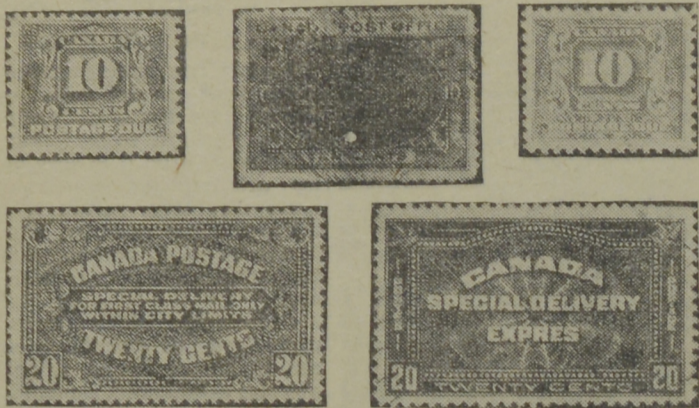


## STAMP COLLECTING

### SPECIAL-DELIVERY AND POSTAGE-DUE STAMPS OF CANADA



There are but five major varieties of these, none of which is very expensive; the beginner will have little difficulty in completing them. The best of the lot, is perhaps, the 20c. orange of the 1927 Confederation issue. This is becoming quite scarce in fine used condition. A minor type of the first issue is also quite scarce. The ordinary variety has shadows within the small circles at each side, in which the numeral of value appears. The scarcer type, does not show any shadows at all.

The latest issue, that of 1933, is similar to the right illustration, with the exception that the word "Twenty" has been removed from across the bottom; the word "Cents" has been enlarged and takes up the entire strip across the lower part of the stamp.

In the previous issue (left illustration), there is one minor variety of note. These stamps are to be found in two different lengths, 40 and 42 millimetres.

The difference in the two designs of the postage due issues, is quite obvious, although it is only a slight change from the first design; the colors are somewhat different, and several shades are to be found among both issues. None of these is at all expensive as yet.

#### HELIGOLAND

News comes from Germany that the famous island of Heligoland is to have a new name. If the Nazis have their way it will be Hitler Island after this.

This tiny speck lying off the coast of Germany was a British possession until 1890. It was traded to Germany for some German interests in Zanzibar and East Africa. After Germany obtained control of Heligoland they converted it into an almost impregnable stronghold as a guard for their important coastal cities. After Germany's defeat in 1918 the forts were dismantled.

Heligoland had its own postage stamps from 1867 to August 9, 1890, when they were superseded by those of the German Empire.

Most collectors have many blank spaces on their Heligoland pages, others have a set of pretty reprints or counterfeits. It is an uncommon collection that can boast of genuine Heligoland stamps either used or unused.

Collectors should be forever on the lookout for genuine copies, and, of course, covers with the proper cancellations. German stamps cancelled Heligoland would be interesting additions to any collection also.

#### IT'S CONDITION THAT COUNTS

The famous stamp collection of the late Arthur Hind is now in the process of being sold in a series of public auctions. Already several sessions have been held and the part that condition plays in the sale of stamps has been very noticeable.

Mr. Hind does not seem to have paid as much attention to condition when he was collecting stamps as collectors are paying today. In some cases the scarcer stamps sold well above catalogue value. In others where the con-

dition was not very good, the price was low. But all through it was condition that seemed to count.

Collectors of today would do well to keep this thought in mind when putting their collections together so that in case they should desire to sell at some future time, they will realize far better prices if their stamps are in good condition.

#### STAMP SCANDAL IN LITHUANIA

£600,000 Worth of Forgeries

A Reuter message from Kovno, Lithuania, states that:

Following revelations of stamp forgeries on a huge scale, Adolf Sruoga, Director of the Lithuanian Postal Administration, has been arrested, with M. Augunas, director of the Memel Post Office.

The Lithuanian Government is said to have been defrauded of 3,000,000 lits (£600,000 at par).

A large quantity of false stamps, it is alleged, were made at a printing office under the charge of M. Sruoga's wife, and put into circulation.

M. Sruoga is also accused of having made use of his connections with the international postal stamp market to exchange false Lithuanian stamps for foreign issues, thereby involving many stamp collectors in losses.

#### The SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

The regular monthly meeting of the Saint John Stamp Club will be held in the Y.M.C.A., Friday evening, December 15, at 8.00 o'clock. There will be the usual short business session, followed by a period for the exchange of stamps among the members.

Anyone interested in stamp collecting will find the Saint John Stamp Club a great help. The membership fees are low and all stamp collectors in Saint John should be members.

At the annual meeting held on November 17, officers were elected for the new season. M. C. Clayton, 89 Spring Street, is president; Ronald Saunders, 73 Queen Street, vice-president; and Louis Rodney, secretary-treasurer.

Anyone wishing to join the club should get in touch with one of these officers.

#### The Seaway Scheme Is Being Watched By Many Observers

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To spread a better understanding of the problems confronting the people of the three provinces;

To protect and build up the economic structure by supporting Maritime Provinces' industrial and commercial activities;

To further the ideals of the constitution so that these Maritime Provinces may participate to the fullest extent in the government and prosperity of the Canadian Confederation.

From this it will be seen that the Maritime Confederation League activities could cover a wide field. Its members are truly interested in the Maritime Provinces and their sole desire is that

the people of these provinces share fully in whatever prosperity that may be enjoyed in other parts of Canada.

There are some constitutional wrongs, and the league with members of other organizations have drawn up a brief in this respect and presented it to the New Brunswick Government.

The work of the Maritime Confederation League does not solely concern the Maritimes, for the constitution of Canada is of as much interest to the people of other provinces as to the Maritimes. The activities of the league are closely followed by people in other provinces, and Ontario and Quebec may find that they have certain rights in the Canadian Confederation that have been overlooked.

#### New Brunswick To Return To Boston Sportsmen's Show

(Continued from Page 17)

its kind ever attempted at any of their expositions.

Guides in the province are also arranging for one or two novel features of the exhibit and a fine new log cabin is now being constructed by them as part of the exhibit material. It is expected that some ten guides will go to Boston to assist in putting the exhibit in shape and they will remain there throughout the entire show, dressed in the garb they wear when in the forests or on the trout and salmon streams of the province.

In addition motion pictures of New Brunswick wild life are to be shown throughout the week of the show, special space having been taken at the Mechanics Building for showing these films. It is hoped that for the first time at a show of this kind talking pictures will be displayed at the New Brunswick exhibit.

Two live moose, four deer, two bear, several beaver, mink, weasels, bob cat and other fur bearing animals will form a part of the New Brunswick exhibit and these are being transported to Boston by rail. New Brunswick brought the first live moose to Boston some years ago and has also displayed these antlered monarchs of the forest at Philadelphia in past years. This year it is planned to take back to Boston the most publicized moose in captivity, "Jane," whose fame has spread far beyond the confines of her native province. With "Jane" will go her young daughter, born at the private forest area which Fred M. Colpitts, M.L.A., of Salisbury, has maintained for several years. Mr. Colpitts has generously offered two moose and four deer to the New Brunswick exhibit for the purpose of the Boston show.

With the co-operation of the various organizations within the province eager to assist in the promotion and development of the tourist industry of New Brunswick it is hoped to have a most thoroughly representative New Brunswick exhibit at Boston.

#### Back To The Land Movement Is Found Already Justified

(Continued from Page 17)

homesteads, differences in human nature, failure to select proper type of settler, unsuitability of locations and complaints as to details of administration. The flat rate of \$10 monthly for groceries, etc., was the chief cause of dissatisfaction on the part of some settlers and is responsible for a great deal of the unfavorable publicity which the scheme has received. His opinion is that it is not a sound principle on which to administer maintenance to families. No matter how economical the settler may be, a dozen mouths cannot be fed for the same amount as three or four. He realizes that there is a desire to make \$600 cover the two years in every case, but if the flat rate is to be adhered to, then there ought to be a regulation which would permit only families of a certain size, say not more than five, to be brought to a homestead. An alternative would be to allow more than \$600 for a family over a certain number. If large families are to be encouraged to settle under this plan, it

#### Flying Princess



The first Indian Princess to receive an aeroplane pilot's license is MARY RIDDEL of the Quinalt Indian tribe. Princess Mary is only 25 years old and holds a limited commercial license. She was taught to fly by Tex Rankin of Portland, Ore. It is her ambition to be the "Miss Lindbergh" of her race. Princess Mary is pictured wearing a lovely native costume.

has a serious weakness in not providing a greater sum than \$600 for the establishment of the larger family. It seems to him that flat rate for a family of three and then one dollar per month for each additional child under the age of 16 would eliminate much of the irritation which has been created by an attempt to administer the plan on a flat monthly rate.

Summarizing causes of criticism, Rev. Mr. Cochrane says that in the earlier stages of its operations the scheme manifested evidence of immaturity. It had apparently been launched before its details were thought out. There is the consideration also that in projects of this kind only experience can teach some things. Many of the causes for criticism have been removed as experience has led to a correction of earlier mistakes. There has been a great improvement in its operations since it was launched, and he feels reasonably sure that it will become increasingly effective in its results. There is still room for improvement in some of the

details of its administration, but he found all the officials ready to give careful and courteous attention to any suggestions.

Notwithstanding the criticisms, Rev. Mr. Cochrane feels that the whole enterprise has already been justified by the expressions of satisfaction received from the great majority of those whom he visited.

#### Carol Singing Can Be Crime According To English Law

(Continued from Page 17)

dren who go a-wassailing this Christmas are not likely, on the whole, to bring a summons back to their parents.

But if there is the slightest suspicion that the children are sent out by their fathers and mothers to help swell the family funds, a stern view will be taken.

A police official said that such cases have been proved and that it is probable that others exist, because some children run away when a constable approaches.

That was not because the children had any fear of the police in the ordinary way, but because they had been told to do so by their parents.

The Home Office view is that in the Act there is no specific prohibition of carol singing, but from a technical point of view the question of begging might arise and would have to be decided by the courts.

#### The Baby's Bronchitis Differs From That of the Grown-Ups

(Continued from Page 25)

Another cause of bronchial coughs in children, which may be entirely unrecognized, is the inhalation of foreign bodies, such as pins, small metal playthings, etc. Manufacturers of candy for children frequently embed little metal tops in the shape of animals, automobiles, steam engines, etc., in the centre of a piece of candy, and these are quite easily inhaled into the bronchial tubes. It is surprising how little trouble they make as they go in. They are sucked past the open glottis at a rapid rate, and hardly produce any sensation at all. They may remain quiet for several days after they lodge in the chest, and then may make themselves known only by fits of coughing and choking. An X-ray, of course, always reveals them.

Lastly, with children we must never forget that the thymus gland, which is large in infancy and childhood, may swell up, pressing on the bronchial tubes, and cause paroxysms of coughing.

All of these conditions require different treatment, and should be thought of in connection with a child or infant who has a persistent cough.

Londoners are walking more. Last year the passenger decrease on railways was 4.7 per cent., on trams 2.7 per cent., and on buses 1.7 per cent.

#### SCOTT'S SCRAPBOOK - - By R. J. Scott

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