

MAPLE LEAVES

Official Journal of
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by JAMES E. WOODS

2, Hengrave Road, Honor Oak Park, London, S.E.23.

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

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Whole No. 56

Notes and Comments

English Summer (???)

Holidays now having become a pleasant memory it is once more a case of nose to the grindstone. The officers of the Society—in particular the President—have been putting many hours of hard work into the preparations for Convention. Stanley Godden has had a wonderful response from recent appeals for exhibition material, so much so that an emergency call had to be made at Eastbourne to arrange for extra space for nearly 500 sheets. Looks as though we are in for a feast of B.N.A. material. Bookings are on the 50 mark but it is our hope that final attendances will be well above this figure. So please try and come along even if it is only for the day. You will be most welcome.

Christmas 1958

The season of good cheer will be in the minds of many by the time these notes reach you all. It has been the practice of many members to send their greetings through the journal by booking a small space in the December issue. Why not try this idea this year? An eighth page costs 12/6 and a $\frac{1}{4}$ page £1.2.6. Please let us have copy by 7th November.

Subscriptions

The annual pittance is now due. To save time and money in sending out reminders it would be appreciated if members would send their 10/- along to the Treasurer without delay. His address is on the inner back cover.

New Issues

The recent spate of new issues, some of them most attractive in design, have resulted in the usual run of first day covers through the letterbox. To all of you many thanks for your kindness.

Cotswold Stamp Exchange

Elsewhere in this issue appears a full page spread announcing this new project. Based on the form of a postal auction, the first circuit will consist

solely of B.N.A. material, thereafter 90% will be of this nature. Although in no way connected officially to the Society's own exchange circuit, it is being run by two of our own members, Messrs Cohen & Cobb. We wish them God speed in their enterprise.

Year Book

The December issue will include the usual inset of list of members, etc. Anyone desirous of amending their entry is advised to contact our Secretary as soon as possible.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Subject to normal exigencies, by the time you read this message I will be at Eastbourne in the company of the first arrivals at the Convention. Reports of progress to date suggests a very successful event. Bookings in the Hotel now exceed 50 and thanks to a fine response by Members we hope to have over 400 sheets on display in the Exhibition.

The County Borough of Eastbourne have kindly issued complimentary tickets for deck chairs and various sports, and also, are providing theatre tickets for the Ladies on Friday evening. The tour to Tunbridge Wells on the Friday afternoon includes tea at the Mayor's Parlour by the kind invitation of the Mayor and Mayoress, Alderman and Mrs Ernest Croucher. Full details of these events have been included in a circular issued to all Members who have registered in the Hotel and also all Members living in the Southern Counties. To the latter I would make one final appeal and suggest that they make a real effort to attend if only for one day. I am sure they will find it really well worth while.

A recent letter received from Col. McLellan indicates he is making first class progress and is feeling all the better for his Australian trip. He also reports that he has picked up one or two bargains down under in his travels and contacted certain local Members. I am sure all Members will join with me in wishing Col. and Mrs McLellan a good journey and safe return, we all look forward to seeing you in Scotland next year.

Our congratulations are also due to Mr. H. H. (Peter) Brown on the recent award of the Royal Philatelic Society Bronze Plaque for the display he gave to the Royal on the 6th March. This is something he will have to live up to when he gives us a display at the Convention on Friday, 3rd October.

This being the last message I shall have the privilege of addressing to you in the capacity of President, I would like to pay a sincere tribute to that enthusiastic and hard working band, the Society Office bearers. When one considers the size and success of our Society and then thinks of the effort needed for its satisfactory conduct, bearing in mind all office bearers work in an honorary capacity and are busy people in their own right, I am sure you will all agree they do a really sterling job. I would also like to express my appreciation for the help given by Stanley Godden, Dorland Carn, Jack Cartwright, David Fortnum and Peter Brown for their assistance with the organisation of the Convention. A word of praise for our Editor who having put the journal to bed, with his close programme, starts almost the next day on preparation of the following issue and yet, at a phone call is always willing to lend a hand with any supplementary work. To be permitted to be associated with all these gentlemen has been a very real pleasure.

Sincerely yours,

GEOFF HARPER.

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICE, 1958-1959

The following additional nominations have been received:

Office	Nominee	Proposer	Seconder
Packet Secretary	D. Gardner	J. Hannah	C. W. Hollingsworth
Committee (North)	J. F. Bird	J. P. Macaskie	J. Henchcliffe
Committee (Scotland)	J. J. Bonar	A. E. Stephenson	A. B. Auckland

C. W. HOLLINGSWORTH,
Hon. Sec.

CONVENTION AUCTION

The first catalogues went out on August 10th, later than intended but in time enough for overseas folks to bid. Others went off during the succeeding days to Vendors, various new members, a number of "lucky dip" names, and those who took the trouble to "request" a copy.

Grateful thanks are extended to Sir George Williamson, Mr. Bonar, Dr. Byth, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Cater, and Mr. Willcock, all of whom kindly donated Lots for the Fund, to those members who were thoughtful enough to include a donation when requesting a copy of the catalogue, and to Mr. H. H. (Peter) Brown who did so much of the ground work for me while I was away.

At the time of handing over the sale looked rather small but within the space of a few days more material came in so that the list sent out covered 178 lots valued at about £330. Already several others have arrived too late for inclusion and by the time the Auction gets under way we may have topped the 200 mark.

In past years the October Maple Leaves has been out in time to catch members at home before they set out for the Convention. If our Editor does it again and some of you are stirred to send for a catalogue at the last minute please note that I shall be leaving home on Tuesday, September 30th, on an erratic route to the Burlington so such requests should arrive before Monday 29th to be certain of receiving attention. Copies will be available at the Convention for those planning to foregather there.

DAVID FORTNUM.

CANADIAN "CORK" CANCELLATIONS

By E. A. SMYTHIES, F.R.P.S.L. (840)

The subject of this article is the ever-popular and rather complicated so-called "Cork" cancellations of Canada. As explained later, the available information on these **unofficial** cancellations is somewhat confusing and conflicting, and to explore the subject as clearly as possible it seems advisable to discuss the following points separately:—(1) their origin and why they were made; (2) what cancellations are included in this generic term "Corks"; (3) what material was used to make them and their average life; (4) finally to give some typical examples and illustrations.

(i) **Origin.** Every student of Canadian postal history is well aware of the fact that there was a huge increase of postal activity during the period 1868-1888, the period when the use of "Cork" cancellations was at its maximum. There are plenty of pointers to confirm this, amongst which I may mention the following:—Boggs has recorded⁽¹⁾ that within a year (i.e. 1868) of starting production of the large Queens stamps, "the contractors were having difficulty in supplying the demand for stamps. The problem was one of increasing the output of stamps with the labour and machinery available. The difficulty was met by the decision to produce smaller stamps in sheets of 200 in place of Large Queens sheets of 100." Thus the greatly increased demand for stamps led to the early scrapping of the Large Queens issue in favour of the Small Queens issue.

(ii) In 1868 the Eastern Maritime Provinces and Br. Columbia were added to the Canadian postal administration, and Manitoba in 1870, thus increasing the scope of postal work.

(iii) In 1868 the number of post offices under the Canadian administration was about 3600, in 1888 over 7600, i.e. they had more than doubled!

(iv) Apart from the increase in the number of post offices, the work in the larger offices also increased enormously. For instance, in 1868 the time marks on duplex cancellations of Montreal and Toronto were simply AM and PM, indicating two clearances per day; in 1888 the time marks showed the clearances hour by hour, and almost every hour from 10 AM to midnight can be found.

(v) The numbers of letters and cards cancelled in Canadian post offices increased from under 20 million in 1868 to over 100 million in 1888, i.e. more than 5 times!

All this added up to an enormous and rapid increase in the total number of cancelling instruments required, and it is evident that the Central Supply Office could not cope with the demand. Indeed, as early as 1851 postmasters who had not been supplied with cancelling instruments were ordered to cancel the stamps "by marking a cross X on each with a pen." From 1870 to 1876 the P.W. Dept. at Ottawa supplied the Post Office Dept. with cancelling instruments⁽²⁾, but there are no records available for those early years to show their output. However from 1876 we can make a rough estimate from the Proof Book of Pritchard and Andrews, the P.F. Book, now in the Philatelic Foundation, New York. In 18 years these manufacturers recorded about 12,000 instruments of all sorts, or an average of under 700 per year. This was obviously a very inadequate supply for 5000 or 6000 post offices, indeed the 200 or so **new** post offices per annum would have absorbed a good proportion of the total annual output.

In consequence, many postmasters were left to their own devices to produce cancelling instruments, and Jarrett has noted:—"It is a conservative estimate to state that a thousand postmasters satisfied their artistic desires and everyday requirements in the matter of cancellations by using a cork." The material actually used is discussed later, but the practical result was such a

(1) Boggs. "Postal History of Canada," Vol. I, Page 231.

(2) Boggs. "Postal History of Canada," Vol. II.

flood of cancelling designs, picturesque, bizarre, macabre, as the World has never seen before or since! This explains the origin of these "Cork" cancellations, and the need which created them.

(2) **Definition of "Corks."** The expression "Corks" seems to have developed into a generic term covering a number of different types of **unofficial** cancellations, whether made of cork or not; and for the purpose of this article it is advisable to define what types are classed as "Corks." In Jarrett's catalogue (1929 edition) there are 35 pages of descriptions and illustrations of these unofficial killers, detailing the following **types**, which are given below in Jarrett's order, the figures in brackets showing the approximate number of Jarrett's illustrations:—

(i) Leaves and flowers (26); (ii) Stars and Crosses (40); (iii) Letters (104); (iv) Faces, Bogey heads (4); (v) Cogwheels (19); (vi) Masonic emblems (3); (vii) Geometrical designs (70); (viii) Cork dots (35); (ix) Corks cut in segments (58).

Of these main types, however, Jarrett apparently classified only the last two as "Corks."

Boggs adopted the definition "a circular or rectangular mark cut into segments or with fancy designs," and included as "Corks" all the above unofficial types except (ii) and (iii)—he did not mention (iv). Types (ii) and (iv) could very well have been included, as they are frequently circular and have a fuzzy corky appearance, but type (iii) is doubtful, as many of the items are just clear-cut letters, neither circular nor rectangular. So, following Boggs, in this article all the above nine types, except (iii) Letters, are included in the generic term "Corks," although we can be confident that many of them were not made of cork.

(3) **Materials used.** The quotation from Jarrett given above shows what he considered was the material used, and he added in a humorous way:—"a little study of the cork cancellations of that wonderful period of Canadian history satisfies us that most of them were carved after the cork had been taken from the bottle and the contents transferred to better premises."

Boggs, on the other hand, does not agree with this source of material. He notes:—"The so-called "Cork" cancellations, consisting of a circular or rectangular mark cut into segments or with fancy designs . . . constitute a vast group of which at least 150 types have been seen by us. Although commonly known as "Cork" cancellations, we doubt that **any of them were made of cork**. The simpler ones were probably made of brass, and the more elaborate of boxwood, carved by the postmasters. Some may have been of rubber, which was a popular material for cancelling devices in the 1880's."

So here we have two leading authorities giving apparently diametrically opposite views of what materials were used! It should be noted however that as these two authorities interpreted the words "Corks" somewhat differently, the discrepancy between them is not so great as it appears. It is however advisable to examine any further available evidence bearing on the matter.

Consider first the types and design, and the nature of the possible material.

* Boggs "Postal History of Canada." Vol. I, page 641. Footnote. Mr Boggs has informed me that none of the fancy cancels is recorded in the P.F. Book.

Anyone who has ever tried to cut a cork will realise at once that the delicate veining of leaves (see figs. 1, 1a, 2, 2a) or the intricate pattern of some geometric designs (see figs. 18 to 26 of the accompanying plates) could never have been cut on cork. On the other hand, cork could have been used for the simpler designs, such as circular blobs, i.e. not cut at all, or cut into four segments (see figs. 27 to 30) or six or possibly eight. For anything really complicated, cork should, I think, be ruled out.

A second line of study is the **life** of the "Cork." It is obvious that the life of a killer made of cork would be very much shorter than if made of metal or wood, and a study of dated cork strikes would probably produce some interesting evidence of their life. We have, for example, the well-known case of the Port Hope Cork duplex of 1870 (see MAPLE LEAVES June 1957), where the postmaster inserted a small cork into the killer of his duplex hammer, and dated strikes show **three** different corks, i.e. (i) a round blob in Dec. 1869; (ii) eight segments in Feby. 1870; (iii) a flag pattern in or about April 1870. The illustrations are reproduced below for ready reference.



Another example is the Toronto cork duplex of 1874 (see MAPLE LEAVES Feby. and April 1958), with three different corks in Aug., Sept. and Oct. 1874, see tracings below. (Alternately, if strikes should be found with overlapping dates, it would suggest different hammers being used simultaneously, but as yet there is no evidence of this.)

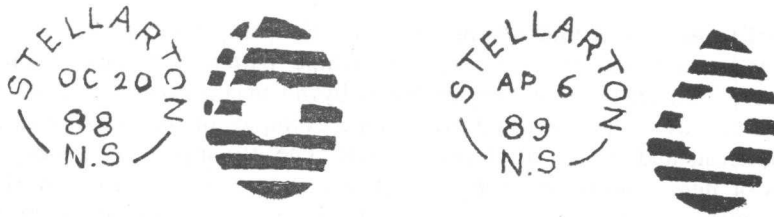


A third example is the Toronto 2 (Jarrett No. 184) which was in use in October 1869. An albino 2 was cut in a circular cork, and early strikes show a solid black background. Intermediate strikes show the beginning of a small crack, while late strikes show the cork clearly disintegrating and breaking up along the widened crack into two parts, see tracings below.



One may hazard a guess that the life of this cork was not more than a month or two. Mr McMurrich tells me he has 25 to 30 **different** Toronto Fancy 2 corks. As these were, I believe, in fashion for not more than 6 or 7 years, it suggests that their average life must have been quite short.

One more example may be given. In 1888-89 Stellarton was simultaneously using two home-made "Cork" duplex i.e. the Stellarton Star and a 7-bar oval killer (see MAPLE LEAVES, Feby. and April 1958), both of which were in constant use for many months, and were probably made of some more durable material than cork. However the latter started with a long crack in the N.W. corner, and after some months use, this N.W. corner broke off along the crack and disappeared—vide illustrations below.



I expect a careful search would bring to light plenty of similar examples of disintegrating "Cork" killers.

Member McMurrich (680) has kindly supplied some interesting evidence on the life of these cork cancels. He fortunately acquired a large number (several hundreds) of covers posted in Toronto between 1869 and 1876 by a Dr. Ryerson to his daughter, at the period when the use of corks was at its peak. He found large numbers of different corks on these covers, and by recording the dates of use of any particular cork, he obtained an idea of its life. By this means he was able to show that the life of a cork varied considerably, but frequently was apparently not more than 30 days! Of course, Toronto was a very busy post office, and 30 days of use there might equal 60 days or more at smaller offices. If several corks were in simultaneous use, the life of any one would be prolonged, or one might be used for a while, then set aside, and again brought into use at a later date. So it is difficult to calculate the **average** life of these cork cancels, but there is clear evidence that their life was sometimes quite short.

The commonest designs were Segments (4, 6, 8 or more) and Fancy Geometrical Patterns; Leaves, Flowers, Stars, etc. also occurred but more rarely. Mr McMurrich states that there seems to have been a definite style or fashion

in Cork cancels. Segmented corks were all the rage for a time, then other designs seemed to take over, each seemed to be popular at different times. When one considers that one office alone used possibly hundreds of different corks in 7 years, and that hundreds of offices were using them for more than 7 years, it is obvious that anything in the nature of a comprehensive handbook for such ephemeral cancels is a sheer impossibility!

It is also evident, however, that not all cancels included in the generic term "Corks" were ephemeral or had a life span of a mere month or two. For example the two Stellarton duplex illustrated above. Any designs cut on wood or metal would have a longer life. It is doubtful that post office clerks could have cut elaborate and intricate designs accurately on metal, such instruments must have been **purchased** from elsewhere, and unless durable, their cost would have been prohibitive.

Summing up, we may conclude (i) that appreciable numbers of cancels were made from cork, as Jarrett suggested, which had a comparatively short life and were scrapped and replaced at frequent intervals; (ii) that a number of cancels included under "Corks" were made of metal or wood or rubber, as Boggs suggested, and these more durable materials resulted in a longer life. So both Jarrett and Boggs were right, despite the apparent discrepancy of their views.

(4) **Examples and illustrations.** It would obviously be impossible in this article to attempt to describe the innumerable patterns of these unofficial killers, even Jarrett's comprehensive list is by no means complete. For those readers who have not access to Jarrett, some examples of the main types may be of interest, and that is all I can attempt. The accompanying plates show tracings of items (mostly from my collection), some of them on covers showing the office of origin and date of use. Undoubtedly a popular design was often used at more than one centre, and many similar designs can be found used at different post offices and different times. In passing I might mention that Canadian postmasters do not seem to have been zoologically minded, as no examples of animals, comparable for example with the famous "kicking mule" of U.S., are known, although Jarrett records the "kicking mule" itself on a Canada 3 cents stamp. One would have expected the beaver at least, but the only "Cork" with an animal design that I know of is a butterfly!

Type (i) Leaves and Flowers. The Maple Leaf inevitably occurs in a variety of designs used in Toronto, Montreal, and several smaller post offices, of which two are illustrated (figs. 1 and 1a). It would be difficult to cut either of these on cork! There were many other patterns also, including one which more resembles an oak leaf (fig. 2), found frequently on stamps of the 1859 issue, and a very similar design (fig. 2a) found, surprisingly, on King Edward stamps forty years later! Other designs of this general type include a palm leaf (fig. 3), ferns (fig. 4, Barrie 1870 and fig. 5, Ottawa 1880). Toronto also used several leaf designs enclosing its special number 2 (fig. 6 and 6a). Flowers are represented by a rose, a sunflower (fig. 7) (St. Thomas, 1880) and others.

Type (ii) Stars and Crosses. Out of a wide selection of Stars—Jarrett illustrates about a dozen, I show three, fig. 8, a star in circle, extensively used

in Nova Scotia about 1880, and also elsewhere; fig. 9, a blunt 4-point star of Toronto; fig. 10, an early type of star found on stamps of the 1859 issue. Crosses of many designs also occur, of which I have selected three for illustration, fig. 11, the Collingwood Cross, several patterns used about 1872; fig. 12, St. Catharine's Cross in an oval, 1882; fig. 13, the handsome Kingston Cross, about 1874.

Type (iv) Skulls, Bogey faces etc. These macabre designs are rare, I illustrate one, fig. 14, believed to have been used in St. Catharines in the 1890's.

Type (v) Cartwheels, Cogwheels. Another popular type with postmasters, particularly in the Maritime Provinces. Fig. 15 shows a cartwheel, figs. 16 and 17 show typical cogwheels.

Type (vi) Masonic Signs. Three are illustrated by Jarrett. I have none in my collection to illustrate.

Type (vii) Geometrical designs. There seems to be no end to cancellations of this type, many of them so complicated and intricate it seems impossible that they were made by local postmasters, and quite definitely could not have been cut on cork. They were used extensively in Toronto and Ottawa in the decade 1875-85, but in many other post offices as well. I illustrate a selection of them. Fig. 18 is shown by Jarrett as used in Bowmanville, but I have it on a Toronto cover. Fig. 19 is on an 1876 cover from Lindsay ONT. Fig. 20 on an Ottawa cover of 1878, and fig. 21 on a cover from St. John N.B. dater 1879. The remainder are not on covers, and therefore difficult to locate with certainty, but figs. 22, 23 are probably Ottawa and figs. 24-26 probably Toronto. It would be interesting to know from where these elaborate cancelling designs came.

Type (viii) Cork dots. These are so common and well-known that it scarcely seems necessary to illustrate them. Dots vary in size from pinpoints to 12 or even 16 sq.mm.

Type (ix) Corks uncut and in segments. A barbarous but efficient killer was an uncut cork, which eclipsed the stamp as efficiently as the Moon periodically eclipses the Sun! Frequently they were cut into 4 segments sometimes with thin lines (fig. 27) sometimes with thick (fig. 28). A further elaboration was to cut a slit in the segments (fig. 29, Ottawa) or notches (fig. 30, Guelph and elsewhere). A double notch in the segment produced the "Arrowheads" design (fig. 31). The cork was also frequently cut into 6 or 8 segments, fig. 32 is on a card from Granville B.C. dated 1878 (a very early date for this locality?). The 6 and 8 segments were also notched (fig. 21, St. John N.B., and fig. 33, Ottawa). When cut into 10, 12, 16 or more segments, we have what Jarrett called a "Sunburst" (fig. 24). How many of the designs included in this type were actually made of cork is uncertain, but some of the simpler designs undoubtedly were.

From a plethora of designs "such as the World has never seen before or since," I have selected three dozen for illustration, which, I hope, will give to those readers, who have not studied the subject, some faint idea of the fascination of these unofficial Canadian "Cork" cancellations.



1. Maple Leaf.



1.a Maple Leaf



4. Fern. 1870



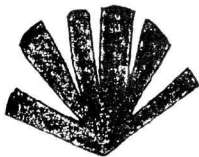
2. Oak Leaf. 1867



2.a. Oak Leaf 1905



5. Fern. 1880



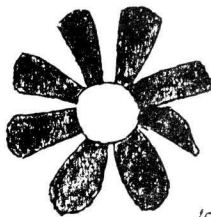
3. Palm Leaf.



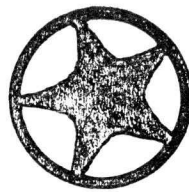
6. NO 2 in Leaf.



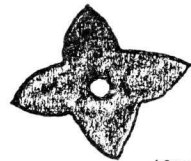
6a. No. 2 in Leaf. 1869



7. Sunflower. 1880



8. Nova Scotia Star. 1880



9. Toronto Star. 1872



10. Star 1865



11. Collingwood Cross 1872-5



12. St. Catharines Cross. 1872



13. Kingston Cross.
1874.



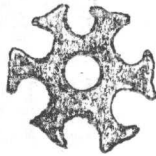
14. Bogey face.
ST. CATHARINES.



15. Cartwheel.



16. Cogwheel.



17. Cogwheel.



18. Geometric design.
TORONTO.



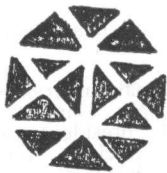
19. Geometric design.
LINDSAY. 1876.



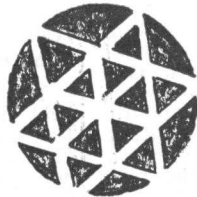
20. Geometric design.
OTTAWA. 1878.



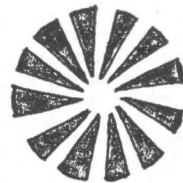
21. Geometric design.
ST. JOHN. N.B. 1879.



22. Geometric design.



23. Geometric design.



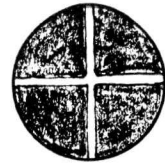
24. Geometric design.



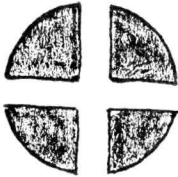
25. Geometric design.



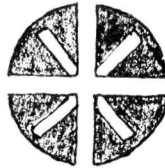
26. Geometric design.



27. 4 Segments.



28. 4 Segments.



29. 4 Segments

OTTAWA.

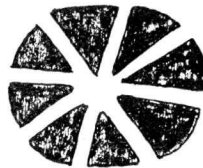


30. 4 Segments

QUEBEC. 1874.



31. Arrowheads.



32. 8 Segments.

GRANVILLE. B.C. 1878.

33. 6 Segments
notched.

CANADIAN STAMP NEWS

There have been two conferences in Ottawa this month which have been of particular interest to philatelists. One took place during President Eisenhower's visit when the Hon. William Hamilton held a joint conference with L. Rohe Walter, Special Assistant to the United States Postmaster-General, on the subject of a special design for a commemorative to mark the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway early next year, as reported in the news column of The Gazette at that time. This will be the first time in Canadian-United States history that the two countries will join in

issuing a postage stamp embodying the same basic design.

The other, an informal conference, was held between Hon. Mr. Hamilton and Dr. G. M. Geldert, president of the Canadian Philatelic Society, when a number of matters of interest to philatelists were discussed. Also present were Colin Bayley, regional director for Eastern Ontario of the C.P.S. and J. R. Carpenter, of the post office. This was the first time, certainly in recent years, that organized philately in Canada has been consulted by the department on

matters of special interest to stamp collectors.

Among the subjects discussed was the proposal to print in future Canadian stamps in sheets of 600, in six panes of 100 subjects, instead of in sheets of 400 in four panes, as at present. The change is due to the installation of new presses by the Canadian Bank Note Co. It was recommended that the two centre panes not carry plate numbers, and these would not be sent to the philatelic section.

Another point under discussion was the inclusion of representatives of philately on the new advisory committee to be appointed by the minister. It was also urged that over the counter sales at the philatelic section be resumed and that a special philatelic wicket be installed at the main post office in Ottawa for the convenience of philatelists and out of town visitors. This facility might well also be provided at such centres as

Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and other large cities, as it undoubtedly would be greatly appreciated by tourists from the United States.

Among other subjects under discussion was the suggestion that boxes for philatelic mail be placed in large post offices throughout the country.

Commenting on the meeting Dr. Geldert, speaking as president of the Canadian Philatelic Society, said that he was delighted that at last philatelists had been consulted on such matters; and he expressed his sincere appreciation of the spirit of co-operation and understanding shown by the minister. The postmaster general had demonstrated a most friendly feeling towards the philatelic fraternity as was evident by his interest shown in philately and by his expressed intention of co-operating in the future with organized philately in Canada.

[Reproduced from "The Gazette" by kind permission of A. H. Christenson.]

EARLY CANADIAN RAILWAY POST OFFICES

By LIONEL F. GILLAM

PART XI

THE ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY



This railway was incorporated in 1883 to build from Esquimalt to Nanaimo (Vancouver Island). It was stipulated in the charter that the line should be the same gauge as the C.P.R. (4' 8½"), and that extensions to Victoria, Comox and other centres should be constructed.

The project for the building of such a line had been under the active consideration of the Provincial Government for at least ten years prior to the date of incorporation, and these years were principally marked by the refusal of the Dominion Government to regard the projected line as part of the C.P.R. or to acknowledge that the building of such a line was a Dominion responsibility.

In 1884, however, a settlement was reached whereby a grant of 750,000 dollars was made by the Dominion Government, and construction between Esquimalt and Nanaimo began. The line was completed in 1886, and the first regular train service between the two termini began to operate in September of that year. Two years later the construction of a new swing bridge over the gorge into Victoria gave the railway complete access to the capital city.

In 1910 a branch line from McBrides Junction (near Nanaimo) to Port Alberni was completed, and two years later a further branch from Dunraven to Cowichan Lake was built. A short spur from Dunraven to Osborne Bay was completed in 1913, and in the following year the main line was extended northwards from Nanaimo to Courtenay. The line from Solly on the Port Alberni branch to Great Central does not appear to have been completed until circa 1927.

The railway became a part of the C.P.R. (which leased it for 99 years) in 1912.

Railway post offices operated over this line from the early years of its existence until 1953, when they were replaced by motor vehicle services, and the following postmarks with approximate dates of usage are known to have been used:

- (a) E. & N. RWY. B.C. (1888?-1898)
- (b) Nanaimo & Esquimalt (1897)
- (c) Victoria & Wellington B.C. (1916)
- (d) Vic & Wel(1) (1898-1923)
- (e) Vic. & Court. (1921-1953)
- (f) Vic. & P.A. (Port Alberni) (1918)

(N.B. Esquimalt is nearly four miles from Victoria, and Wellington lies five miles to the south of Nanaimo.)

NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

By Dr. R. WILLAN

When I am on holiday I usually avoid cities as far as possible, preferring mountains and trees to monuments and traffic-jams. I am, however, just back from a holiday which included a few days in Paris, and this portion of my vacation was made a real delight by the contact I made with one of our French members, M. Pierre Langlois, and his charming wife. It would be difficult to say which I enjoyed more—Paris under his expert guidance, or our discussions on the mail from the French fishing fleets operating in the Newfoundland region.

This latter is a subject of interest to all Newfoundland students, as well as to the devotees of the Maritime Provinces. By the Treaty of Versailles in 1783 the French had certain privileges in connection with the catching and dry-

ing of fish on the coast of Newfoundland from Cape John to Cape Ray, which privileges were not renounced until the Anglo-French Convention of 1904. One might imagine that much of the correspondence between the French fishing vessels and their home country would pass through the Newfoundland Post Office, but this was not the case. Many letters were sent by ships returning to France, and were handed over to the French Post Office at the port of arrival for delivery to the addressee. Of those which passed through B.N.A. post offices, the majority were posted at North Sydney N.S., not in Newfoundland. It must of course be remembered that until 1851 the only post office in Newfoundland was at St John's, which is at the opposite end of the island to the "French Coast", and that com-

munications between St John's and the outports were irregular and uncertain except in the case of the Conception Bay ports. In 1851 the new post offices and postal routes established only went as far as Gaultois on the south and Twillingate on the north. There was no post office on any part of the French Coast before 1873, and the long stretch between Bonne Bay and Cape John had no postal service until 1882. It may be assumed that when these offices were established letters from the French fleet would be sent through them, but as envelopes had come into general use before this time, covers give no indication of their writers. The earlier pre-stamp and stampless complete letters are of much greater interest—desirable items for one's collection, and well worth recording. Such early letters as did pass through the Newfoundland post office all seem to have the St John's postmarks, and it seems remarkable to me that the "SHIP LETTER NEWFOUNDLAND" stamp has never been reported on any of this correspondence. M. Langlois and his colleagues of "Documentations Philateliques" would be glad to receive full descriptions of the markings on any of these fishery letters, and I will forward to them any such descriptions sent to me by members of items in their collections.

Another matters of interest associated with this subject is the postal contact between Newfoundland and St Pierre and Miquelon. These islands, only a dozen miles from the nearest point of

the Newfoundland coast, formed the base for the French fishing on the Grand Bank. Though so near, there seems always to have been very little communication between St Pierre and Newfoundland; there was never a regular postal service, and covers are extremely rare. Probably this is due to the continuous resentment between the Newfoundlanders and the French whom they regarded as interloping rivals—an attitude apparently shared by the Government, for from 1886 to 1904 the French fisheries on the Banks were crippled by an act restricting the taking and export of bait from Newfoundland waters. Be that as it may, only a few covers are known, together with some stamps of the 1880 issue bearing St Pierre obliterations. Such material as I have seen I find very puzzling, and I should like to hear a rational explanation. Why should Newfoundland stamps have St Pierre obliterations? I have this week received from a Canadian correspondent a photograph of a cover front which I cannot explain. It is addressed to Harbor Grace and bears the circular date stamps of St Pierre-et-Miquelon 12 Avril 76 and Harbor Grace Ap 17, 1876. It is franked with three 3c Newfoundland stamps which are cancelled by a St John's cork obliterator. This missive presumably emanated from St Pierre and reached Harbor Grace via St John's. Why is there no St Pierre adhesive? Where were the Newfoundland stamps attached? The whole subject is very thorny and needs a lot of work with inadequate material to fully explain it.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATION BRANNCH

PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION

NEW 5c POSTAGE STAMP TO
COMMEMORATE BICENTENNIAL
OF THE FIRST HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA



A new postage stamp will be issued on October 2nd to commemorate the beginning of democratic government in Canada. The first House of Representatives, in what is now Canada, met in the City of Halifax on the 2nd of October 1758. This first Assembly of Elected Members became the forerunner of representative government in Canada.

The Hon. William Hamilton, Postmaster General, has drawn attention to the design of the stamp which features the Mace and Speaker's Chair as the two most popular symbols of the parliamentary system of Canada. In addition the words "The First Elected Assembly of Nova Scotia marked the beginning of our Democratic Government" are an integral part of the design.

The design of the stamp is the work of Gerald Trotter of Ottawa and Typographer Carl Dair of Toronto. The stamp will be dark blue in colour and is being printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION, 1960

INTERNATIONAL STAMP Exhibitions
1960

UNIPEX, JOHANNESBURG

May 30 to June 4
LONDON
July 9 to 16

Many collectors will wish to exhibit in both the Northern and Southern Hemispheres and some may wonder if the date makes this possible.

The answer is 'Yes,' as special joint arrangements are now being worked out to ensure the transit of collections from Johannesburg in good time to be exhibited at London.

As was the case in 1955 when the Oslo and Stockholm Exhibitions closely followed one another, a system of Envelopes is being prepared to enable collections to travel from any part of the world to South Africa and then follow on to London without going back to their owners. The system will provide for any variation in instructions regarding display, number of frames, etc., should this be necessary.

It is hoped that many collections coming to London will be routed, so to speak, via Johannesburg, and equally that British, South African and other collectors will give philatelists in both hemispheres the joy of viewing some of their treasures.

CANADIAN FORCES MAIL

(Continued)

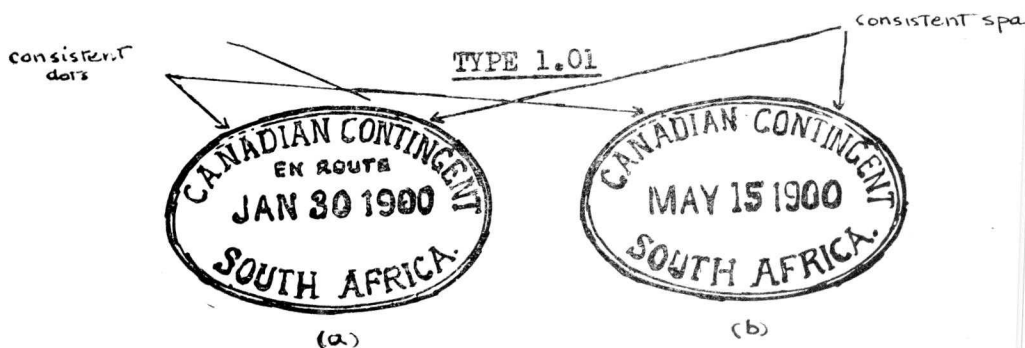
From 5-104 (June)

CANADIAN MILITARY POSTAL CANCELLATIONS

Introduction

My first article on this subject was intended to show the scope of a comprehensive collection of CFM and to suggest a system for classifying Cdn military postal cancellations. This second article illustrates the types and varieties of Groups I and II of these cancellations and provides some brief notes thereto. I do not consider it to be complete by any means or is it entirely accurate as some of the detail has been assumed or interpolated. Through its publication and the assistance of readers, I hope to fill the deficiencies and correct most of the errors. Accordingly, constructive criticism and additional details will be gratefully welcomed. I wish to acknowledge here my appreciation for the help received from other collectors in this field and from official sources.

Group I—"The Canadian Contingent Cachet"



Description

impression—rubber hand stamp

dimensions—43 x 27 mm

colours —red, magenta, purple, deep purple

earliest known dates: (a) 30 Jan 1900 (only date known)

(b) 20 Mar 1900

latest known date (b) 27 Dec 1900

Notes

The Canadian Contingent in the South African (Boer) War was despatched in several sections, the first departing from Quebec on 29 Oct 1899 and the second from Halifax on 21 Jan 1900. A postal detachment comprising six specially enrolled members of the Post Office Department accompanied the latter section and had the honour of forming the first unit of the Canadian Postal Corps. The lives of this unit and the corps were short lived as both were disbanded in 1901.

Mail from the second section which appears to have been transferred to a north or west bound ship at the Cape Verde Islands, bears cachet (a) dated 31 Jan 00. As this is the only known date of use, the words "EN ROUTE" must have been removed thereafter as in every other respect both cachets are identical. Cachet (b) is usually found in conjunction with a British Army F.P.O. cancellation and postage of Great Britain, Cape of Good Hope or Transvaal (overprinted "V.R.I."). Although no free postal privileges were authorized, covers will be seen without postage however, in such cases these are likely to be endorsed "no stamps available."

TYPE 2.01 - "CANADA MILITIA"



(a)



(b)



(c)

No. 1



(d)

e in figures
3 P.M.)



(e)

hyphen

Description impression—steel hammer

dimensions—	Circle	F.P.O.	Letters Canada Militia
(a) (i) normal	27 mm	2½ mm	2 mm
(ii) "	28½ "	2½ "	2 "
(iii) "	29 "	3 "	2½ "
(b) FPO No. 1	28 "	3 "	2½ "
(c) FPO 'A'	?	?	?
(d) Time in figures			
(i) "	29 "	3 "	2½ "
(ii) "	27 "	2½ "	2 "

(e) Hyphen between
 London & Camp 30 .. 3½ .. 2½ ..

Notes

This type of postmark is believed to have been designed for general use in the field post offices operated by the CPC which was re-formed on 3 May 1911. However, earlier use has been reported e.g. 23 Jun 1909 at Niagara Camp. Prior to the First World War and between the Wars, the CPC operated FPOs for the summer training camps using this postmark. It was also extensively used by most of the FPOs established in Canada during the period 1914-18. Postmarks will be seen with the time indicated by AM, PM or figures, also with time and year inverted or reversed.

Camp	(a)		(b) (c)		(d)		(e)		Earliest known date	Remarks
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)		(i)	(ii)				
Aldershot Ns		x							18 Sep 13	
Barriefield Ont			x						27 Sep 16	
Calgary Alta			x						10 Jul 15	Redesignated Sarcee Camp
Camp Borden Ont			x						25 Aug 16	
Camp Hughes Man			x							Camp Shilo —21 Nov 36
Farnham Que			x						22 Jun 11	
Levis Que			x						?	
London Ont							x		6 Jun 16	
Niagara Ont				x	x	x			15 Jul 15	
Petawawa Ont	x					x	x		(a) 1 Jul 11 (b) 27 Aug 30	
Sarcee Alta										Detail unknown
Sewell Man			x						2 Jul 12	Redesignated Camp Hughes —30 Jul 15
St Jean Que			x						10 Oct 18	
Sussex NB										Detail unknown
Valcartier Que			x						10 Sep 14	
Vernon BC			x						3 Sep 15	in conjunction with 10 bar oval 'killer'

In addition to the above, military training camps for the Army and the Royal Flying Corps (RFC) existed at the following locations during and subsequent to the First World War. Whether or not these camps were served by FPOs and the type of postmark used, if any, is unknown.

Deseronto Ont (RFC)	Shilo Camp, Man (see Type 2.07)
Digby NS	Sidney BC
Dundurn Sask (see Type 2.06)	St Andrews NB
Leaside Ont (RFC)	Three Rivers Que
Long Branch (RFC)	Toronto Ont (see Type
Pt Arthur Ont	Vancouver (Lulu Island) (RFC)
Rockcliffe Ont	Windsor Ont
Sherbrooke Que	York Mills Ont (RFC)

Type 2.02—Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force



Description

	(a)	(b)
Impression—	Rubber hand stamp	Steel hammer
Dimensions:		
Circle—	38½ mm	38 mm
outer letters—	2½ ”	2¾ ”
FPO—	1½ ”	2½ ”
Date—	3 ”	3 ”
Earliest known date		
CANADA —	30 Sep 14	—
ENGLAND—	10 Nov 14	11 Jan 15
Latest known date		
CANADA —	2 Oct 14	—
ENGLAND—	22 Jan 15	23 Feb 15
Crown	—Cross in “V” of orb	Pearls in “V” of orb

Notes

Troops of the First Contingent of the Canadian Expeditionary Force concentrated at Camp Valcartier, Que on and after 24 Aug 14. Whether or not this postmark was used at that camp is unknown. However, I have in my possession a sample impression of (a) dated Aug 8 1914. The Contingent embarked at Quebec in the last week of Sep and departed in convoy from Gaspé Bay on 3 Oct 14. Mail was off loaded at Quebec on 30 Sep at Rimouski on 1 Oct and at Gaspé on 2 Oct. The convoy arrived Plymouth 14 Oct and the troops proceeded to Salisbury Plains where they remained until the 1st Division departed for France on 9 Feb 15. A portion of the Contingent remained in England but moved to Shornecliffe in early March. (Actually, the First Cdn Unit in France was No 2 Stationary Hospital which arrived at Le Havre on 11 Nov 14.) Letters bearing these postmarks will be found with or without postage i.e. Cdn or English however no free postage privileges were authorized.

(To be continued)

AN APPROACH TO THE ADMIRALS

By ADANAC

PART VI: COILS (Continued)



Continuing with the horizontal coils, Type 2, we come to the sheet coils, which I will call

Type 2A—These were sheets of stamps perforated 8 vertically and imperforate horizontally, ready to be cut into horizontal strips, the strips pasted together and coiled into rolls for use in affixing machines. Some sheets came into unauthorised hands in their uncut state—said to be 2200 stamps each of the One Cent Yellow, Two Cents Green and Three Cents Red. These are Gibbons Nos. S.G. 257b, 258b and 259a. (S.G. Nos. 257, 258 and 259 were listed in Part V.)

In order to destroy the rarity value of these, large numbers of uncut sheets of the One Cent and Two Cents values were placed on sale in the Philatelic Agency, these being S.G. Nos. 257a and 258a. (The Three Cents Red could not be “re-issued” because, it is said, the plates had been destroyed). However, this manoeuvre failed in its intent, because the second printings were from different dies than those of the first printing, and also were printed by the dry paper method, whereas the first printing had been by the damp paper method.

I find it difficult to understand why Nos. S.G. 257b and 258b are priced less than 259a, when the same numbers of each are in existence, and I consider the first two are a bargain at full catalogue prices. The method of listing in Gibbons may partly account for this, as any attempt to classify these coils by their paper is rather misleading. A laboratory analysis of the paper used might reveal differences, but “thick, soft” paper is not a characteristic of the uncut coil sheets alone, there being considerable variation in the thickness of paper used throughout the Admiral issues.

Also, when identifying these coils, it should be realised that none of them is likely to be found in any form other than vertical pairs or strips, or blocks. Had they been broken up into singles or horizontal strips, their identity as sheet coils—upon which factor their value as a variety depends—would have been destroyed. I mention this because I have seen both mint and used singles or horizontal strips—of the One Cent Yellow, for example—advertised as “S.G. 257b, thick, soft paper coil” at inflated prices, and this apparent ability to meet the demand for this variety would of course tend to keep the price down. Furthermore, according to most reference works, the first printings have been faked from imperforates, and if any of these are reposing undetected in collections, it may further account in part for the pricing inconsistency. Unfortunately, such fakes of the One Cent and Two Cents values from imperforates are hard to detect, and one should follow the rules of “If in doubt, don’t buy”, or else pay the extra and get a certificate, but in any case buy only in vertical form, as a safety measure.

The characteristics of the five types of sheet coils are as follows.

One Cent Yellow—First printing, 2200—S.G. 257b. Die I wet only. Could therefore be faked from imperforates.

Second printing, 100,000—S.G. 257a. Die II dry.

Two Cents Green—First printing, 2200—S.G. 258b. Retouched die wet only, so could be faked from imperforates.

Second printing, 100,000—S.G. 258a. Re-engraved die dry.

Three Cents Red—First printing, 2200—S.G. 259a. Die I wet only. Fakes from imperforates, although from Die I, would be detectable by their greater width, having been printed by the dry method.

No second printing.

For those who want to collect only used stamps, it should be noted that, although unpriced, S.G. 257a and 258a can be picked up as postally used vertical pairs. Conversely, though priced, it is unlikely that S.G. 257b, 258b or 259a genuinely exist as used singles, for the reason already mentioned.

Types 2B and 3 are a neat example of turnabout—in one case coils becoming sheet stamps, in the other sheet stamps becoming coils. These hybrids are unique among Canadian issues.

Type 2B—These are regular issue stamps with compound perforations 12 x 8. They were originally uncut coil sheets of the War Tax ITC Red Die I and of the Three Cents Red Die II (dry), imperforate horizontally and perf. 8 vertically. On two occasions, once in 1916, and again in 1931, a shortage of the regular sheet stamps arose, and to meet the emergency, the coil sheets were perforated 12 horizontally.

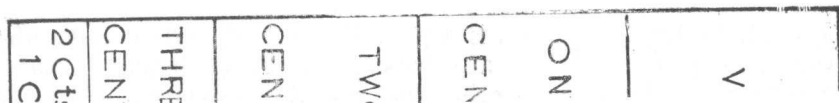
Type 3—Perf. 12 x 12. To meet an emergency demand for Two Cents Red vertical coils, sheets of the regular postage issues perf. 12 were torn into strips, pasted together, and wound into rolls. A rough attempt was also made (with a paper cutter or something similar) to trim the side perforations, although they are sometimes found simply torn apart. Some mint paste-up strips exist with different types of rubber stampings on the back, one of which is illustrated. The other two were illustrated in "Maple Leaves" IV/191 and V/233. The number issued is variously reported as 18,000 stamps or 18,000 rolls (!). Even if the latter figure is correct, it is unlikely that used copies could be found (other than on cover), due to the indiscriminate washing off of low-value stamps from covers for wholesale disposal. However, covers with vertical strips or pairs showing any sign of joining should be treated circumspectly—you never know!

Type 4—The best approach to the study of these is with a razor blade and ticket punch, so that you can appreciate how easily they can be faked. The faking by trimming of side perforations is not too serious when some of the lower priced items are involved, but getting "stung" with the purchase of a Two Cents Green or a "Toronto" vertical coil fake can hurt. Generally speaking, fakes can be spotted with a little care, but the same rule-of-thumb should be followed as for other expensive and fakeable varieties, i.e. try-before-you-buy, or leave them alone until you know them. It should also be remembered that some of the distinguishing features of stamps are negative—for example, some "are not known without" such-and-such a feature. If doubtful stamps can be acquired cheaply enough, they should be kept for reference—everything is not yet known about the Admirals, after all, and a suspected fake could turn out to be genuine. In passing, I would like to mention that I have seen odd things, even in our own Club booklets, such as imperf. x perf. 12 "coils" and ITC perf. 12 x imperf., apparently inspired by the "do-it-yourself" craze. The following are the Type 4 coils, perf. 12 x imperf.

One Cent Green—Retouched die only.

Two Cents Red—Original and retouched die types.

Three Cents Brown—Original die wet printing only. These are rather scarcer than their catalogue price indicates, especially used during period of issue.



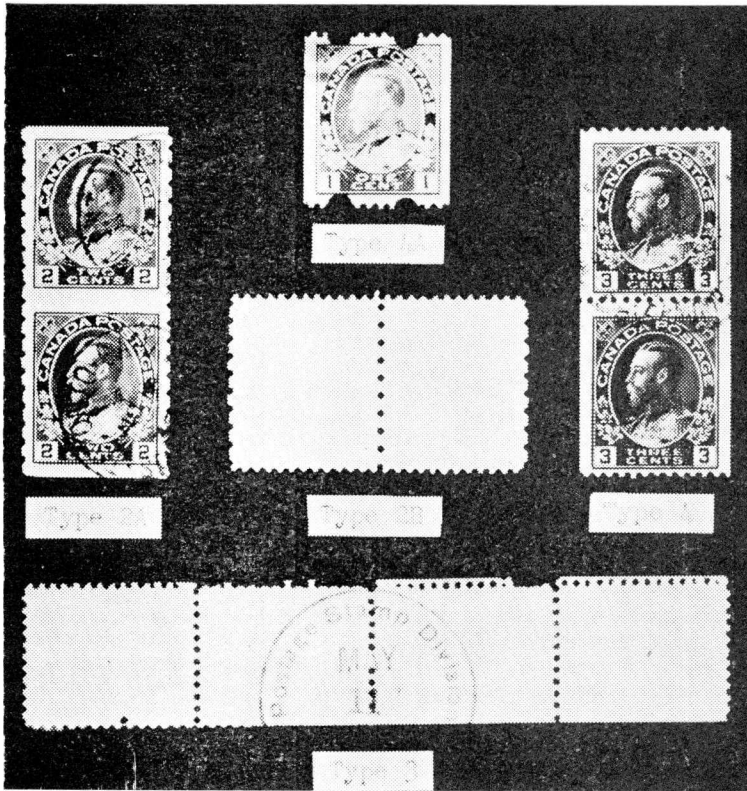
On this score, it is worth noting that by numbers issued, these are "half as rare" as the Two Cents Green below, of which fact neither the catalogue price nor the current market value gives any hint.

Two Cents Green—Retouched die wet only. This is another item to buy carefully, as it can be faked from the ordinary sheet stamp. Other things being equal, it can be recognised by a break in the lower left frame junction line $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. above the second maple leaf, but there could be fakes showing a similar break $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above the second maple leaf. I wish you luck with that quarter of a millimetre.



Fig. 2

Type 4A—The "Toronto" coil, so called because it is said to have been used experimentally in a vending machine at the Toronto main post office for two



days only in July, 1918. This is a perf. 12 x imperf. vertical coil with two extra large perforations top and bottom at varying distances apart. My reference to a ticket punch will be made clear if you examine the illustration

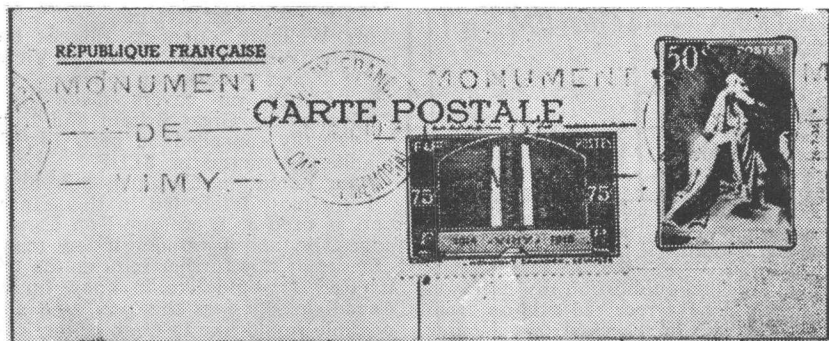
- F. The judges' decision shall be final.
- G. A code name shall be written at the back of each sheet of each entry submitted. The Exhibition Organisers shall keep a confidential record of the names and addresses which identify the code names.
- H. The Exhibition Organisers shall acknowledge receipt of an entry, but shall not enter into any further correspondence regarding it.
- I. Entries must be accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of the Philatelic Society identifying the exhibit.
- K. Entries must be sent by registered or insured post, and stamps must be enclosed to cover the cost of return after the close of STAMPEX.
- L. While every care will be taken of the entries submitted, the Organisers cannot hold themselves responsible or accept responsibility for damage or loss, however incurred. Entrants are advised to arrange for the insurance of their stamps for the duration of the exhibition.
(NOTE: Most insurance policies cover exhibition showing without additional premiums on the condition that the Insurance Company is informed in writing).
- M. Submission of an entry will be deemed an acceptance of these rules by the entrant.

Edgar Lewy,
Organising Secretary
STAMPEX 1950

2 Clements Inn, London WC2
August 1958.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Canadian War Memorial at Vimy, France



Dear Jim,

I was interested to read Mr. Gill's letter on page 115, as I also was present at the Unveiling by King Edward VIII on 26th July 1936, and in case you wish to reproduce or quote from the Official

programme, I enclose my copy, also one each of the cards (Nos. 7 and 8 of the set of 10 photographic reproductions of views of or from the Memorial—a most striking set!), which together show all 4

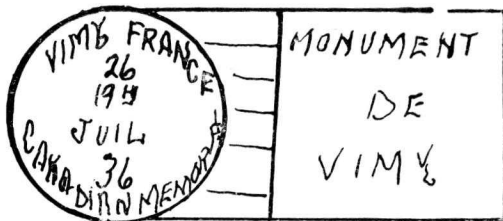
of the special stamps (2 adhesives of 75 c and 1f50, and 2 imprinted ones, viz. 50c deep green in vertical format, and 90c rose-carmine in horizontal format) together with 2 clear impressions of the machine cancellation referred to by Mr. Gill. This was definitely not applied to the mail posted at the Special Post Office opened on Vimy Ridge on 26th July, as I personally saw the box cleared and the Mail carried off **uncancelled** to ARRAS (not Amiens as Mr. Gill suggests; I think he has mixed up the 2 places, as ARRAS is within walking distance of Vimy, whereas Amiens is some 40 miles away!). The Vimy Ridge P.O. was, I feel sure, open for only the one day, but it is quite possible that a **handstamp** similar to that illustrated on p. 87 could have been used in Arras on cards etc. presented for cancelling **by favour**, i.e. which it was not desired to send through the post (a practice which is not frowned on in Continental countries as it is here, and which was done to oblige Souvenir Hunters) as exactly the same thing occurred at the Inauguration of the Australian War Memorial at VILLERS-BRETONNEUX on 22nd July 1938, and of this latter I have examples of the special-issue postcards showing the handstamp on the pictorial side and the machine cancellation on reverse cancelling the stamp.

The VIMY POSTCARDS with first-day cancellations are undoubtedly scarce, and I believe there are less than 50 complete sets in existence which show **both the adhesive and imprinted stamps**.

Yours sincerely,

JIM CATER (752).

VIMY CANCELS



Dear Mr. Woods,

Since the first publication my letter on this matter I have received a letter from J. M. Kitchen who checked on a couple of covers in his own collection and noticed a slight difference in the cancel.

He enclosed a couple of tracings of these postmarks which I am sending to you. I note that you intend reproducing illustrations of the postmarks in the next number. So perhaps you could use

the one which is not identical with any you have.

All good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

EVAN R. GILL.

POSTAGE DUES

Dear Mr. Woods,

I wondered if any collectors of Postage Dues have noticed that there is a re-entry, consisting of a clearly doubled right frame line, on the 1930 One Cent. It is one of the stamps in the top row of one of the four panes, probably the bottom ones, and I would be interested if anyone can tell us the actual position. My copy is one of a block of four on a cover dated December, 1930.

Sincerely,

ANN DORIAN.

PRECANCEL STUDY GROUP

Dear Jim,

In the July/August Issue of B.N.A. Topics for 1958, mention is made by Mr M. H. Harris in his article on "The Postal History of British Columbia and Vancouver Island", on Page 170, of the use of the following cancellation:—FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—as a precancel.

The above cancellation is also referred to in the Bulletin of the Postal History Society, for December 1948, No. 46 in an article by Gerald E. Wellburn, which was reprinted in BNA Topics, and illustrated as Type E 10., as follows:—

For Great Britain
and Ireland

Mr Wellburn refers to this as being used by Wells Fargo & Co. at Victoria in 1870 and remarks as follows:—

"Struck on covers made up in advance for Great Britain and Ireland—usually cancelled 5c perf. 14., B.C., adhesive stamp, in BLUE.

Also noted on Canadian adhesives."

I am most interested in this cancellation as used as a precancel on Canadian adhesives, and I wonder if any member can supply any further information about its use? I would like to know on what Canadian adhesives this was used and if possible would like to examine any covers showing its use.

This "precancel" precedes the earliest recorded unofficial precancel used on the "small cents" by some 18 years.

Yours ever,

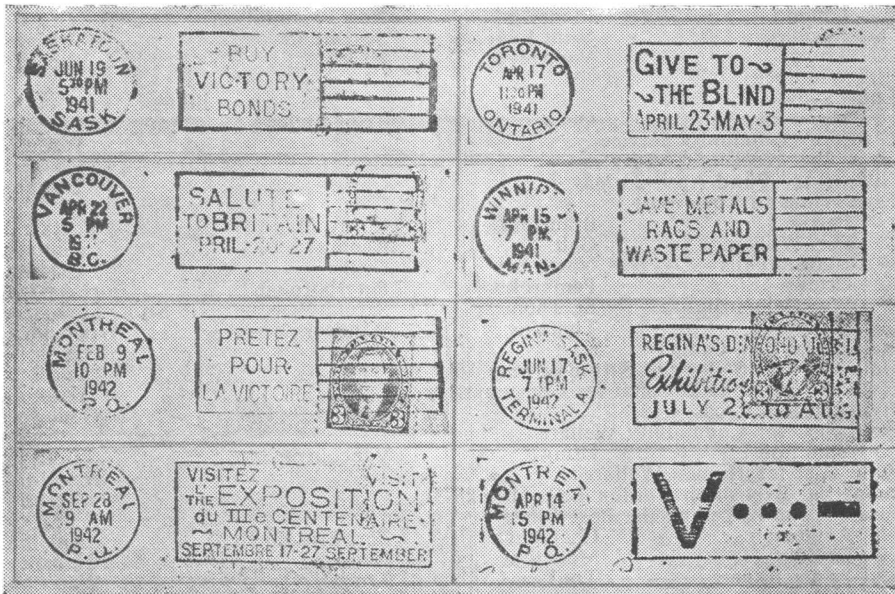
HEFFIE.

THE SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS OF CANADA

By the Slogan Study Circle of the C.P.S. of G.B.

PART XIII

There was continued use of the "Air Mail" appeals throughout 1941 and 1942, as well as general Postal Directives, Charity Appeals and the special war-time appeal "Save Metals, Rags and Waste Paper". As World War II gained momentum, the appeal "Enlist Now" with Flag Format was used throughout the country during these two years, and the "First War Loan Bonds" appeal was superseded by "Buy Victory Bonds", again on a nation wide basis. The "V . . . —" for Victory slogan appeared in 1941, and continued throughout the following year. No Special Event advertising cancellations are recorded for 1941, but 1942 brought "Regina's Diamond Jubilee Exhibition and Rodeo July 27 to Aug 2" from Regina, and "Tercentenary Celebration May 17" in bilingual format from Montreal.



1941

Air Mail. Safe, Sure Speedy

Belleville
Cornwall
Kamloops
Lindsay
Oshawa
St. Catharines

Brantford
Fort William
Kenora
Niagara Falls
Owen Sound
Sault Ste Marie

Brockville
Galt
Kingston
North Bay
Peterborough
Stratford

Chatham
Guelph
Kitchener
Orillia
Port Colbourne
Timmins

— Air Mail Speeds Business

Barrie
Calgary
Fort William
Lethbridge
North Battleford
Owen Sound
— St. Catharines
Winnipeg

Belleville
Chatham
Galt
Lindsay
North Bay
Pembroke
Sarnia
Woodstock

Brantford
Cornwall
Guelph
London
Orillia
Prince Albert
Saskatoon

Brockville
Edmonton
Kingston
Niagara Falls
Oshawa
— Regina
— Vancouver

Antigonish Highland Games Wednesday July 9th.
Appie Blossom Festival June 6-9
Beautify Winnipeg

Antigonish
Kentville
Winnipeg

Buy Christmas Seals				
London	Vancouver			
Buy Victory Bonds				
Calgary	Charlottetown	Drumheller	Edmonton	
Halifax	Hamilton	London	Moncton	
Ottawa	Regina	Saint John	Saskatoon	
Summerside	Toronto	Vancouver	Victoria	
Windsor	Winnipeg			
Calgary Exhibition and Stampede July 7-12, 1941			Calgary	
Canadian National Exhibition Toronto Aug. 22-Sept. 6, 1941			Toronto	
Childrens' Milk Fund Tag Day June 7			Toronto	
Clean, Paint, Beautify, Montreal			Biling.	Montreal
Community Chest. Serves the Year Round				Saskatoon
Community Chest. Serving More, Needs More				Halifax
Eat Apples for Health				
Lethbridge	Victoria		Biling.	Montreal
Eat Apples for Health				Fredericton
Eat Right for Health				
Enlist Now				
Brandon	Calgary	Charlottetown	Edmonton	
Halifax	Hamilton	Kitchener	Lethbridge	
London	Moose Jaw	New Westminster	Ottawa	
Regina	Saint John	Saskatoon	Toronto	
Truro	Vancouver	Victoria	Windsor	
Winnipeg				
Enlist Now			Biling.	
Montreal	Quebec	Trois Rivieres		
Give For Community Service				Toronto
Give This Week to Charity			Biling.	Montreal
Give to the Blind April 23-May 3.				Toronto
Give Wings to Your Mail				
Barrie	Brantford	Cornwall	Fort Erie	
Fort William	Galt	Kenora	Lindsay	
Niagara Falls	North Bay	Orillia	Oshawa	
Ottawa	Pembroke	Peterborough	Port Arthur	
Port Colbourne	St. Thomas	Sarnia	Saulte Ste Marie	
Stratford	Timmins	Windsor	Woodstock	
Help Fresh Air Camps			Winnipeg	
Help the Health League Saturday May 10			Toronto	
Help the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives			Toronto	
Help the Red Cross			Goderich	
Hold Fast for Community Welfare				
Hamilton	Ottawa	Vancouver	Victoria	
Hold Fast for Human Welfare			Hamilton	
Industrial Exposition Vernon B.C. May 28-31			Vernon	
Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office				
Amherst	Chatham	Fort Erie North	Guelph	
Lindsay	Moncton	Nanaimo	Napanee	
Prince Rupert	Trail	Truro	Waterloo	
Yarmouth	Yorkton			
Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office			Biling.	
Chicoutimi	Hull	St. Hyacinthe	Thetford Mines	
Invest in Post Office Savings Bank			Prescott	
Jour du Souvenir Legion Canadienne	Coquelicots	Vetcraft	Quebec	
Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early			Kamloops	
Observe Sunday			Biling.	
Grand Mere	Montreal	Quebec	Shawinigan Falls	
Trois Rivieres	Valleyfield			
Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere				
Amherst	Fort Erie North	Lethbridge	Nanaimo	
Portage la Prairie	Smiths Falls	Swift Current		
Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere			Biling.	
Levis	St. Jean	Thetford Mines		
Pay No More Than Ceiling Prices			Regina	
Plan to Attend Fat Stock Show, Kamloops B.C.			Kamloops	
Please Have Your Mail Addressed to Street and Number			Kamloops	
Prevent Fires. Fire Prevention Week Oct. 5-11				
Calgary	Edmonton	Halifax	London	
Ottawa	Toronto	Vancouver	Victoria	
Windsor	Winnipeg			

Prevent Fires. Fire Prevention Week. Oct. 5-11			Biling.
Montreal	Quebec	Sherbrooke	
Register All Letters of Value			
Amherst	Brandon	Owen Sound	
Register All Letters of Value			
Granby	Levis	St. Hyacinthe	St. Jean
Remembrance Day. Canadian Legion Vetcraft Poppies			
Calgary	Charlottetown	Halifax	London
Ottawa	Saint John	Saskatoon	Toronto
Vancouver	Windsor	Winnipeg	
Remembrance Day. Canadian Legion Vetcraft Poppies			Biling.
Safety Toronto April 21st. and 22nd. 1941 Convention			Toronto
Salute to Britain April 20-27			
Ottawa	Toronto	Vancouver	Winnipeg
Salute to Britain April 20-27			Biling.
Montreal			
—Save Metals, Rags and Waste Paper			
Charlottetown	Edmonton	Halifax	Ottawa
Regina	Saint John	Toronto	Vancouver
Winnipeg			
—Save Time. Fly Your Mail			
Barrie	Belleville	Brockville	Chatham
Guelph	Kamloops	Kingston	London
Niagara Falls	Orillia	Oshawa	Ottawa
Owen Sound	Pembroke	Peterborough	Port Arthur
Port Colbourne	St. Catharines	St. Thomas	Sarnia
Saulte Ste Marie	Stratford	Sudbury	Timmins
Vancouver	Windsor	Woodstock	
Save Time. Use Air Mail			
Belleville	Brantford	Brockville	Calgary
Chatham	Cornwall	Edmonton	Fort William
Galt	Guelph	Kamloops	Kingston
Kitchener	Lethbridge	Lindsay	Moose Jaw
Niagara Falls	North Battleford	Orillia	Ottawa
Owen Sound	Pembroke	Peterborough	Port Arthur
Prince Albert	Regina	St. Catharines	St. Thomas
Sarnia	Saskatoon	Saulte Ste Marie	Stratford
Sudbury	Toronto	Vancouver	Windsor
Winnipeg	Woodstock		
Save Time. Use Air Mail			Biling.
Montreal	Quebec		
Save Your Scrap Material			Biling.
Montreal	Quebec		
See Edmonton Boys' and Girls' Fair			Edmonton
See the Exposition Provinciale Quebec. The Greatest Event of the Season.			Biling.
Quebec			Quebec
—Souscrivons a l'Emprunt de la Victoire			
—Montreal	Trois Rivieres		
Support the Blood Donor Campaign			Winnipeg
This Mail Was Carried by Travelling Letter Box to Toronto			Toronto
Use Postal Notes. Safe, Cheap, Convenient			
Brandon	Glance Bay	Moncton	Nelson
Sydney	Victoria		
Use Postal Notes. Safe, Cheap, Convenient			Biling.
Granby	Hull	Joliette	St. Hyacinthe
Trois Rivieres			
—Use Post Office Money Orders			
Amherst	Fort Frances	Fredericton	Georgetown
—Glance Bay	Medicine Hat	New Westminster	Oakville
Sydney	Yarmouth		
—Use Post Office Money Orders			Biling.
St. Hyacinthe	—Sherbrooke		
Use the Advance Posting Service for Your Christmas Cards			
Saint John	Toronto		
—V . . . —			
—Calgary	Charlottetown	—Edmonton	Halifax
—Hamilton	—Montreal	—Ottawa	Quebec
—Regina	Saint John	Saskatoon	—Toronto
—Vanouver	Victoria	—Winnipeg	
Valleyfield Exhibition July 31-4 Aug.			Biling.
Vote as You Please But Vote			Valleyfield
			Vancouver

- Your Friend Will Appreciate a Letter. Write Today
 Chatham Fort Frances Fredericton Medicine Hat
 Swift Current Truro
 — Your Postman Sells Stamps *—Truro* Truro

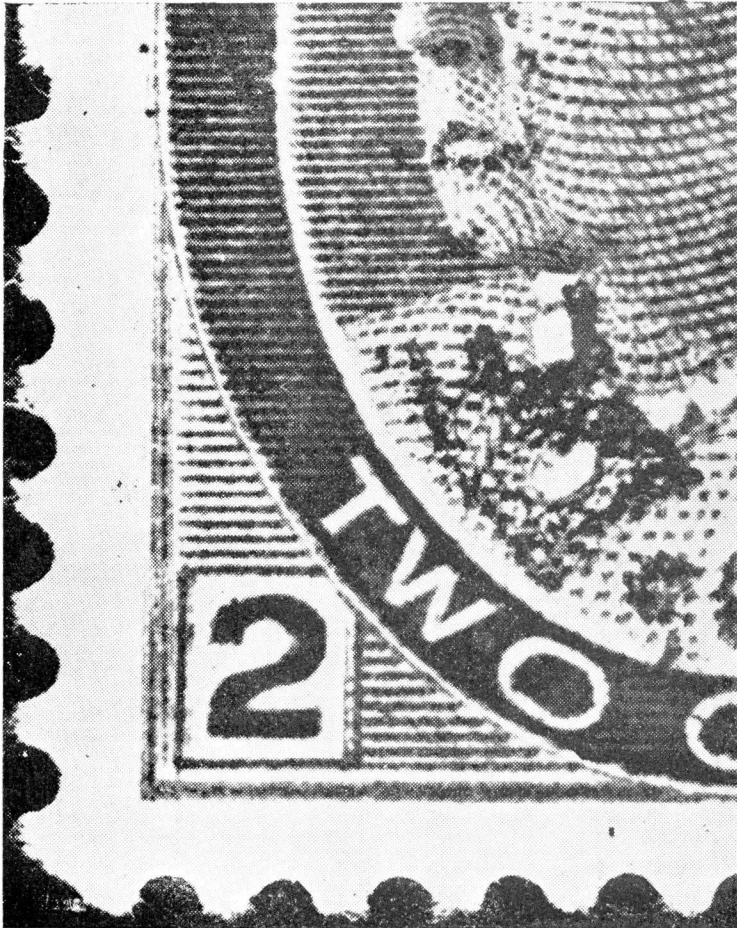
1942

- Air Mail. Safe, Sure, Speedy
 Brantford Brockville Chatham Galt
 Lindsay Oshawa Peterborough Port Colbourne
 St. Catharines Windsor
 Air Mail Speeds Business
 Brantford Fort Erie North Guelph
 Lindsay London Niagara Falls Orillia
 Oshawa Owen Sound Prince Albert Sault Ste Marie
 Stratford
 Beautify Winnipeg Winnipeg
 — Buy Christmas Seals
 — London Vancouver
 — Buy Victory Bonds
 Brandon Calgary Charlottetown Drumheller
 Edmonton Halifax — Hamilton — London
 Moncton — Prince Albert — Regina
 Saint John Saskatoon Summerside — Toronto
 — Vancouver Victoria Windsor Winnipeg
 Buy Victory Bonds Biling.
 Montreal Quebec
 Calgary Exhibition and Stampede July 6-11, 1942 Calgary
 Celebrate May 24th, in Victoria Victoria
 — Community Chest. Serves the Year Round Saskatoon
 Crippled Civilians Tag Day May 9th Toronto
 Eat Right for Health
 Halifax Winnipeg
 Enlist Now.
 Brandon Calgary Charlottetown Edmonton
 Halifax Hamilton Kitchener Lethbridge
 London Moncton Moose Jaw New Westminster
 Ottawa Prince Albert Regina Saint John
 Saskatoon Sydney Toronto Truro
 Vancouver Victoria Windsor Winnipeg
 Enlist Now Biling.
 Montreal Quebec Trois Rivieres
 Give for Community Service Toronto
 Give to Conquer Cancer Victoria
 Give to the Blind April 20-May 2 Toronto
 Give Wings to Your Mail
 Fort Erie North Kamloops London Niagara Falls
 North Bay Oshawa Owen Sound Pembroke
 Port Colbourne St. Thomas Timmins Windsor
 Help Prevent Forest Fires Kamloops
 Help the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives Toronto
 Help the Red Cross
 Halifax Hamilton New Westminster Ottawa
 Regina Saint John Saskatoon Toronto
 Victoria Winnipeg
 Help the Red Cross Biling.
 Montreal Shawinigan Falls
 Hold Fast for Community Welfare Ottawa
 Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office
 Fort Frances Georgetown Glace Bay
 Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office Biling.
 St. Hyacinthe St. Jean Sherbrooke
 Invest in Post Office Savings Bank Prescott
 Mail Early for Christmas Victoria

Observe Sunday	Calgary Hamilton Saskatoon	Charlottetown Halifax Toronto	Fredericton London Vancouver	Galt Ottawa Winnipeg
Observe Sunday	Grand Mere	Montreal	Shawinigan Falls	Biling. Trois Rivières
Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere	Brandon	Medicine Hat	Nanaimo	
Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere	Granby	Trois Rivières		Biling.
Please Have Your Mail Addressed to Street and Number				Kamloops
— Pretez Pour la Victoire	— Montreal	Quebec	Trois Rivières	
Regina's Diamond Jubilee Exhibition and Rodeo			July 27 to Aug. 2	Regina
Register All Letters of Value	Chatham	Fort Erie North	Glance Bay	
Register All Letters of Value	St. Hyacinthe	St. Jean	Thetford Mines	Biling.
— Remembrance Day. Canadian Legion Vetcraft Poppies	Fredericton Toronto	Lethbridge <i>— Moose Jaw</i>	New Westminster	— Regina
Remembrance Day. Canadian Legion Vetcraft Poppies				Biling. Montreal
Safety Convention	Toronto	April 20-21		Toronto
Save for Security. Buy War Savings Certificates.		Vital for Victory		St. John's N.F.
— Save Metal, Rags and Waste Paper	Charlottetown Ottawa Vancouver	Edmonton <i>— Regina</i> Winnipeg	Halifax Saint John	— New Westminster — Toronto
Save Time. Fly Your Mail	Bracebridge Fort William Kitchener	Brantford Galt Lindsay	Chatham Kamloops Port Colbourne	Cornwall Kingston Woodstock
— Save Time. Use Air Mail	Belleville Cornwall Orillia <i>— Saskatoon</i> Windsor	Brandon Picton Sault Ste Marie Winnipeg	Brantford Galt <i>— Prince Albert</i> <i>— Toronto</i> <i>— Edmonton</i>	— Calgary — North Battleford — St. Catharines — Vancouver
Save Time. Use Air Mail	Montreal	Quebec		Biling.
— Save Your Scrap Material	— Montreal	Quebec		Biling.
Support Relief to Greece				Biling. Montreal
Tercentenary Celebration May 17				Biling. Montreal
Use Postal Notes. Safe, Cheap, Convenient	Amherst Napawee	Brandon	Fort Frances	Glance Bay
— Use Postal Notes. Safe, Cheap, Convenient				Biling. St. Jean
Use Post Office Money Orders	Amherst Glance Bay	Chatham Leamington	Cornwall Nelson	Fort Erie North Picton
Use Post Office Money Orders	Granby	Hull	Montreal	Biling.
— V . . . —	Calgary Hamilton Ottawa Saint John Winnipeg	Charlottetown London Quebec Toronto	— Edmonton — Montreal — Regina — Vancouver	Halifax Moose Jaw — Saskatoon — Victoria
Visit the Exposition	Montreal	17-27 Septembre		Biling. Montreal
Vote!				Winnipeg
Your Friend Will Appreciate a Letter. Write Today	Amherst	Georgetown		
Your Postman Sells Stamps				Timmins

THIRD TIME LUCKY A REMARKABLE RE-ENTRY

By J. J. BONAR



It is a matter of common knowledge that quite a large proportion of copies of the 2 cents carmine of the Numerals Issue show, in some degree, traces of re-entering. The story of individual re-entries will probably never be written. Few of them can even be plated. The material is just not there.

Almost without exception the doubling appears in the frame lines, spandrels and numeral boxes extending occasionally into the vignette. I have only found one or two which are sufficiently unusual to merit illustration. The salient features of one are shown in the accompanying photograph. It is the only one I have yet noted with a double re-entry, and my only copy used on 9th December, 1903, is on a copy with the Type II or three line border, probably from one of the plates 15 to 20. Traces of doubling appear on the inner side of each vertical line of the S.W. numeral box. The entry showing a shift to the right appears also in a doubling of the left frame lines. The entry

showing a shift to the left has left traces in both the S.E. and N.W. corners and outside the upper half of the left frame line. Neither entry appears to affect the vignette.

I shall be glad to hear from any reader who has a copy of this re-entry or who can help me to locate its position.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 3rd SEPT. 1958

New Members.

1109.	VINCENT, V. H., 4944a Delmar Blvd., St Louis 8, Mo. U.S.A.	C.O.
1110.	KANEE, S., 122 Ash St., Winnipeg, Man, Canada	C,CR2
1111.	RUSSELL, W. H., 7 Vinton St., Melrose 76, Mass., U.S.A.	C,B,P.
1112.	FERGUSON, Mrs. W. P., 24 Granville Rd., Hampstead, P.Q. Canada	C.
1113.	STEWART, A. W., 116 King St. W. Yorkton, Sask	C,N,B.
1114.	CHABOT, P. R., 6102—45th Ave., Rosemont 36, Montreal, Canada	C.B.
1115.	PRATT, J. T., Box 240D, Route 3, Wayzata, Minnesota, U.S.A.	B.
1116.	YOUNG, J. H. M., 305 Stewart St., Peterborough, Ont., Canada	C,B.
1117.	KERN, K. F., 2700 Sunset Dr., Bellingham 27, Wash., U.S.A.	C.
1118.	LAVER, F. W., Goss House, Street, Somerset	C.
1119.	REEVES-BROWN, G., M.B.E., 7 Calverlet Park Cres., Tunbridge Wells, Kent.	C,PA.
1120.	WALKER, C. T., 14350 Ravine Drive, Edmonton, Alta, Canada	C.

Resignations.

196.	A. T. Galt.
444.	T. R. Highton.
639.	I. Neff.
658.	B. W. Ingleby.
854.	Miss E. M. Smith.
864.	W. Macklin.
905.	J. C. Wright.
930.	P. French.
992.	A. R. Borth.

Information required of new address.

958.	T. A. J. Lewin, 184 Prittlewell Chase, Westcliffe-on-Sea, Essex.
570.	D. J. Williams, 43 Commonside, East, Mitcham, Surrey.

Change of Address.

236.	BINKS, B. C., FRPS(L), 465 East 12th St., North Vancouver B.C., Canada.
982.	CARSTAIRS, M. W., 11 Blenheim Drive, Oxford.
1040.	CHARRON, F/L J. J., 239 Stanley St., St. Lambert, Montreal 23, Canada.
904.	HARRIS, Miss M., 1405 West 12th Avenue, Vancouver 9, B.C., Canada.
672.	HOLLANDS, H. J., 2090 Claremont Ave, Apt. 40, Westmount, Montreal, Canada.
607.	GREY, Sqn/Ldr. P. R., 'Ashleigh', St. Georges Rd., Weybridge, Surrey.
540.	JONES, Miss C. A., P.O. Box 1133, Halifax, N.S., Canada.
1090.	KIRCH, D., 'Pandora', New Rd., Esher, Surrey.
392.	MARSDEN, P., 8 Meadow's Lane, Saughall, Nr Chester, Cheshire.
390.	SARGEANT, K. S., 18 Roselands Ave., Eastbourne, Sussex.
876.	STEWART, M., 1 Daisy Hill Grove, Heaton, Bradford, 9, Yorks.
1046.	TRAQUAIR, R. S., 1836—27th Ave., S.W., Calgary, Alta., Canada.
554.	VARLEY, H. B., 23 Ellercroft Ave., Lidgett Green, Bradford 7, Yorks.
917.	WALKER, J. G. B., Crieff Hydro, Crieff, Perthshire.
848.	WELLESLEY-ASHE, Flat 3, 6 Augusta Gardens, Folkestone, Kent.
971.	WRIGHT, G. B., General Delivery, Elliot Lake, Ontario, Canada.

Net change +3.

New Total 753.

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Do YOU sell stamps via Club Exchange Booklets?

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Under the Cotswold system, the price is fixed by the purchaser, and there is an assured sale at the true market value.

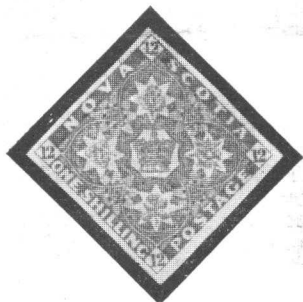
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 42. any
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 14. 32. 55.
 15. 33. 57.
 16. 35. 60.
 17. 37.
 20. 39.
 24. 42.

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