint block of nine of the Turks Islands 1881 "4" on 1/- lilac showing eight small and one medium "4"s, an imperforate imprint block of twelve of the Canada 1893 15c. brown-purple, the special printing ordered by the Postmaster General, the U.S.A. 1893 4c. blue error of colour mint, and corner mint blocks of four of the Sarawak 1897 $2 and $5 with a corner pair of the $10.

The Pan American inverted centres of 1901 are represented by mint examples of the 1c., 2c. and 4c., the 2c. being the most valuable. Mint 1904 Malaya is represented by superb unmounted mint blocks of four of the Johore $50 and $100, and other high face value Empire stamps include a mint corner vertical strip of five of the Zanzibar 1908 100r. and a single mint 200r. and Ceylon with an unmounted mint plate number copy of the 1912 100r.

There are twenty-one lots devoted to the Balbo trans-Atlantic mass formation flight in 1933 and among the thirty flown covers offered is one with the "I-BORG" overprint and the very rare *"quiff"* plate flaw variety which is estimated to sell for £1,200. Another valuable lot with an Italian flavour is the set of four envelopes from Cyrenaica, Eritrea, Somalia, and Tripolitania flown on the 1934 Rome—Mogadiscio flight and each with special adhesive overprinted with the "SERVIZIO DI STATO" overprint and bearing a special etiquette.

The last of the first two hundred lots was a late arrival which we managed to include in the sale and we believe that this 1959 Canadian Seaway inverted centre mint block of twelve is the largest surviving multiple of this modern rarity.

In these first two hundred lots, there are forty-one lots which we anticipate will sell for more than £1,000.

The radio link connection will be severed at 12.30 hrs. (New York 11.30, Europe 17.30) and will be immediately followed by another session of rarities.

These rarities comprise entirely Italian States and are similarly arranged to the first section in chronological order from 1851 until 1870.

1851 comprises six lots, the best being a pair of Tuscany 2 cr. blue-green used on the cover with 1 cr. and cancelled with the rare three line thick bar obliteration.

Modena and Roman States are highlights under the 1852 heading and of fifteen lots of the former the best are a pristine mint block of thirty of the 4c. black on deep blue and a very fine example of the 5c. black on green with "E" in "CENT" turned upwards. Roman States has a very rare tête-bêche pair of the ½ baj. black on bluish-grey used on the reverse of a cover and a superb 1 sc. rose used on a cover to Paris

Parma 1853 includes a fresh mint 15c. vermilion and 1854 has a superb used strip of three of the 5c. yellow of the same State. This is closely followed by a fine pair of the Sardinia 40c. dull red used on a cover from Turin to Genoa.

The best of the 1857 issues is a fine used pair of the Parma 40c. deep blue and 1858 is represented by a single lot—a Naples 50 gr. rose and a 2 gr. used with a postal forgery of the 10 gr. on piece.

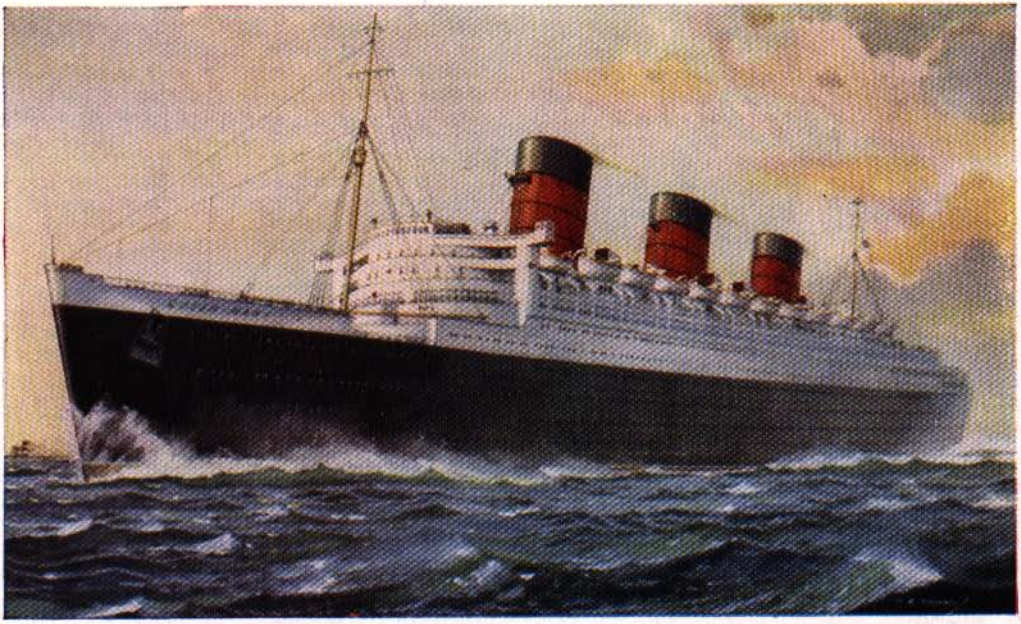
There are thirty-five lots of the 1859 issues and these commence with Modena which includes a marvellous corner copy of the 15c. brown used on a dated piece at Guastalla. and a fresh mint block of four of the 10c. black newspaper stamp. Parma boasts an exceptionally fine 5c. blue-green used on cover to Genoa, a 40c. red-brown with a prominent plate flaw used with a 10c. brown on the cover to Paris, and a 40c. vermilion with the large *"O"* variety on cover to Switzerland, while Romagna commences with an exceptional strip of five of the ½ baj. black on buff used on a cover and Sicily has fine mint blocks of four of the 5 gr. vermilion plate II and 10 gr. indigo.

Sardinia used in Modena in 1860 is represented by three lots and an outstanding cover with the 5c. and four 10c. cancelled with the straight line "MODENA" is the best. There are marvellous examples of the Naples Trinacria and Cross of Savoy used on separate newspapers, the latter on the first day of use (6th December 1860). The issues of this year find a climax in a remarkable used example of the Tuscany 3 lire yellow-buff with part "PER CONSEGNA" cancellation.

The best of the remaining issues are Neapolitan Provinces 1861 with a 50 gr. pale grey pair used on piece with a 1 gr., 5 gr. and 20 gr. Sardinia 1862 with a diagonally bisected 50c. vermilion-rose used on a cover from Orvieto, and Roman States 1864 with 50 baj. deep blue worn impression fine mint, 1868 3c. black on rosy drab and 1870 80c. black on bright rose both in fine mint blocks of four.

The last two covers in the sale are from Lombardy-Venetia—a bisected 10c. black setenant with a whole stamp used on a pre-paid letter from Garda and cancelled at Bardalino. The second is the 15c. red-brown engraved used from Verona.

In this classic international auction of 333 lots valued at nearly £250,000, sixty lots are expected to sell individually for more than £1,000. The stamps will be on view prior to the auction in Rome, Bologna, Milan, Turin, Trieste, Basle, Paris and London. FULL DETAILS IN THE CATALOGUE.



R.M.S. "Queen Mary"

Philatelists wishing to travel on the Queen Mary should contact the auctioneers in the first instance as a number of cabins have been reserved in the various classes.

PJ GB

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain

Plate IV

Plate 1

Imprimatur

A NEW LOOK FOR BRITAIN'S OLDEST STAMP JOURNAL

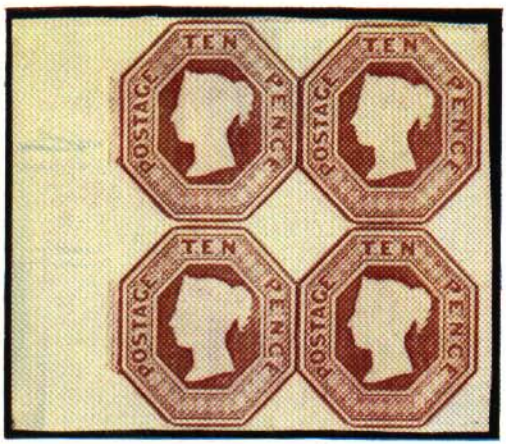


Plate 77

Tyrian Plum

Published by

ROBSON LOWE LTD.

Edited by MARCUS SAMUEL

The Old Journal with the New Look

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, the oldest stamp periodical published continuously in this country (since February 1891), has now completed its 75th volume. Owing to the retirement of the Editor, I. T. Hamilton, the 76th volume will see a change in the editorial chair, which will be filled by Marcus Samuel, and there will also be a change in publication policy. The Journal, which has taken over the Great Britain Philatelist, will, in future, be devoted exclusively to the postal history and postage stamps of Great Britain and their use abroad.

The Journal will be transformed by the lavish use of many beautiful colour illustrations, such as those appearing on this leaflet. Articles and features now in preparation include a new theory on the production of the Stock Exchange Forgeries, new listings of postal stationery with valuations, a column for collectors of modern errors, further chapters from Rowland Hill's Post Office Journal and the latest news of the National Postal Museum. It is hoped to publish further amendments to the "Encyclopædia of British Postage Stamps", Vol. 1, Great Britain, and there will be illustrated previews of the Great Britain auction sales to be held at 50 Pall Mall, followed by detailed reports of the sales showing market trends.

Owing to the recent presentation of the "Phillips" collection to the nation and the growing number of collectors specialising in the philately of this country, values of philatelic material and stamps of this country, ancient and modern, have soared of late, and it is the general opinion that the market will harden even more in the future. It is hoped that this Journal will assist collectors to keep up with (or ahead of) the times and that with its great tradition it will continue to impart information and entertainment for many more years.

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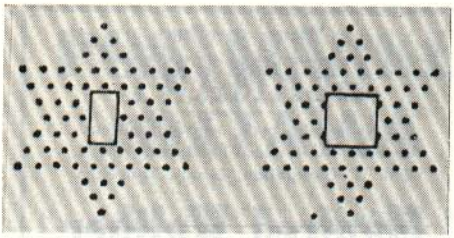

Fig. 3 Fig. 4

dies were obtained, with cavities corresponding to those in the molds. The procedure was then to insert movable numerals in these cavities, re-mold and pour molten metal to obtain finished one-piece cancellation handstamps. A supply

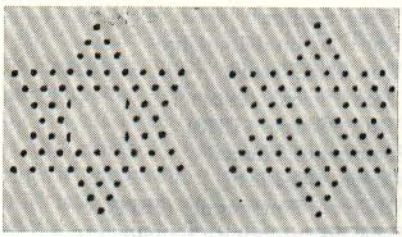

Fig. 5 Fig. 6

of stars to meet the needs of the 35 offices was thus prepared and when offices numbered 36, 37, 38 and 39 were opened late in 1866, stars for them were produced in the same manner. No. 9 is underlined to distinguish it from No. 6.

If we consider as irregular the date of September 6, which is known from office no. 4 (Rue d'Enghien), the numbered stars went into service on September 7, 1863. However, office No. 3 (Place de la Madeleine), continued to use the "E" lozenge of dots for some months aferwards.

The "Whole" stars (Etoile muette, i.e. "silent star") (fig. 2) of the Central Post Office had already been in use for several years by the Place de la Bourse (formerly "J", now "1") and Place de la Madeleine (formerly "E" and now "3") offices. In March and April of 1860, for reasons still unknown. this is also seen on letter with the date-stamps of various other Paris post offices. Later on, it was given to those which, presumably, found themselves with sufficient cancellors bearing their own numbers.

The **"Hollowed-out"** stars (étoiles évidées) were those from which the numerals had been cut out so that they could be used by another office. If this procedure had been carried out with care, all "hollowed-out" stars would have the appearance of the working dies, with an opening for one or two numerals. However, in practice, the routing tool often removed whole dots or parts of them or left vestiges of the routed numerals (fig. 6).

Improvised stars—These similarly resulted from efforts to replace numbered stars as these were needed, either by modifying a numeral, by a partial cutting out, for example, the two of star 24

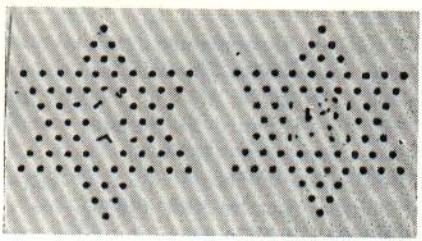

Fig. 6

to make a no. 4 star (fig. 7), or by transforming the "0" of a 20 star into an "8" by engraving crossed lines into added metal (fig. 8). Other attempts at this were made by soldering a metal numeral into an hollowed-out star (fig. 9) and by pouring lead or copper into an

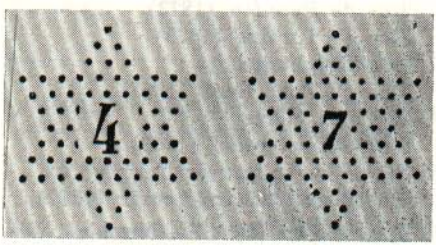

Fig. 7 Fig. 8

hollowed-out star and engraving a numeral in the new metal (fig. 10).

Damage and worn stars are also encountered.

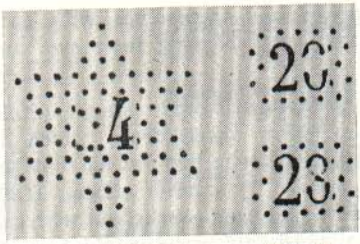

Fig. 9 Fig. 10

NOMENCLATURE OF THE PARIS STAR OFFICES

1. Place de la Bourse
2. Rue St-Lazare
   Rue Milton (1872)
3. Place de la Madeleine
4. Rue d'Enghien
5. Boulevard St-Martin
   Rue de Bondy (1865)
   Boulevard Magenta (1872)
6. Sénat
   Palais du Luxembourg (1871)
7. Rue des Vieilles Haudriettes
8. Rue d'Antin
9. Rue du Faubourg St-Honoré
   Rue Montaigne (1867)
10. Petite Rue du Bac
    Rue du Cherche-Midi (1865)
11. Rue de l'Echelle
    Rue St-Honoré (1864)
    Place du Théâtre-Français (1873)
12. Boulevard Beaumarchais
13. Hôtel de Ville
    Rue de la Tacherie (1872)
14. Rue du Faubourg St-Martin
    Rue de Strasbourg (1865)
15. Rue Bonaparte
16. Rue Neuve Bourg l'Abbé
    Rue de Palestro (1873)
    Rue de Turbigo (1879)
17. Rue Tirechappe
    Rue du Pont Neuf (1867)
18. Rue de Londres
    Rue d'Amsterdam (1869)
19. Rue d'Angoulême du Temple
    Boulevard Richard-Lenoir (1877)
20. Rue St-Dominique-St-Germain
21. Rue St-Antoine
22. Rue du Helder
    Rue Taitbout (1868)
23. Rue du Faubourg St-Antoine
    Rue Aligre (1869)
24. Rue de Cléry
25. Rue de la Harpe
    Rue Serpente (1867)
26. Gare du Nord
27. Rue St-Dominique-Gros Caillou
    Gros Caillou
28. Rue Cardinal-Lemoine
29. Rue Mouffetard
    Rue Pascal (1864)
    Rue Monge (1873)
30. Boulevard Mazas
31. Corps Législatif
    Rue de Bourgogne (1871)
32. Rue de la Saine-Chapelle
    Rue des Orfèvres
33. Gare d'Orléans
    Boulevard de l'Hôpital (1867)
34. Rue de Chaillot
    Avenue Joséphine (1868)
35. Salpétrière
    Ministère des Finances (1866)
    Rue de Luxembourg
36. Boulevard du Prince Eugène
    Boulevard Voltaire (1877)
37. Boulevard Malesherbes
38. Rue des Feuillantines
39. Rues des Ecluses St-Martin

Editor's Note — To be continued with the circular date stamps which always accompanied the killer star.

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THE QUEEN'S STAMPS

With reference to the article under the above heading, in the last issue, p. 78, we are informed by our good friend Roland Greenhill, Librarian of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, that the Exhibition of many sections of the Royal collection at Buckingham Palace, was terminated recently and replaced by some other exhibition.

POSTMARKED OTTAWA

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

A number of Canadian stamps have recently been issued in a dark green shade. It is of interest to note that many dealers complain that this colour reduces the demand for these stamps whether single or on cover. We wonder why, but apparently this green shade is not a favourite with Canadian collectors.

It is not often that one "finds" a Twelvepenny black but once in a while this happens. Well, in this case it was such a find but when the writer looked at the stamp it was obvious that maybe not all was well. The stamp was on a thin laid paper and had all the marks of the genuine. Two other experts were questioned and both believed the stamp was o.k. Then the stamp went to the expert committee in England and it came back as being a proof with laid lines added. The stamp was returned because proofs are in a much deeper black shade than the stamps and there were other differences. Once again the stamp came back from the experts saying that it might not be a proof. Next the expertizers in the USA were tried. And here one was told that the stamp was a "specimen" with the word Specimen errased. Black light at various frequencies did not show up any sign indicating the removal of the word Specimen. Along with this story, goes one of a rare Swiss stamp expertized with a certificate of genuineness. The certificate does not describe the stamp and has no photo. One wonders how often this certificate may be used for similar stamps. We leave the rest for you to mull over.

During a recent stamp exhibition a collector brought three complete sheets of a Canadian classic stamp with him for sale. All dealers present were of course very interested in buying these stamps. What intrigued us was that all dealers making offers to this collector told him that they would divide the sheets up for further sale. There is apparently no interest in collecting full sheets, even of classic material. They are bulky to keep, one cannot display them easily, they cost too much and it is unlikely that one can ever complete a set in sheets of the earlier stamps.

Doctor Of Millions, The rise and fall of stamp king Dr. Paul Singer is a most fascinating book telling the story of the Shanahan Auctions. Many, to you well known Canadian names, appear in this book and we recommend this book to anyone.

Obituary

MRS. LINDA OLAND

We deeply regret to learn of the death recently of Mrs. Linda Oland, of Halifax, wife of our member Colonel Sidney C. Oland (a prominent Maritime businessman), following a lengthy illness.

Born in Havana, Cuba, daughter of a colonel in the Spanish army, the late Mrs. Oland was very active in relief projects for the unemployed in Halifax during the depression of the 1930's.

Many of our members who attended the Convention of the Society in Halifax last year had the privilege of meeting Colonel and Mrs. Oland on that occasion. The President, Directors and members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada extend their deepest sympathy to Colonel Oland and his family on their great loss.

Your Sales Department

This article is written on the last day of March, at the busiest time of the year. By the time the members read it, it will be May and Spring and everybody will be thinking about garden, summer resort, etc.; and also putting the albums away until the fall.

WHAT HAS BEEN FOR THE SALES DEPARTMENT THE 1965-1966 PHILATELIC YEAR

It has been, so far as supply of books for the Circuit is concerned, the most disappointing season of my seven years as Director of Sales. At the time this article is written we have received from October until April 250 books less than last year. And for the first time since I took this position, I have had to answer members requesting books 'Sorry, I am unable to fill your request".

At times looking over the stock of books available, I am still wondering how I kept the Circuit going?

What of next year? The problem looms large and frightening, after all I am not a magician, and cannot conjure stamps out of thin air, although some expect me to do it. **A BETTER CO-OPERATION FROM THE MEMBERS IS NEEDED IF THE NEXT SEASON IS TO BE AN IMPROVEMENT ON THIS ONE.**

I am told that as a diplomat I would be the greatest failure that ever existed, but when you are faced with requests for circuits from some forty or fifty clubs, plus a steady increasing demand from individual collectors; and you look at half empty books or worse, poor condition and fantastic prices, then it's time to put nice words aside and place the members of this Society to face facts. If something isn't done and fast, the time is quickly approaching when the answer to all will be "Sorry no books".

For the 1966-1967 season we need Canada, especially mint to 1960, and also used. And will you dig to the bottom of your stockbooks, and see if you have any 19th. Cent. you could spare for a starving Circuit?

In British Colonies: British West Indies 19th. Cent. is non-existent here, so we need it badly, and also George V. British Oceania is next on the list, we need Ireland badly.

In foreign: Western Europe, Central Europe, Scandinavia, Russia, Etc.

TO PUT IT SO THAT IT WILL APPLY TO MOST MEMBERS: SEND ANYTHING WORTHWHILE YOU CAN SPARE. WE MAY NOT DISPOSE OF IT, BUT IT WON'T BE BECAUSE WE WON'T TRY.

H. Gauthier

PRIME MINISTER AUTOGRAPHS FDC's

The Right Hon. L. B. Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada, has personally autographed a number of Alouette II First Day Covers, to be used as prizes amongst students at Westdale Secondary School, Hamilton.

Students are writing essays on **"Why I collect postage stamps"** to be submitted in competition to Charles Mickle, a teacher at the High School. The contest is held in conjunction with the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's national stamp show—TIPEX—to be held at the Holiday Inn, Hamilton, on May 26, 27 and 28. Further details about the Exhibition, Bourse and Convention may be had by writing to C. Russell McNeil, 833 Kingsway Drive, Burlington, Ontario, Canada.

MONEY LETTER

By WAYNE R. CURTIS, RPSC 7545

The "Money Letter" system began in the British Post Office on October 1, 1792. Letters containing money or articles of value were noted "Money" or "Money-Letter" and were listed in the Way Bills which accompanied the mails. The addressee gave a receipt to the Postmaster or Carrier on delivery. The "Money-Letter" was the forerunner to Registered Letters.

According to W. E. D. Halliday in an article "A Glance At The Postal History And Practices of British North America, Prior To 1851", which appeared in the Official Catalogue of the Canadian International Philatelic Exhibition, held in Toronto from September 21 to 29, 1951:

> "The Money Letter system, which called for double postage, was in operation in Canada by 1827 and instructions of that date for marking and recording letters are known. The first marks were in manuscript but handstamps were ordered for a number of offices in Canada by Stayner through the G.P.O., London in 1839."

As a result of correspondence with Mr. Halliday (his information coming in part from the General Post Office Transcripts in the Public Archives in Ottawa) it was found that on March 16, 1839, T. A. Stayner, Deputy Postmaster General of Canada, wrote to Lt. Col. Maberly, Secretary of the G.P.O. Among the items requisitioned are "MONEY LETTER 24 brass stamps 'Money Letter' ". Apparently, the box containing the items requisitioned was sent to Falmouth, England on July 20, 1839 and it was to go to Quebec via Halifax. Mr. Halliday has a recollection of once noting an 1839 date on a 'Money-Letter'!

The cover shown in this article points out that a handstamp "MONEY-LETTER" 62 x 6 mm was in use in Montreal on January 30, 1840. The cover is postmarked with a double circle 31 x 19 mm "QUEBEC JA 31 1840" which would be the receiving mark. It has been signed by A. Porteous P.M. and this is Andrew Porteous, the Postmaster of Montreal. There are also the manuscript "Money Letter" and "Free" and the handstamp "FREE" 20 x 4 mm.

Post Office records show that the Registration system was introduced in Canada on March 31, 1855. An order

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was placed for 1,000 REGISTERED hammers on May 5, 1855, which would have served to supply most of the 1200 post offices in Canada at that time. In the next 9 years only 300 more were ordered by the Post Office Department. However, Fred Jarrett in "Stamps of British North America" shows two different 'REGISTERED' Cancellations Nos. 1450 and 1451 which are described as being in general use in December, 1854. Douglas and Mary Patrick in "Canada's Postage Stamps" also say "Covers are known with the registered markings in December, 1854."

In the Robson Lowe Ltd. auction no. 2340 of November 28, 1963, Lot 812 was a cover dated November 12, 1858 from Lennoxville to Montreal with a straight line "MONEY-LETTER".

According to E. A. Smythies, F.C.P.S., and A. F. Smith in "Canadian Registered Letter Stamps & Cancellations 1875-1902", in Canada:

"The MONEY LETTER markings started in 1827 in manuscript, and it was not until 1841 that handstamps became available, supplied by Francis."

Also the Patricks, in the Glossary section of the Apppendix, have this to say about it:

> "MONEY LETTER — A variety of handstruck impressions, were the forerunners of Canadian registered stamps. The MONEY LETTER stamps were used on mail from 1841 until 1855 when Canada introduced registered mail service. Mail stamped MONEY LETTER was charged at an increase of one postal rate above its normal rate."

This article started when a friend bought the January 30, 1840 cover and it has prompted the reading of various books which contain references to "Money-Letters". There is more research to be done, but to assist in this project, "Do you have any Canadian covers with the MONEY LETTER handstamp before January 30, 1840 or after November 12, 1858?"

CANADA

ESSAYS

SPECIMENS

PROOFS

6d. greenish grey, overprinted Specimen vertically in green	$30
6d. slate-violet, overprinted Specimen vertically in yellow	$23
6d. bluish slate, overprinted Specimen in carmine	$30
6d. black, plate proof on Indian Paper, mounted on card and overprinted Specimen in carmine. Block of four	$120
10d. blue, overprinted Specimen vertically in carmine	$42
10d. blue, overprinted Specimen vertically in carmine. Block of four	$105
10d. plate proof in yellow on Indian Paper, mounted on card. Block of six. *Illustrated*	$135
½d. rose, superb strip of three on Indian Paper. Overprinted Specimen in green and showing marginal imprint at foot	$90
10 cent Die Proof in purple, cut from Compound Secondary Die. Very rare	$90
10 cent Die Proof in black on thin wove paper from the Compound Secondary Die	$248
3 cent large head. Plate proof on card in a strip of three	$120
5 cent large head. Plate proof on card with marginal imprint at foot	$90
Bradbury and Wilkinson essay in black for 1868 large cents issue on carton paper.	$45
Bradbury and Wilkinson essay in purple for 1868 large cents issue on wove paper	$45

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THE 'HALO' EFFECT ON CANADIAN STAMPS

WILLIAM PEKONEN, RPSC 7526
BNAPS 2091

Cancellations that show up white when exposed to short-wave ultra-violet light are an exciting "discovery". However, this phenomenon is not as exciting as its promise!

On envelopes, the bleached out halo effect is in proximity to the cancellation lines. Stamps soaked-off paper and now in your collection will also show this effect.

Being ignorant of the cause, I wrote to the Post Office Department and asked them what caused the bleached-out appearance and why it was being used. Several letters were received. The department wrote, "This was something completely new to us and was not the result of any deliberate change in our ink". The letter went on to state that investigations were being carried out.

The results of examinations by specialist members of the Post Office engineering branch were given in another letter. "You will have noticed that the fluorescence associated with the postmarks occurs in areas surrounding the heavily pigmented impressions and it is easy to deduce that the fluorescence results from a characteristic of the oil vehicle in the ink or of components of the ink soluble in the vehicle. In fact, fluorescence is common in oils of all origins and is to be observed, for example, in various degrees in common lubricating oils. To this extent, cancelling inks of the type now in use by the Post Office Department and having the characteristics currently considered necessary are likely to exhibit the type of fluorescence you have noted.

"As pointed out in Mr. Côté's letter, fluorescence of this kind does not give us concern in mail handling techniques and processes we are now using."

Just what is meant by "now in use" and "having the characteristics currently considered necessary" is not too clear. Is this just polite phraseology with accidental vagueness, or does it mean that

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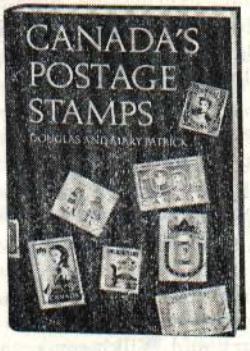

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we should keep our eyes open for future variations? Is there a possibility that graphite or magnetic inks or the plastic experiments being carried by the Russians or other methods are being considered? Of course, the answers to these speculative thoughts are not available to us at this time.

We can expect some changes because, quite obviously, research is being carried out along lines designed to handle mail more efficiently.

The above reasons would have been obvious to some people who are associated with oil and its properties. The explanations given by the Post Office Department will help to settle any doubts held by others. The reverse might also be true - as new questions may be raised. What about the older stamps - has the paper absorbed the "fluorescence"? Does the fluorescence deteriorate and if so after how long? Is any deterioration constant and therefore a guide to determine when a stamp was "cancelled"? Perhaps some petroleum expert can come up with some answers. Perhaps these questions have already been answered. If so, perhaps they could write a companion article and "spread the word".

In addition to the ink question, I asked about the use of bleached paper in envelopes. The P.O. Department stated that they "have never specified fluorescence as a required property of our (envelope) papers, but have not found it objectionable in our operations to date, excepting cases where we once considered use of similar materials for address coding. Conversely, we have found some commercial papers to exhibit phosphorescence and under certain conditions this can give difficulty where tagged stamps are used. We have some investigations proceeding in conjunction with paper and envelope manufacturers on the latter subject."

All of the foregoing seems to prove that there is something new happening all the time in the world of "little pieces of paper with sticky stuff on them".

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THE MAIL BAG

TWO INTERESTING ITEMS

I notice in the latest edition of The Canadian Philatelist that Mr. Gauthier is decrying the lack of good Canadian stamps in his sales circuit material. I am not trying to be critical when I say that this situation should be expected when one sees the very low catalogue values of this material on this side of the big pond. Why are so many of the really good collections going over to England and the continent for private treaty sale or auction? Why are so many choice Canadian items being sold at auctions on both sides of the water at prices that make the catalogues look silly? If and when Canadian catalogues, including Bileski, show realistic values double, treble or quadruple the present ridiculous figures then those who hold what might by some be considered as surplus stock could be ready to put their holdings on the market either through dealers or reputable sales circuits such as yours.

"Let The Buyer Beware" is an old legal saw but to-day it has been supplanted in the stamp market by "Let The Seller Beware" for what he sells by to-day's catalogue values will be sorely missed when realistic evaluations come into effect.

#1. THE FIVE CENT LARGE QUEEN, PERFORATED 12 x 12.

Bileski lists, on Page 13 of his Canada Basic Catalogue, Third Edition, the existence of the Five Cent value of the Large Queens of 1868, perforated 12 x 12. On checking my copies I found that I had one of these items in my collection and had the find verified by Bileski himself.

It is a mystery how this variety could have existed for almost 100 years with no one having noted it; perhaps we take some of our stamps for granted and habit has made us accept as indisputable the 11½ x 12 perforation always assigned to the Five Cent value of the first post-Confederation issue.

It would be interesting to know how many more of this new variety exist. If anyone having a collection of this item will check out their perforations and let me know the result of their findings it would be sincerely appreciated. K. Bileski is also interested in this matter and I would be glad to forward on to him any information I receive on the matter. A pricing of this item in the next edition of The Canada Basic Catalogue has been implied by Bileski who is awaiting some indication of its rarity.

At a later date I would be happy to report the results of my query to the readers of this magazine.

* * * *

#2. TWO USED SEAWAY INVERT ON COVER KNOWN TO EXIST

In a bank vault in suburban Winnipeg two used Inverted Seaways on cover are being held by a non-collecting school teacher.

These are the sole survivors of a block of ten purchased at the T. Eaton

Co. Ltd. post office in Winnipeg at about the time of the sale to the Marlborough Hotel. Although noticing the inversion of the centre portion of the

stamps, the teacher used all ten stamps on covers being mailed out to friends at the time. Upon inquiry to the addressees the teacher was able to regain possession of one cover dated August 29th and had another returned to her by her bank with her mail order for a supply of personal chequing account cheques. All others had been destroyed.

Both stamps are tied to cover by a slogan cancel reading "ADVISE CORRESPONDENTS TO USE POSTAL ZONE NUMBER" and are extremely close to the right edge of the cover. There appears to be no damage to the stamps themselves.

* * * *

Just try to secure the really good items catalogued by Lyman's or Bileski at from 50¢ to about $50.00 or $100.00 in any kind of acceptable condition at full catalogue in any quantity and you'll know what I mean.

As Bileski says in his two page spread in your March-April Edition, "they're all sleepers".

Back to the two short items for a moment. The Large Queen Five Cent Value puzzled me for years. Due to not possessing the best eyes in the world, I always figured I couldn't gauge properly because I was sold my 5¢ Large Queen as being 11½ x 12 and if I ever ran into trouble perfing my stamps use the 5¢ as a guide. I did, and almost went batty when it always seemed to come out 12 x 12. I am employed as the Secretary-Treasurer of a fairly large suburban school district in Winnipeg and I found out about the two Seaways through casual conversation with a teacher.

I have seen the covers and enclose a rather poor colour print of a slide I was privileged to take of the covers mentioned. The teacher related a rather hair raising story of a "collector" who almost threatened her when she wouldn't sell them to him for a rather nominal amount. My purchasing power does not cover the purchase of inverted Seaways so I have told the lady to hold tight until she got at least a reasonable offer. I am not acting as her agent in any way and have no personal interest in her eventual disposal of these two items.

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B. J. HUNTER

Weston Lea, Albury, Guildford, England

My Canadian collecting activities are quite general. My dealers is K. Bileski and I have found him strictly top notch. Even with my limited buying power of about $500.00 a year he had been able to get me some very nice items such as a block of 20 of the 20¢ Type C "G" and a block of 8 of the same with both the High Flying "G" and the blunt "G". I realize that Bileski is not the only dealer in the world but I know that we should all find just one or two dealers with whom we can put our entire trust and that we should then stick to them while they build up a knowledge of our wants and our desires.

G. F. HANSEN,
Winnipeg RPSC 8277

CANADIAN CANCELS

Sir:—I take this liberty of bringing to your attention two items which. I am sure, are of general interest.

1. Looking at the reproductions of beautifully cancelled Papua-New Guinea stamps in the last issue of C.P., my blood pressure rose to a dangerous level when I compared them with the miserable treatment accorded to Canadian stamps by local post offices, especially blocks. If not outright mutilated, they usually present a sorry blotchy sight, with place of origin and dates quite undecipherable.

Surely the Government makes enough money out of philatelists to provide a reasonable service in this respect. A few letter boxes strategically situated and labelled "For Philatelic Use" could secure clean and neat cancellations for the collectors and a great deal more popularity for the Postmaster General. I believe this kind of service exists in Australia and many other countries, which provide neat and legible cancellations as a normal part of postal functions.

2. I, for one, would greatly appreciate if CP could publish some pointers for the poor souls considering partaking in philatelic exhibitions. Comments "from former judges' angles" and "experienced exhibitors" would help to improve the standard exhibits and while establishing certain guidelines, would still leave enough room for individualism.

With best wishes for continuous success for your and The Canadian Philatelist.

M. V. PLACHTA,
Montreal RPSC 7990

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ROY WRIGLEY

2288 Bellevue Ave. West Vancouver, B.C.

SHEET FREAK

Sir:—I am forwarding photograph of the sheet of stamps we discussed recently.

The sheet was discovered at a Toronto sub. P.O. last fall and as you can see it has been cut wrong, thus showing the gutter and a portion of the end row of the other pane.

There are two staple holes in the right hand row one which shows quite clearly about the centre of the 4th row from the bottom while the other one is just below the figure 4 on the 5th stamp. How this occurred is difficult to ascertain; it could have been the result of a damaged sheet or may have been due to

a fold in the sheet prior to seperation.

I would be pleased to hear from other members re this sheet as to their opini-

ons re the cause or any other matter pertaining.

Yours Sincerely,
KEN HAIGH,
Toronto RPSC 8372

SEAWAY BLOCK NOT UNIQUE

Sir:— I was very pleased with the March-April issue of the Canadian Philatelist, but was surprised to see the statement made in the Empire Stamp Co. ad re: "This is the largest known block to exist".

It came as a surprise to me, because I was in Ottawa in May 1965 and made arrangements with the Superintendent of Philatelics (Division) of the Canadian Post Office in the Alexander Building to have two of the large oak frames of Canadian Stamps, on display in the lobby of their building, loaned to me for exhibition purposes.

These two large oak frames were sent care of the Postmaster here in Moncton and placed on exhibition by me in the Brunswick Hotel in October 1965.

One was a decription of the Monroe stamp-proofs etc. The other was the Seaway Stamp proofs, etc. A block of 25 stamps (inverts) were in this display frame, the block consisting of 5 x 5 (invert) stamps.

This block, the property of the Canadian Post Office, is one half of the full sheet located in Winnipeg, the other half, I believe, was sent to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

I do not wish to belittle the advertisement of the Empire Stamp Co. for I have been a customer of thers for a good many years and have received copies of their magazine since its inception, but I do feel the records should be set straight for the benefit of R.P.S.C. members.

Looking forward to as enjoyable a time as we had in Halifax last year, when we visit Hamilton this year.

LLOYD R. CARSON,
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Postal history goes back thousands of years. The phrase, "Neither snow or rain, nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds", was coined by Herodotus in 485 B.C. to express his admiration for the postal systems of the Persians.

However, philately really started after Sir Rowland Hill's postal reforms in England and his introduction of the first pre-paid adhesive postage stamps in 1840 which led the way to similar reforms throughout the world.

Comparing a mid-19th century stamp with some of the artistic productions of today is like comparing an 1850 magazine with **Holiday** or **Canadian Art** and chemistry has been a major contributor to the improvements. So much so that Canadian postage stamps are recognized as being among the most beautifully produced anywhere.

Contemporary stamps are made with the help of superior paper stocks, light and water fast inks, improved photographic processes and the skills of engravers who have had long and rigid training. Chemistry's role in the overall manufacturing process is nevertheless vital. The special paper for Canadian postage stamps is made by the E. B. Eddy Co. Limited from a soda-based sulphite pulp to which is added aluminum sulphate, rozin size, starch, clay and a blue dye to give brightness. The composition of the gum, which is of an edible vegetable type is important in the detection of forgeries as it is difficult to match in content, colour or age.

The inks are essentially a dispersion of several pigments in a vehicle which may be composed of drying oils, resins, solvents and metallic soaps to catalyze drying. Careful control is necessary to ensure colour consistency and the correct rheological properties for printing. A chemical ingredient is also present in the intaglio ink which improves its wiping quality so that the ink can be completely removed from the non-recessed areas of the printing plate.

Generally, Canadian postage stamps are printed by the steel-line engraved (or intaglio) process but in the current

Great care is exercised in mixing inks manufactured by the Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd. Not only must they be water impervious and colour fast, but the exact formula must be preserved to ensure subsequent printings will be identically colour matched.

Ed Radmore, one of Canada's eight siderographers (steel-plate engravers) adjusts the hardened steel roller with which he is transferring impressions of a postage stamp onto a soft steel printing plate at the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited in Ottawa.

Mr. Radmore is framed in a section of the large wheel he uses (together with a foot pedal not shown) to control the 15-20 tons per square inch pressure exerted by the transfer press onto the plate.

provincial floral series a combination of the offset method and intaglio was used. The recent Churchill issue was an all offset production. The printing process is determined to some extent by the subject but intaglio has the advantage of sharp reproduction highly desirable for items as small as stamps. The three dimensional characteristics of this method of printing provides a wide tone range and also a unique feel which cannot be matched by any other process. This "feel" is further protection against forgery.

A variety of reasons may influence the decision to issue a new stamp — the accession of a new sovereign; new postal rates requiring additional denominations or the desire to mark outstanding events or latter-day personalities. Except for royalty no living person may be commemorated on Canadian stamps. Suggestions for designs come from many sources but the Postmaster General or his Deputy Minister must make the actual decision on a new issue after which a large-scale model containing all the elements of the proposed stamp is set up.

This model is based on a photograph of a person or an artist's sketch of a subject, the word "Canada", the deno-

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mination and anything else which is to be incorporated into the design. The model is then photographed for reduction both to ascertain whether the details will be clearly visible on the smaller scale and to provide a pattern for the engraver. After review and approval of the model by the Post Office the stamp is ready for production.

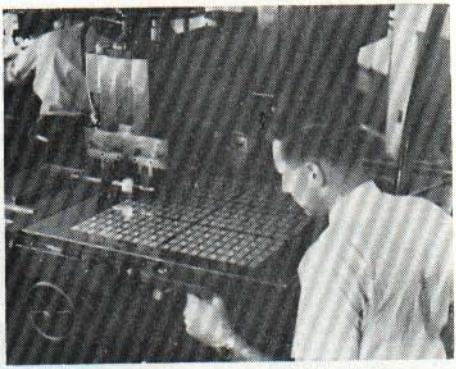
To engrave a master die of correct

Engraver makes minute corrections to master die after proofs have been pulled and before hardening of the die and transfer to the roller.

stamp size on a 4" x 4" square of soft steel is highly skilled work requiring infinite patience. The difficulty is increased by the small size and the fact that the design must be produced in reverse. Proof copies on paper are made from the die and approval has again to be obtained from the authorities.

Two or three impressions are transferred from the die to a small roller of soft steel. These impressions are the exact reverse of the master die. The roller is then hardened in a bath of sodium cyanide after which it is used to transfer the design impression to the printing plate either 300 or 600 times depending upon whether a small or a large size stamp is being developed.

When the carftsmen responsible for



Soft steel printing plate is divided into six equal sections, each accommodating 50 postage stamp impressions from the roll. Transfer must be accomplished with extreme accuracy as each impression must exactly duplicate the master die.

transferring the impressions to the soft steel printing plate are satisfied, the plate is hardened and then given a face coating of chromium. The chromium greatly extends the printing life and minimizes the possibility of surface scratches.

After printing, an important non-chemical operation remains. While early stamps had to be separated with scissors, Canadian stamps have been perforated from 1858 onward. At first the machinery was crude and printings would be produced with perforations varying in size. Philatelists are well aware of how this has complicated stamp identification and has sometimes added to their value.

Chemical industries are sometimes represented directly or indirectly on some Canadian commemoratives. Amongst these are the 25c. chemical issue of 1956, the 5c. mining issue of 1957, the 5c. and 50c. oil development issues of 1950 and

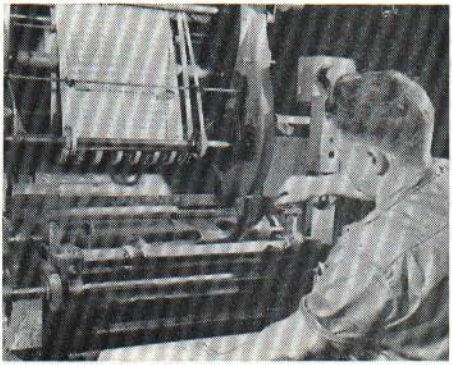
A hand-proved sheet of stamps is inspected to ensure plate is satisfactory prior to production printing.

1958 and the 20c. pulp and paper stamps of 1952 and 1956.

The Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd. in Ottawa has held the contract for printing Canadian stamps almost continuously since 1897. This company specializes in bank notes, stocks, bonds, passports and other high security documents and naturally its operations are exacting.

Small roller of soft steel bearing three impressions of postage stamp's master die is hardened in bath of sodium cyanide prior to its use in transferring impressions of steel printing plate.

Not only must there be accuracy checks at every stage of production but precautions must be taken against loss of finished or semi-finished work and in some



Printer replenishes ink fountain of a steel plate printing press and checks even spread of ink on roller. Stamps above have passed through press and are on conveyor belt to sheet-cutting operation.

cases, of the unprinted paper. The need for uniformity in colour has even led the company to manufacture its own inks.

Chemistry's contributions to postage stamp technology continue to appear. The Post Office Department has an experimental mail segregating, letter-facing up and cancelling machine in operation at Winnipeg for which regular

postal stamps may be overprinted or "tagged" with a specially developed ink only visible on close examination. Although other improvements will undoubtedly appear, philatelists will insist that automation stops short of doing away with those fascinating little pieces of paper . . . postage stamps.

(Courtesy CHEMICALS OUTLOOK, published by Canadian Industries, Limited)

New Canadian Stamp Commemorating The London Conference 1866

This five-cent commemorative stamp in a pre-centennial programme has been designed to focus attention on the 100th Anniversary of the London Conference which was the third major assembly leading to eventual Confederation in 1867.

The historical event recalled by this stamp was convened in England on the 4th December 1866 to negotiate final details for the establishment of the new Dominion and to persuade the British Government to enact necessary legislation to permit founding of the fledgling nation.

A delegation of six from Canada and five each from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick included John A. Macdonald, Georges-Etienne Cartier, Charles Tupper and Samuel Leonard Tilley all of whom eventually received knighthoods in recognition of services to their country. With Hewitt Bernard acting in the capacity of Secretary they gathered under the chairmanship of John A. Macdonald at the Westminster Palace Hotel to formulate a draft statute for the British North America Act which was substantially based on 72 resolutions written at the earlier Quebec Conference.

Continuous negotiations for 20 days resulted in the need for an adjournment to observe Christmas; on reconvening after the recess agreement was reached on final proposals.

Approval by the British Government was followed quickly by Royal Assent by Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the 29th March 1867. Implementation of the act was delayed for some months but on the 1st July 1867 Canada became United as the "Dominion of Canada".

The London Conference stamp, rendered in tones of brown, was designed by Paul Federson of Brigdens of Winnipeg Limited. It portrays on the left the House of Commons on the River Thames, London, towards which faces a group of delegates in attendance at the historic conference. The design has been steel line intaglio engraved and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa.

DATE OF ISSUE: 26th May, 1966
DESIGNED BY: Paul Pederson of Brigdens of Winnipeg Limited.
COLOUR: — Brown
SIZE — 1½" x 1" (Approximately)
PLATE NOS — 1.
PANES OF — 50 Stamps
QUANTITY ORDERED — 24,000,000

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The Cover

As a highlight for Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue Centenary Exhibition last year at the Festival Hall, London, the Managing Director of Gibbons, Mr. A. L. Michael, was able to persuade the American owner of the world's rarest and most valuable stamp—the BRITISH GUIANA 1856 one cent black on magenta—to show it for the first time in Britain since 1923.

Now he has managed to persuade the British owner of the rarest philatelic item originating in the Continent of North America to allow this to be shown FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA at Washington for the International Stamp Exhibition (SIPEX).

The item in question is the only known example of a Canadian Postmaster's Provisional.

On March 14th 1851 an official notification was circulated to all Provincial Postmasters informing them that control would pass to them, under the new Postmaster General James Morris on April 6th 1851. The first Canadian stamp was not issued until 23rd of April, and during the interim period no doubt most Postmasters carried on as before. Not so, however, Mr. W. Kelly the Postmaster of New Carlisle, Gaspe. He followed the example previously set by certain Postmasters in the United States and on his own initiative prepared a small stock of pre-stamped envelopes ready for use on taking over responsibility.

So far as is known, only one has survived. Now, insured at Lloyds for £35,000 ($100,000) this fabulous philatelic gem will be on display on Stanley Gibbons' stand at SIPEX.

It may well prove to be the biggest attraction in the whole Show.

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Something Musty in Muscat?

Don't be surprised if word soon comes from the Persian Gulf area that still another sandy territory will shuck its British Postal Agency and start grinding out its own postal adhesives with the vignettes again aimed chiefly at topical collectors' already depleted pocketbooks.

While most collectors now must feel that every sand dune in the Persian Gulf area has a post office perched atop it, there's still more to come.

Word reaching this column bids a bad omen for Oman, where we understand the sultan has held consultations with advisors concerning present postal arrangements. The Salalah confabs may soon bear bitter fruit for philately.

If our informant is correct then we can expect the sultan of Muscat and Oman to soon open his own postal facility and with the withdrawal of the present British Postal Agency there we can only foresee another deluge of so-called postage stamps commemorating everything from atoms to zebras. If the advisors have their way, Muscat's sultan, who apparently is anxious to make his territory more widely known throughout the world, may ink an agreement for the printing and releasing of postage stamps that can do more harm than good. We hope the sultan is aware

B.N.A.P.S. HANDBOOKS

CANADIAN FANCY CANCELLATIONS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY — 136 pages $3.00
by K. M. Day, M.D., F.R.S.L. and E. A. Smythies, F.R.P.S.L.

CONSTANT PLATE VARIETIES OF THE CANADA SMALL QUEENS $1.25
by Hans Reiche. 24 pages

CANADIAN REGISTERED LETTER STAMPS & CANCELLATIONS — 64 pages $3.00
by E. A. Smythies F.C.P.S. and A. F. Smith

THE SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS OF CANADA $2.00
by Dr. Alfred Whitehead. Third edition. 64 pages — Hard Cover $3.00

THE CANADA MAP STAMP OF 1898 ..... $2.00
by Frederick Tomlinson, F.C.P.S. Published by the CPS of G.B. 48 pages

CANADIAN DUPLEX CANCELLATIONS OF THE VICTORIAN ERA, 1860-1902 (Revised Edition) $2.25
by E. A. Smythies, C.I.E., F.R.S.L. (CPS of GB)

POSTAL STATIONERY OF CANADA, BY NELSON BOND.
A Reference Catalogue — 132 pages, hard cover $2.50

CANADA REVENUES AND FRANKS $2.00
1964 — a priced catalogue. J. N. Sissons

NOBLE PRECANCEL CATALOGUE $2.00
H. G. Walburn - editor

PLATE BLOCK CATALOGUE — K. BILESKI $3.00

The above books are obtainable, postpaid, at the prices noted from

R. J. Woolley, Apt. 206, 1520 Bathurst St., Toronto 10, Ont.

of what has happened among the various sheikdoms comprising the Trucial States who let themselves be fancy-talked into recklessly issuing stamps far in excess of their postal needs and apparently with little concern for their philatelic reputations.

It was from the British Postal Agency in the Muscat sultanate that stamps were also made available for use in Qatar until that sheikdom acquired its own adhesives. Stamps of Muscat and Oman also were used at the postal agencies in Dubai and Sharjah until the British GPO released the first—and only—definitive set for the Trucial States in 1961.

Let us see what happened in the Trucial States after the British GPO issued a modest 11-stamp set in 1961. That issue, used by the British Postal Agency in the Trucial States, was withdrawn in June 1963 after the various sheikdoms commenced to issue their own stamps and handle their own postal facilities.

Basing our stamp totals on the 1966 Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, Volume 2 (which does not include complete 1965 listings in some instances), we are stunned to realize that the sheikdoms of Ajman, Dubai, Fujeria, Ras al Khaima, Sharjah and Umm al Qiwain have issued a total of 321 stamps, plus a wide variety of perf. and imperf. souvenir sheets not included in the total! And all in less than three years!

It is interesting to also note that Great Britain, protector of the Trucial States sheikdoms, needed 115 years before it reached a total of 321 postage stamps for use in the British Isles!

Would you say that all of the stamps released in less than three years by the sheikdoms have been primarily issued for postal purposes?

(Reproduced from The American Philatelist, March, 1966)

LINDNER NEWS

Now that the storm is over about the last Supplements, which were delayed due to the fact of the enormous demand for our Albums and Accessories, and the increase of annual Supplements plus issue of 8 new country albums, it was not possible for us to produce the quantity required by our Customers around the world in the first 5 months, as in previous years.

This was due to a shortage of Manpower in the Manufacturing Plant, especially when you take into consideration that the acetate strips which form the built-in Window, are all laid in by hand as this cannot be done by Machinery.

Good news arrived that we recently opened another Plant and in May a second one in Austria, which will help production considerably.

Fortunately, we here in Canada were able in most cases to deliver immediately from the huge stock we carry.

AS FAR AS THE NEXT SUPPLEMENTS ARE CONCERNED, THEY WILL DEFINITELY BE ISSUED DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER EACH YEAR FOR THE PERIOD OF JAN. 1st TO DEC. 31st OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

Supplement lists will be sent out to all our known customers as soon as we receive the list from the Manufacturer, but not later than the first week in September.

If you have changed your address, please notify us promptly so we can make the correction in our addressing machine plates in time.

We do all we can to give you the best stamp album in the world which should protect your valuable hobby 100% in a LINDNER HINGELESS ALBUM.

For further information, we refer to our advertisments in the Journal of the R.P.S.C. of last year, or ask your Dealer about the famous LINDNER HINGELESS ALBUM, or write for free sample page, price and dealer list to:—

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Book Reviews

PRICED CATALOGUE OF POSTAL STATIONERY OF THE WORLD

Section 2 - Baden to Bushire

This second Section, following on the first which was reviewed in the September-October, 1964 Philatelist, follows along the same lines and catalogues and prices postal stationery of all kinds of the countries from Baden to Bushire. The present section comprises 49 pages, printed by offset and punched for a 3-ring binder. Price, $3.00, from Higgins & Gage, Inc.. 23 No. Santa Anita, Pasadena, Calif., U.S.A.

DUCK STAMP DATA

From the United States Printing Office, we have received a copy of the handbook DUCK STAMP DATA, giving complete data on the very popular Duck Stamps of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. 41 well-illustrated pages. Copies may be obtained, at 25 cents each, from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. 25 per cent discount on purchases of 100 or more copies mailed to one address.

"Have you seen my new stamp catalogue, Paw?"

TRADE NOTES

ROBSON LOWE LTD.

Received Robson Lowe's A REVIEW OF 1964-65, giving a summary of the firm's business during 1964-65, with descriptions of the more valuable and rare lots, with prices realised, etc. Profusely illustrated in colour, just the thing to make our mouth water!

Interesting to note that Robson Lowe's business for the period covered exceed one million pounds, for the second year running, a remarkable achievement, as the previous season comprised the massive Burrus collection, which brought the total figures to a very high sum.

There was a total number of 25,916 lots!

Another interesting item included in the Annual Review is the comprehensive list of philatelic publications, mostly of the Commonwealth. Incidentally, we learn that Vol. V of Robson Lowe's Encyclopaedia of British Stamps i.e. British North America, is in its final stages and will appear later in the year. We await its appearance in due course with great anticipation.

H. R. HARMER, Inc., New York

The United States collection offered for sale on the 15th and 16th March fetched a total of $85,493.50, well over the expectations of the auctioneers.

A Type I of the 1851 issue, lightly cancelled, with an ironed crease, and catalogued $2,250 fetched $3,200, while of the 1909 issue, a 4c. o.g. on bluish paper, fetched $2,700, well over the catalogue price of $2,350, and an 8c. on bluish paper, o.g. and superb, reached $3,100 (cat. $2,250).

The S. Hoffman Air Post collection, part I, attained a total of $97,005 at H. R. Harmer, Inc. in New York on March 1 and 2, while part II of the same collection, reached a total of $115,407 at H. R. Harmer's in London, in all, a grand total of $212,412

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CANADIAN SLOGANS—1965 list available — Free to Bank Members — G. H. POTTS, Halfmoon Bay, B.C., Canada.

CANADA & NEWFOUNDLAND used, different, good to fine. 100 pcs 75c., 150 pcs $1.75, 200 pcs $4.00, 250 pcs $7.00, 300 pcs $10.00, 350 pcs $19.00. Approval if you ask. J. Z. Bonyhadi, Box 222, Adelaide P.O. Toronto.

FRANCE & COMMUNITY. Mint or used. Approvals, Wantlists, New Issues. 388 page catalogue & pricelist for 1966, only $1.25 postpaid. France-Canada Stamps, 103 Cypress Road, St-Michel-des-Saints, P.Q. Canada.

I GIVE CUBA for U.S.A., U.N. and Canada. Yvert 1966 want list basis. César A. Ferrer, Box 30, Manzanillo, Cuba.

WANTED Canadian Stamps mint and used, wanted list 10c., Catalogue 50c., Gary's Shop, 9910 — Jasper Ave. Edmonton, Alta.

CANADA REVENUES. All sorts of other Canada material available. Why not send a buck for a starter or $2.00 for the new Sissons. Sooner or later you'll write; why not now? Haley's Exchange, Box 205, Fryeburg, Maine 04037.

Splendid Show By North Toronto S.C.

The North Toronto S.C. held its 23rd Annual Exhibition at the North Toronto Community Centre on March 11-12, and more than 1,000 visitors were in attendance during the two days.

AWARDS:

Grand Award—A. Steinhart, for Early Canadian Railway Post Offices.

Gold—D. W. Kuehner, Baden, 1851-71.

Silvers—A. Steinhart, Canada Medallion Issue, 1932

—Dr. F. G. Stulberg, Classifications of non-durable(cork) cancellations of Canada.

Bronzes—H. G. Gosney, Bahamas 1938 Definitives and Columbus Landfall Overprints.

—A. Ruta, Cross Section of Indian Native States.

—Dr. D. Welsh, Fiji

—R. C. Tipper, Sudan Postage Dues and Military Telegraphs

—C. A. Mickle, WWII, Censorship of Papua and New Guinea.

—Dr. F. G. Stulberg, B.N.A. Curiosities.

Congratulations to G. D. D. Cole and his committee for a fine organization.

Successful Show By Lakeshore S.C.

The Society's latest Chapter, No. 84, The Lakeshore Stamp Club (Montreal), held a most successful exhibition at the Fairview Shopping Centre, Pointe Claire, visited by some 3,000 people. As well as the club exhibits, there were frames on display by the Montreal S.C., the South Shore-Rive Sud S.C. and the Union Philatélique de Montréal.

Many of the exhibits were presented so as to attract the general public. It is to be hoped that the club will again hold such a show next year, as an exhibition on these lines does much to attract interest in stamp collecting.

The Exhibition committee under the chairmanship of R. L. Matthey, is to be congratulated on such a splendid show.

The awards were as follows:

British Commonwealth: R. de Montigny, Admiral issue of Canada. Also award for Best in show.

Foreign—R. L. Matthey, Switzerland.

Topical—S. J. Cohen, for Nobel prize-winners on stamps.

In the Novices' section, H. Steppler carried off the first prize in the Commonwealth section, for Trinidad & Tobago, and R. Waterman in the foreign section, for Trieste. The Topical section was won by R. Weir, for Scouting on stamps.

During the show, films on philatelic subjects were shown by the National Film Board.

—A. H. C.

The Secretary's Page

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

New Members

8517 Beer, G. A., Box 472, Campbell River, B.C.
8518 Morrison, James A., 6 MacDonald, Box 155, Deep River, Ont.
8519 Flores, Georges, 1553 O'Brien, Chambly, P.Q.
8520 Austin, R. E., 102 Birch Bay Cresc., Fort William, Ont.
8521 Butcher, W W., 583 Walnut St., Peterborough, Ont.
8522 Wallwork, J. G., 73 Lagace Ave., Dorval, P.Q.
8523 Stegen, L/Cdr. James W., (RCN), Box 64, Shearwater, N.S.
8524 Midgley, George E., 4642 Grosvenor Ave., Montreal 29, P.Q.
8525 Wooders, Jack, Box 1028, Wainwright, Alta.
8526 Caswell, C. W., Box 89, Lennoxville, P.Q.
8527 Preitz, Clarence H., 11521 - 76 Avenue, Edmonton, Alta.
8528 Reid, R.A., 9507 - 69A Street, Edmonton, Alta.
8529 Kryer, Rudy, 26 Lesgay Crescent, Willowdale, Ont.
8530 McCulloch, J. Douglas, 3041 Jaguar Valley Dr., Apt. 505, Cooksville, Ont.
8531 McMillan, Dr. Donald A., 33 Claremont Street, Thorold, Ont.
8532 Kempkens, N., C/o Inter Commerce Co., Box 15, Station C, Toronto 3, Ont.
8533 Sutton, Mrs. L. G., R.R. No. 3, Rimbey, Alta.
8534 Corson, W. Bradley, 18 Willey Street, Rochester, New Hampshire
8535 Johnston, F/L R., Box 239, RCAF Station, Greenwood, N.S.
8536 Tindale, William A., 116 South Oval, Hamilton, Ont.
8537 Willson, G. N., M.D., 374 Parkway Blvd., Flin Flon, Man.
8538 Dorward, F .R., 7116 - 85 Street, Edmonton, Alta.
8539 McKeown, Kenneth O., Box 1021, Ocean Falls, B.C.
8540 Weir, Robert W., Box 13, Birchill Ave., Hudson Heights, P.Q.
8541 Sturat-Stubbs, Basil, Librarian, Serials Division, The Library, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, 8, B.C.
8542 Clay, Dr. M. A., 230 Bayswater Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
8543 Constable, William R., 524 Blair St., Ottawa 8, Ont.
8544 Robin W. Day, Box 1532, Station "B", Montreal, 2, P.Q.
8545 Doom, John O., 3123 St. Johns Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.
8546 Paim, Uno, Dept. of Biology, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

Changes of Address

Avery, Raymond E., 3 Old Mamaroneck Road, White Plains, N.Y.
Benson, Rev. W. M., R.R. No. 7, Chatham, Ont.
Dewell, Larry, 29 Prince St., Bowmanville, Ont.
Fawcett, Walter I., 533 Edmund Heights, Red Deer, Alta.
Fielding, E. L., 1420 Beach Drive, Apt. 201, Victoria, B.C.
Guile, Clifford, R., 61 Desaulniers, Apt. 1, St. Lambert, P.Q.
Hedley, R. P., 200 Farmington Drive, Camillus, N.Y. .13031
Moore, James H., 709 Victoria Park Towers, 2521 Drummond Rd., Niagara Falls, Ont.
Neeld, J. H., Apt. 405, 3404 Prudhomme Ave., Montreal, P.Q.
Piggott, E. Reg., 12 Leverett Avenue, Kentville, N.S.
Robinson, J. V., 13508 - 81 Avenue, Edmonton, Alta.
Stanhope, William, 1131 Collinson St., Victoria, B.C.
Tharp, Mrs C. A., 3938 Fairman St., Lakewood, Calif. 90712
Toop, E. R., 626 Arrowhead Trail, Warner Robins, Georgia 31093
Townsend, Dr. Clary, 22 Bellevista Drive, Dartmouth, N.S.
Turp, Frederick, 18 Boxwood Road, Etobicoke, Ont.
Wesingi, U.H., Box 70, Ajax, Ont.
Wicks, W. E., 88 Arran St., Campbellton, N.B.

Deceased

Gemmell, W. M., Willowdale
Griffiths, William, Montreal
Somerville, W. L., Toronto
Stollery, Alan, Toronto
Tauber, S., Bronx, N.Y.
Walter, Merrill, M., Brockville

New Chapters Welcomed

No. 82—The Insurance and Banking Philatelic Society of Great Britain, Canadian Branch
RPSC Representative: D. S. Bartlett, Suite 1900, 25 Adelaide St. East, Toronto 1, Ont.

No. 84—Lakeshore Stamp Club, Pointe Claire, P.Q.
RPSC Representative: Bruce Brown, 56 Allard Ave., Dorval, P.Q.

Chapter Resignation Received and Accepted

No. 31—British Columbia Philatelic Society, Vancouver

By Order of the Board of Directors, the Membership of the Following is Terminated for not answering official correspondence and conduct unbecoming a member:

Fink, J., Petaluma, Calif.
Steinhart, A., Downsview, Ont.

Chapter Adjustments

No. 21—North York Philatelic Society
RPSC Representative: D. E. Hartford, Canada Trust Building, 472 Eglinton Ave. West, Toronto 12, Ont.

No. 72—St. Francis Collectors Club
RPSC Representative: C. W. Caswell, Box 89, Lennoxville, P.Q.

No. 80—Saskatoon Stamp Club
RPSC Representative: J. A. Robb, 2226 Wiggins Ave., Saskatoon, Sask.

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 1966.

Anderson, Walter, Ottawa (7)
Baldwin, Fred A., Hamilton
Bartlett, D. S., Toronto
Bellefeuille, Mlle T., Shawinigan, P.Q.
Bileski, K., Winnipeg (4)
Blumenthal, S. A., Halifax
Bray, William E., St. Catharines (3)
Butcher, Charles T., Peterborough
Carr, Gerald C., Detroit
Chapman, Dr. C. H., Lethbridge (2)
Christensen, E. J., Edmonton (4)
Cole, G. D. D., Toronto (2)
Curtis, Wayne R., St. Lambert (3)
Eatock, Alan J., Hamilton
Fawcus, E. R., Lachine, P.Q. (5)
Feero, Frank W., Lancaster, N.B.
Fortin, Mlle, Marguerite, Quebec
Foster, B. A., Port Arthur (2)
Gareau, John M., Calgary (2)
Geldert, Dr. G. M., Ottawa (4)
Geldert, Mrs. Phyllis, Ottawa
Grace, John P., Peterborough
Hadley, Fred R., Prince Albert
Harris, Edmund A., Flin Flon
Harrison, John B., Trail, B.C.
Jones, Don I., Willowdale, Ont.
Juneau, Mlle Yvonne, Montreal
Lakehead Stamp Club #33, Port Arthur
Law, James, London, Ont.
Lipinski, Dr. J. J., Edmonton
Lumsden, A. B., Fredericton, N.B.
Lundy, Charles D., Belleville
Millar, Michael, Barrie, Ont. (2)
Morley, Douglas R., Dartmouth, N.S.
McColl, G. M., Ocean Falls, B.C.
McLeod, R. L., Greenwood, N.S.
McMillan, Alex., Sudbury, Ont.
McNeil, C. Russell, Burlington, Ont. (2)
McVey, J. W., Oshawa, Ont.
Newroth, Peter, Fredericton, N.B.
Pfeifer, Otto W., Seattle, Wash.
Preyers, Dr. Herbert H.,
St. Lambert, P.Q.
Reiche, Hans, Ottawa
Robinson, J. J., Calgary, Alta.
Saunders, H. T., Ottawa
Smith, Stanley McC., Halifax
Stanbridge, M. H., Chelsea, P.Q.
Teare, W. A., Victoria, B.C.
Townsend, Dr. Clary, Dartmouth, N.S.
Trudeau, Roger, St. Lambert, P.Q.
Walther, Manfred, Downsview, Ont.
Webster, L. W., Riverside, Ont.
White, Jay N., Coaticook, P.Q.
Whittington, H. M., Willowdale, Ont.
Williams, R. M., Edmonton

MALTA STORY . . from page 116

on the Geo. VI Definitives, and the Postal History of Birkirkara and Mosta. More than 37 study papers have been in circulation.

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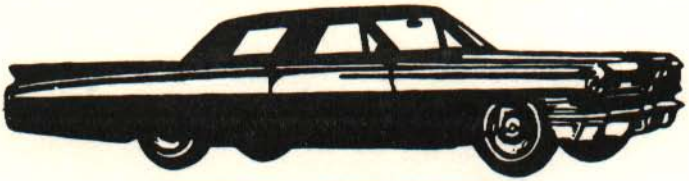

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