

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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INCORPORATED 1946

Edited by JAMES E. WOODS

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Whole No. 73

EDITORIAL

Now that the annual holidays are now only a memory I am jolted into the fact that another issue has to go on the stocks and final preparations must be done for our annual Convention.

I have received many letters on the "new look" of **your** journal and it is obvious from them that criticisms have been answered. I hope that this interest of many members will continue in the months to come.

Society Support

A friendly note from our Exchange Secretary along with a most welcome cheque for sales in recent packets has prompted me to take up an appeal on behalf of Mr. Grant.

One or two members in the past have been the mainstay for supplying the material for circulation in the Exchange Packet. Now, one in particular, Peter Brown, has passed away. Who is going to fill the gap? Several members are always saying that they rarely see a packet. This is probably very true but the remedy lies in your own hands.

In view of the wonderful response to an appeal for auction lots for the Convention one is tempted to ask why cannot such support be given to the Exchange Packet. It is a mystery. And don't forget, those of you who live overseas can certainly send material along, although restrictions at the moment forbid the circulation of packets overseas.

Handbooks

Nothing definite on the future publications but a manuscript has been received from Mr. Glilam on the early history of Railway & Traveling Post Offices. This in no way will clash with the new edition of Shaw.

By the way, where has the new edition got to? In conversation with some of our overseas members it was due out the early part of this year. Anyone any news on it?

Publicity

Publicity, always a welcome and essential item to our hobby, has recently received a fillip in a Canadian newspaper "The Gazette." Allen

Christensen has recently sent along all the details. A compact full page spread well illustrated, with four stamps in full colour and, incidentally, a good bit of publicity for our own Society. Thank you Allen. Whilst on the matter a word of thanks to Mr. Cyril Andrews, Sales Director of Stanley Gibbons for a few kind words about us in the current number of Gibbon's Stamp Monthly.

CONVENTION

This most welcome annual event is now well nigh with us. Indeed this issue will be with you, I hope, a few days before it starts. The Auction promises to be very good this year, over 700 lots and the catalogue, distributed to all members, should be enough to interest all tastes.

Do try and come along and see us, even if it is for only a day or an hour or two. You will all be welcome.

Binding Arrangements

This issue sees the commencement of a new volume. An index for Vol. 8 will be issued as soon as time permits. Any volunteers for this? Estimates will be obtained as soon as possible for binding and further announcements will be made on this.

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON SECTION

PROGRAMME 1961

Sept. 21st—**Philatelic Quiz** (Council v. The Rest).

Oct. 19th—**Mr. J. J. Bonar, F.C.P.S.**—"Cancellations and Sundries."

Nov. 9th—Members' Invited Displays.

Dec. 7th—Grand Auction. Lots to Hon. Sec. by October 27th.

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

1961—Oct. 4th to 7th—C.P.S. of G.B. Convention, Brighton.

Oct. 27th—Auction lots to Hon. Secretary.

1962—March 24th—Competition entries to Hon. Secretary.

1962

Jan. 11th—Chairman's Evening.

Feb. 8th—"My Philatelic Interests other than Canada." (Up to 9 sheets per member).

Mar. 8th—Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth (Hon. Sec. C.P.S. of G.B.). General Display.

April 12th—Beaver Cup Competition. Judge: Mr. A. L. Michael. Entries (9 sheets) to Hon. Sec. by March 24th.

May 10th—Annual General Meeting.

THE REGISTER OF CURRENT B.N.A. STUDY AND RESEARCH

It is very disappointing to have only twelve replies to the notice printed in the February edition of Maple Leaves. Such a small number does not give me a chance to help anyone, as the subjects studied in B.N.A. Philately are so varied. I again appeal to all serious collectors to read again this notice, and those who are interested in furthering the work carried out by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain should send a Postcard to Geoffrey Whitworth, Westfield, Greetland, Halifax, Yorks.

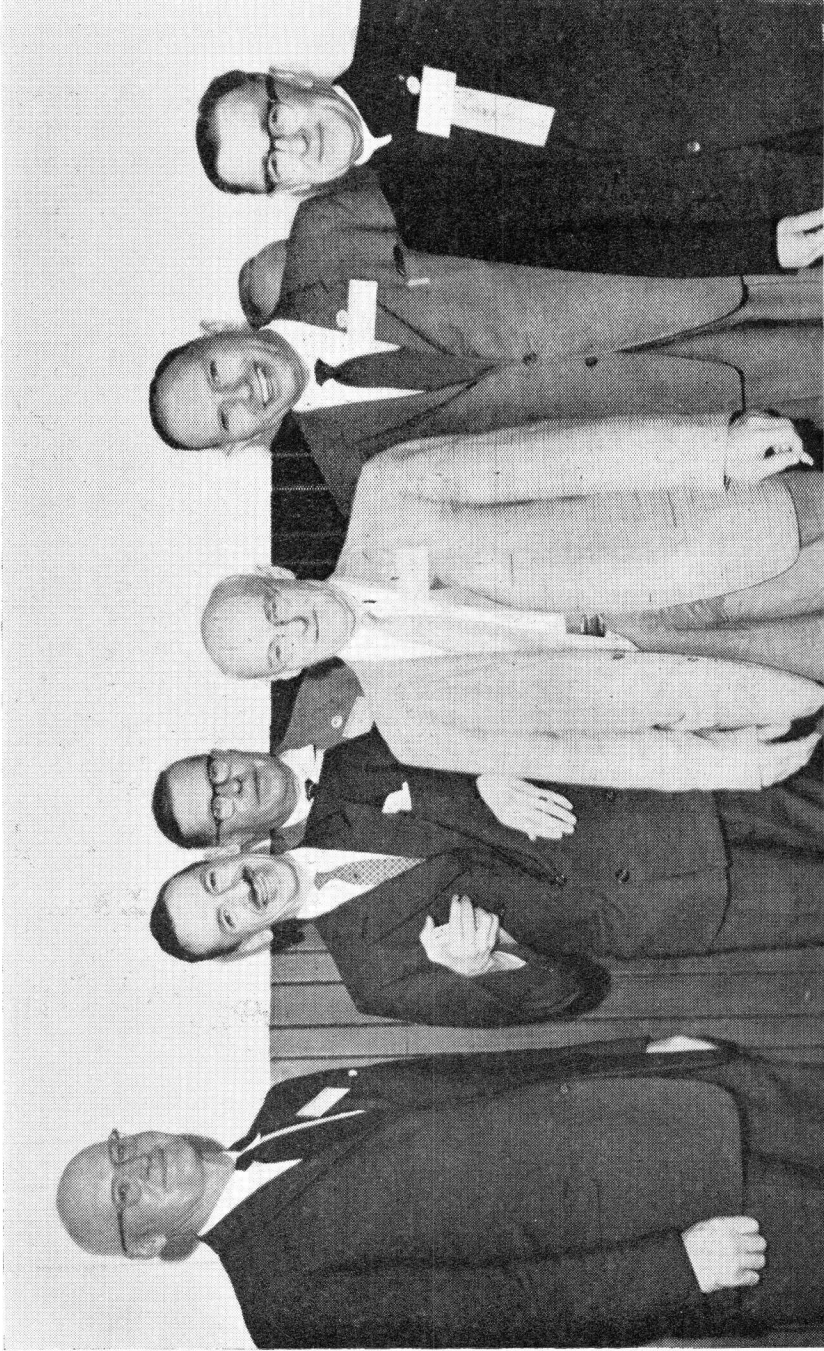
R.P.S. OF CANADA ANNUAL CONVENTION

North Hatley, Quebec, 1961



Stanley Godden, President of C.P.S. of G.B., and Eric Rushton, Director of R.P.S.C., discuss a problem.

R.P.S. OF CANADA ANNUAL CONVENTION
North Hatley, Quebec, 1961



Left to Right:— Clifford J. Reed, Mayor of North Hatley; Bill Hamilton, Postmaster General of Canada; Allen Christensen, Convention Chairman; Dr. Geldert, President of R.P.S.C.; Stanley Godden, President of C.P.S. of G.B.; Rev. Abbe Hector Lafranc, President of the Eastern Townships Stamp Club.

CONSTANT VARIETIES OF THE 1868 ISSUE OF CANADA

The third article in a series by Horace W. Harrison,
B.P.S., B.N.A.P.S., R.P.S.C., C.P.S. of G.B.

The 3 c. Value 293,000 Plate Impressions 1868-1869

The 3 c. value is replete with varieties, as is to be expected, since but two unhardened steel plates were used to make 293,000 impressions. There is considerable speculation as to what became of the Plate with Imprint (Boggs) Type IV, in which all the letters of the imprint are of the same size and style. This Imprint is extremely rare on the 3 c. and it is suspected that this plate was made of very poor quality steel, cracked badly, and was discarded after but very few impressions were taken from it. Thus, a vast majority of the 293,000 plate impressions probably came from a single plate, which had to be extensively re-entered and retouched, and was almost constantly exposed to damage.

Figure 1 shows a plate flaw in the "N" of Canada. This has only been observed on horizontal wove paper, and one copy is dated April 2, 1869, so that the damage probably occurred as early as January, 1869.

Figure 2 illustrates the location of the major plate cracks (Plate position unknown). An early state of this variety has been observed in which the crack in the upper right vignette is just beginning to emerge, but there is no trace of the crack at the back of the neck, nor in the "C" of Cents.

Figure 3 shows a severe plate crack in the left margin. This has only been observed on one copy, on the thin crisp transparent paper, and, while it appears to be unmistakably a plate crack, reports of additional examples are desired to establish that it is constant, beyond question.

Figure 4 illustrates a third plate crack, exaggerating the width of the cracks in order to indicate their location more clearly. Lack of a position dot indicates that it is probably from the first vertical row on the plate, and one copy has been noted sufficiently off-centre to show portions of the next stamp below, thereby eliminating position No. 91 through 100.

Figure 5 shows the variety commonly referred to as the "goatee flaw." Mr. L. Gerald Firth, who is eminently qualified as an expert of steel as well as on the stamps of Canada, has suggested that this was the result of removing the cracks shown in figure 2. He has advanced excellent technical reasons for his belief, but it has not yet been established that both these varieties came from the same plate, much less from the same plate position thereon. Some philatelists with experience in the use of the comparison microscope, and access to a number of copies of these rare varieties, might be able to make a conclusive decision.



FIG 1

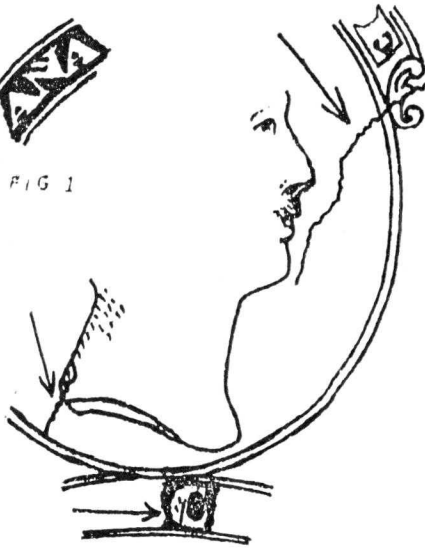


FIG 2



FIG 3



FIG 4



FIG 5



FIG 6



FIG 7



FIG 8



FIG 9



FIG 10



FIG 11



FIG 12



FIG 13



FIG 14

Figure 6 illustrates two plate scratches on the same plate position; one running from the upper left outer frame over the "3" down through the "A" of Canada into the vignette, and the other running down through the lower ball of the upper right "3" into the right upper spandrell. One copy observed is dated November 27, 1869, and it may well be that this damage occurred during the filling of the last order given for this value.

Figure 7 denotes traces of a re-entry in the upper left "3" and in "Canada Po." This occurs in at least two different positions on the plate as evidenced by similar examples of re-entry, but with varying locations on the position dot in the lower left corner.

Figure 8 illustrates the location of a flaw in the lower ball of the upper left "3." **Figure 13** shows the location of a flaw in the lower body of the upper left "3." **Figure 9** denotes the location of a flaw in the lower body of the upper right "3," and **Figure 14** illustrates the location of a flaw in the upper ball of the upper right "3." Reported, but neither illustrated as constant, are two other varieties; one a dot in the upper body of the upper right "3" and the other a flaw in the lower ball of the lower right "3." No plate positions are recorded as yet for any of these flaws in the numerals of value, but the flaw shown in figure 9 is from the top row of the plate; there is a position dot in the upper left corner, and the beginning of some shaded lettering, possibly "T," is in the margin above the stamp over the ball of the upper right outer frame. Figure 14 is known on cover dated November 27, 1868.

Figure 10 shows a minor re-entry evidenced by the presence of 6 lines in the right upper spandril under the upper right "3."

Figure 11 shows a minor re-entry evidenced by the doubling of the outer central frame at the right.

There is another minor re-entry in which the doubling is evidenced on the same stamp in both locations indicated in figures 10 and 11. There is still another re-entry similar to the preceding one, but in which the doubled lines are noticeably farther apart, and in which the "T" and "S" of Cents are both shortened at the top. No plate positions have been established for any of these as yet.

Figure 12 illustrates the location of the major re-entry on the 3 c., which shows up clearly in the traces of doubling in "OSTAGE," "NTS" and in both the upper and lower right "3's." This has been observed with a dated cancel March 1869 and November 5, 1869, which indicates that the erroneous entry may never have been corrected.

A similar re-entry, recently confirmed as constant, from a different plate position, shows doubling only in the upper portion of the design.

Another variety, neither illustrated nor confirmed as constant, shows indications of plate damage in the upper portion of both upper "3's" and in the scroll-work over the "OS" of POSTAGE.

Note:—Mr. Harrison has requested us to say that, in view of certain discoveries made on the 6 c. value since he completed his series on this issue, certain paragraphs are now erroneous. The section on this value is being re-written and will be published when received.

ADMIRAL FORGERIES

by Hans Reiche

Forgeries of modern Canadian stamps are almost non-existent although a note in a recent philatelic magazine claims that the 5 cents Queen has been forged for postal purpose. With this one exception, maybe, the rest of Canadian forgeries have been made for philatelic purposes and not for postal use. The Admiral stamps appear to be the last attempt of forging quantities for sale to untrained collectors. Continuous price increases in this issue make this unfortunately a lucrative undertaking. A number of very fine articles have been written on some of the forgeries and their detection. This brief will only name the various forgeries the writer has seen and warn others of their existence.

In the regular issue the following forgeries have been noted:

(a) In the 2 cents red copies of the hairline variety have been seen forged. The hairlines have been added by red ink. Large quantities have been noted in dealers' stockbooks. Although no 1 cent hairline variety forgery has been seen, this may exist.

(b) The 1 cent green has been noted in a blue colour, similar to the 10 cents. This of course is a chemical treatment and this stamp does not exist. It has been offered by one auction firm as colour proof.

(c) Although all denominations are listed in imperforated condition the 2 cents red has been sold as such and coming from a booklet pane. Booklet pane stamps often show very large margins.

(d) A great deal has been written about the forgery of the 3 cents red imperforate between. The use of imperforated sheets has been common but identification should not present difficulties.

(e) Similar to the above is the forgery of the 2 cents green imperforate between and being sold as the first printing. There would hardly be any sense to sell this one for the second printing because this one is priced less than the imperforated stamp.

Provisional Stamps

(f) The one line overprint 2 on 3 exists with very good forged overprints and even the double overprint has been made. Some forgeries have been seen on the Die 2. This stamp actually has been printed but its enormous rarity gives rise at once to suspicion when found overprinted.

(g) The two line overprint is in the same category as the one line overprint. One forgery shows a slanting overprint.

Coil Stamps

The scarcity of the coil stamps is an added attraction for forgeries.

(h) All coils perforated 12 horizontally are on the market manufactured from the ordinary sheet stamps. At length philatelist have warned not to buy single coil stamps and differences have been pointed out. The 2 cents green is the best known forgery and the next one is the 2 cents red. A careful examination of the shade, paper, width and minor varieties should be made when comparing one stamp against the other, in order to determine if the stamp is genuine.

(i) Only one forgery has been seen of the horizontal coils perforated 8 vertically. This is the 3 cents red in pairs. This stamp is very difficult to find in multiples. Perforated stamps, with slightly over-sized holes have been made from the imperforated sheets.

(k) The Toronto coil, 1 cent green with two large holes, has been forged. Unfortunately philatelists are not absolutely certain of the actual hole size and the distance between the holes. They seem to vary in the genuine coils and this makes identification hard. One envelope with a pair of these coils has been seen. The pair had only two holes in the centre but none at either end.

War Tax and Bisects.

The War Tax stamps have been found forged.

(l) All three denominations have been forged. The overprint War Tax on the 5 cents, 20 cents and 50 cents has been added by either india ink or by a simple printing process. Often the angle is not the same as on the genuine overprint.

One of the most astonishing items to come on the market was a so-called proof or essay in various colours. A few years ago the dealers and auctioneers were offering these oversized and picture inverted items for sale. The actual designs are not at all identical with the genuine stamp. Large imperforated sheets were sold in black, blue, green, red and yellow. These were apparently made in Germany by a photographic process. The reason for their issue is not known.

The writer has in his collection a number of so-called splits, or bisects. A 2 cents green vertical half bisect on a card, a 10 cents blue half on cover and two halves of a 1 cent green with $\frac{1}{2}$ cent written on top of each bisect on a cover. Although one cannot classify these as actual forgeries they do belong to the category of very doubtful items or at least philatelic makeshifts.

Other forgeries may exist in the Admirals and the writer would be interested hearing from collectors on this subject.

NEZIAH WRIGHT MEMBER OF A FAMOUS FIRM

The famous early 19th century bank note firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson is well known to all collectors of U.S. stamps as the printers and engravers of the first regular issue of United States stamps in 1847, and to the specialists as the engravers of the City Despatch Post (also known as Grieg's Despatch) stamps (although it is doubtful whether they printed these) and the New York Post Office stamp of 1845.

The firm also was responsible for the early issues of Canada.

In spite of this very little is known of the background of Nezhiah Wright, an outstanding genius of the firm. According to an article in the Winter 1959 issue of the "Essay-Proof Journal" by Thomas F. Morris, even the date and place of his birth are uncertain, but it has been stated that he was born in New Hampshire about 1804. According to Winthrop S. Boggs, Wright was in partnership with Ralph Rawdon in 1828 in New York. In 1832 this firm became

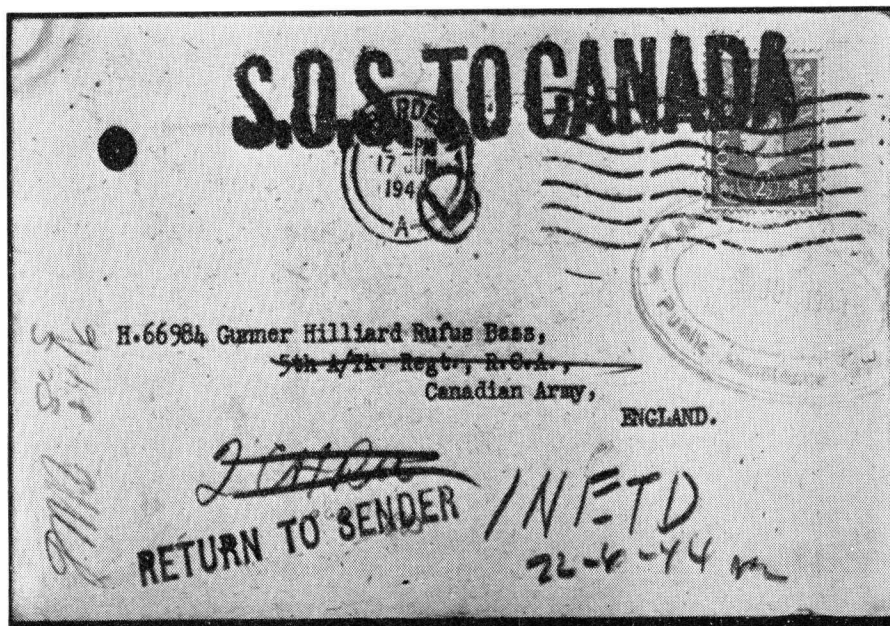
Rawdon, Wright and Hatch of 35 Merchants' Exchange, New York.

Wright's speciality was letter engraving, a most important skill in bank note engraving. In 1858 when Rawdon, Wright, Hatch, and Edson merged with seven of its competing bank note companies into the American Bank Note Co. Wright became the first Treasurer of the new firm. Two years later he was appointed Supervisor of Lettering and Transferring.

In 1873 Wright resigned from the company owing to ill health. The Board of Trustees presented him with a testimonial expressing the Board's appreciation and "the respect he so justly merits as a long tried and faithful officer and an upright man." This was signed by Jno. Gavit, C. L. Van Zandt, Tracy R. Edson, Geo. H. Stayner, A. G. Goodall, Theo. H. Freeland, J. D. Bald, William Main Smillie.

(Re-produced from the Trans-Pacific Bulletin of the U.S.A. Specialist's Society of Australia).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



S.O.S.

Dear Editor,

My collecting friends have been pressing me for some time to write to you about the enclosed cover.

It was sent from Aberdeen in 1944, during the second world war, to a Canadian soldier, "somewhere in England." At that period, as you know, the locations of troops was a closely guarded secret.

My query is what is the outstanding strike on the cover "S.O.S. to Canada?" Is this a military cancellation or a Post Office strike?

Yours very sincerely,

J. ANDERSON (7)

PART INNER CIRCLE POSTMARKS

Dear Mr. Woods,

I read with interest Mr. Willcock's article on "Part Inner Circle Postmarks" and thought that you might pass along to him the information that I have one from Barrie and one from Dundas. Despite all my efforts, I have been unable to locate any from Clifton, Montreal, or Thorold. The Montreal seems to be extremely scarce since while I have many, many covers from Montreal during this period, I find no postmark of this character.

I find your magazine most stimulating and interesting. Keep up the good work!

Sincerely yours,

NORMAN BRASSLER (899)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR "2-RING 19"

Dear Editor,

Being very much interested in the different articles from time to time re early cancellations, especially the 2 Ring Numerals, I feel that these few lines will probably clear up the question of the "2 Ring number 19."

Just recently I came across a stampless Mourning cover. This cover is dated Peterboro Mar 8/1870 and back stamped Ottawa Mar 9/1870. The Peterboro cancellation is the Paid inner circle type. In the right corner is a large 5 denoting the amount of postage. To the left of the 5 is a 2 Ring numeral No. 19 which is cancelled over the word free all plainly visible. In my mind there is no doubt No. 19 being Peterboro.

To those not familiar with the use of Mourning covers which were quite common in the seventies, this was the custom. Mourning was spread over a year. The first 3 months the black band on the envelope was $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, the second 3 months it was $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, the third 3 months it was $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide and the last three months $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide.

It so happens that the cover I have referred to is addressed to none other than Sanford Fleming, Chief Engineer, Intercolonial Railway, Ottawa, who was the designer of Canada's first stamp.

Yours truly,

WALTER P. CARTER (883)

PART INNER CIRCLE POSTMARKS

Dear Mr. Woods,

Since sending in the notes on the above postmark which you recorded in the "Maple Leaves" issue of February 1961, readers have been kind enough to forward the following names of additional towns which made use of this postmark: Acton Vale, Barrie, Brentford, Cornwall, Dundas, Hamilton, London, Lucan, Sandwich, Three Rivers, Trenton.

This makes an overall total to date of forty towns of which five are in Quebec and thirty-five in Ontario.

Lucan, Ontario, is reported as an easy winner in the field of longevity—a cancellation on stamp having been noted of 17th August, 1914.

I apparently inadvertently omitted to mention that the illustration which appeared with the original notes was kindly sent to me by member, Frank W. Campbell.

W. M. C. WILLCOCK (599)

UNUSUAL INDICIA

Dear Mr. Woods,

In the study of town cancellations of the Victorian era one is struck by the number of different indicia appearing above the date.

Many of these are time marks referring to the time received at the post offices. The above types were new to me and considering the 24 hour clock system that was in use at Montreal at the time they were quite unnecessary.

12MT. refers to midnight and NN. to noon. They both appear in the daters of Montreal Duplex 1892-1893.



Both of these indicia can be found on the blank circular arrival marks of the same period, and illustrated is an example of MT. (See also Jarrett No. 342 and 343).

Incidentally does anyone know how widespread was the use of this type of arrival mark? I have comparatively few towns represented on covers.

H. above the date in one of these marks stands for Hamilton and I am sure it is not a time indicia.

Yours sincerely,

W. M. CARSTAIRS (Capt.) (982)

ENLARGED STAMP PRINTS

Further to previous announcements in Maple Leaves, enlarged prints size $1\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches are now available. The issues represented are small Queens (3 cents value); Admiral Issue (blank value); Numeral Issue (pair of 2c. value and blank value); Edward Issue (pair of 2c. value, and blank value). These latter two will only be supplied in pairs.

Prices are as follows:

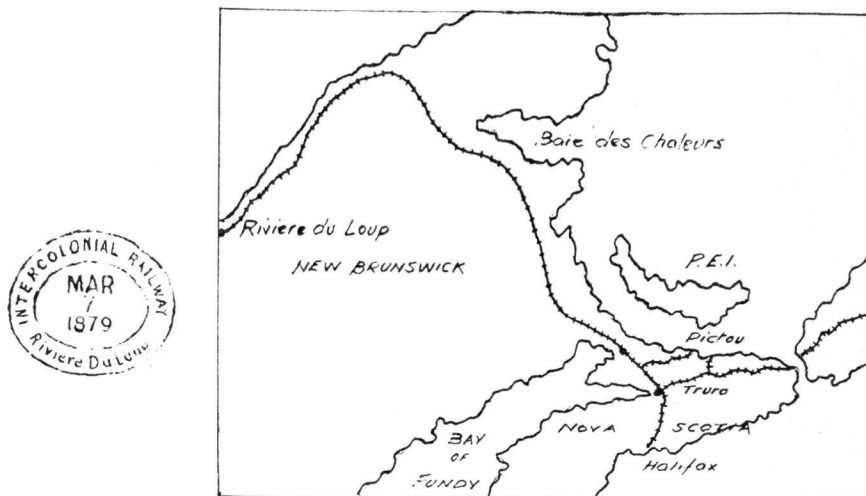
40 singles (or 20 pairs) ...	3/9 (50 cents)
100 singles (or 50 pairs) ...	7/6 (\$1.00).
240 singles (or 120 pairs) ...	15/- (\$2.00).

Please address your orders to the Secretary (cash with order): Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, 17 Mellish Road, Walsall, Staffs. Wholesale enquiries welcomed from dealers.

Early Canadian Railway Post Offices

PART XXI. THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

by Lionel F. Gillam



This railway formed the nucleus of the Canadian Government Railways which are now known as the Canadian National Railways.

As its name suggests it had its origins in pre-Confederation days when it was first planned to link the "colonies" of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia with Quebec. This was in 1836 when surveys for a projected line from St. Andrews (New Brunswick) to Quebec were begun. Unfortunately the proposed route was planned to run through the disputed territory of Maine, which was claimed by both the American and Canadian Governments, and as a result of protests from the former the surveys were discontinued.

Later, in 1849, discussions took place with a view to building a line from Halifax to Quebec, but it was not until some 18 years later that final agreement to build the railway, as a condition of Confederation, was reached.

The stipulation of the Provincial Governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia that the building of such a line was an essential condition of Confederation, was acted upon immediately, and the construction began immediately (1867).

During the preceding years considerable controversy had raged concerning the route which the railway should take, and the one finally chosen was the longest and most expensive to build. It lay along the Baie des Chaleurs to Campbellton, up the Matapedia Valley into the St. Lawrence Valley which it followed to Riviere du Loup. There can be little doubt that the decision to build along such a circuitous and costly

route was largely dictated by political and military considerations, especially by the desire to locate the line as far away from the American boundary as possible.

More than eight years elapsed between the commencement of building and its final completion between Halifax and Riviere du Loup where connection was made with the Grand Trunk Railway in 1876, and over which the Intercolonial had running rights into Levis.

In 1879 the line from Riviere du Loup to Levis was purchased from the Grand Trunk, and ten years later the Intercolonial also acquired the Drummond County Railway which had been built from Chaudiere (near Levis) to St. Rosalie on the former St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad, and over which it in turn secured running rights into Montreal.

Other lines which were built or acquired by the Intercolonial as part of the Canadian Government Railways included the lines from Halifax to Truro and Pictou (Nova Scotia Railway, 1867), from Halifax to Sydney (Eastern Extension Railway 1889) from Oxford to Pictou, from Matapedia to Gaspe (purchased from the Quebec Oriental Railway in 1929), from Lyster to Deschaillons (Lotbiniere & Megantic Railway 1919), from St. Leonard to Campbellton (the International Railway of New Brunswick 1916), from Riviere du Loup to Edmundston and Conners (the Temiscouata Railway 1950) from Chatham to Fredericton (the Canada Eastern Railway 1904), from Inverness to Point Tupper (the Inverness Railway 1929), from Dartmouth to Upper Musquodoboit (built in 1916) and the Halifax & South Western Railway from Halifax to Yarmouth and from Lunenburg to Middleton (1917).

The list of railway post offices which have operated over this system is appended.

N.B. Oval postmarks reading Intercolonial Railway, Riviere du Loup or Intercolonial Railway, Causapsal are ticket dating stamps used in the early years of the railway by "agents" or stationmasters who sometimes acted as postmasters as well. They are normally found as backstamps, and their use was entirely unofficial.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Railway Post Offices

Amherst & Halifax	*Sydney & Truro
*Campbellton & Levis	Truro & Amherst
Halifax & Amherst	Truro & New Glasgow
*Halifax & Campbellton	Truro & Pictou
Halifax & Moncton	Truro & Point Tupper
Halifax & Sackville	Truro & Port Hawkesbury
Halifax & Sydney	Truro & Sydney
*Halifax & Truro	Sackville & Moncton
Moncton & Campbellton	*Levis & Campbellton
Moncton & Quebec	Levis & Riviere du Loup
New Glasgow & Port Hawkesbury	Quebec & Campbellton
New Glasgow & Point Tupper	Quebec & Riviere du Loup
*Oxford & Pictou	Riviere du Loup & Campbellton
Pictou & Oxford	Riviere du Loup & Levis
Point Tupper & Sydney	Sackville & Moncton
Sydney & Point Tupper	

* These R.P.O.'s are still in operation

POSTMARKS FOR PLEASURE

by H. J. Hollands



I wonder how often, in one of those more wistful moments, that we all have from time to time, when we have looked at a stamp and observed the postmark and wondered where and what sort of place it is that it came from.

In Canada you will find many postmarks of interest, a mixture of Old Country names that the early settlers gave to these communities on their arrival in a new land. Mixed in with these will be found names that have their origin from the Indian tribes that were once the only inhabitants of this country. In any one small section of the country you could make a collection of these postmarks if you knew their history and the type of country that they were situated in.

One such area is the Niagara Peninsula or fruit belt which runs from Hamilton to Niagara Falls. In this small area of Southern Ontario there is a blending of all these types. In this area such names as Fruitland, Vineland and Vinemount typify the produce of the area. It is one of the most beautiful parts of southern Ontario and in spring time when you can drive from Hamilton to Niagara (a distance of forty-five miles) and see orchard after orchard of Peaches, Apple, Plum and Pear trees in bloom, also fields of vines which produce a fine grape.

Bordering one side of this belt is Lake Ontario, where you will find the industrial town of Hamilton (the Sheffield of Canada) with a strong Scottish element, and Grimsby, a small town in beautiful surroundings, unlike its counterpart in England. Also on the edge of this area is Aldershot, a new community situated on the busy Queen Elizabeth Way, a four lane highway which runs from Toronto to Niagara Falls and goes through the heart of this country. Winona, an Indian name from way back, will also be found here, Stoney Creek where on 6th June, 1813 the British met the Americans in battle and won the day.

The other border to this narrow stretch of land is a ridge of high ground which the local inhabitants call the Mountain. This ridge runs from Hamilton down to St. Catharines a little short of Niagara. Other small towns to be included in this area are Jordan, Beamsville, Port Dalhousie and Port Weller. In this small selection of towns you will find many interesting postmarks. The plain circle, the broken circle or open strike of Fruitland, the fine duplex from Beamsville and many others.

If you are looking for a change or a sideline from more serious collecting why not try something like this, you will find it both interesting and enjoyable and it will give a few more interesting pages to your collection.

CANADIAN FORCES MAIL

GROUP III MILITARY/NAVAL POST OFFICES

by Lt. Col. R. H. Webb

General

When Canada entered the Second World War in September 1939, the Regular Force and the Reserves, having completed their summer training, were back in their home stations in the major cities and towns across the Dominion and the several field post offices (types 2.01, 2.05 and 2.06) had ceased operations. Winter accommodation was not available in the training areas so units mobilized at their home stations where most of them remained until the time came to proceed overseas to the UK or to some new accommodation soon to appear in the training areas. CFM was, for the most part, handled by the civilian postal system during that first autumn and early winter of the war. Thus, the CPC was able to mobilize and set about organizing the comprehensive military postal system which was to serve the Army and RCAF at home and abroad for the next six years. Simultaneously, the Navy undertook the formation of its own "fleet mail system" to serve its shore bases and ships at sea; however, throughout the war, close liaison was maintained with the CPC.

Details of the transitional period are rather vague. Just when post offices were first opened in the war-time bases and who operated them is at present unknown to the author. The evidence, however, suggests that a number were established about the time of, or shortly after, the departure of the 1st Division i.e. Dec. '39-Feb. '40, at locations such as Barriefield, Trenton, St. Thomas, Toronto. These offices were designated "Military Post Offices" (MPOs) and it is believed that the term indicated operation by the CPC rather than by the civil postal authorities. This designation does not appear to have been adopted for the offices serving the pre-war training camps which re-opened in the spring of 1940, as they continued to use the old FPO date stamps well into 1941. This latter practice was also followed by Dartmouth and Rockcliffe Air Stations. Offices opened for Naval shore bases were designated "Naval Post Offices" (NPOs).

Both MPOs and NPOs were allotted identifying numbers according to a common code, based on the military districts into which Canada was divided at the time, e.g.

Military District	Approximate Boundaries	MPO/NPO Number
No. 1 ...	Western Ontario ...	101, 102 etc.
No. 2 ...	Central Ontario ...	201, 202 etc.
No. 3 ...	Eastern Ontario ...	301, 302 etc.
No. 4 ...	Western Quebec ...	401, 402 etc.
No. 5 ...	Eastern Quebec ...	501, 502 etc.
No. 6 ...	Nova Scotia and P.E.I. ...	601, 602 etc.
No. 7 ...	New Brunswick ...	701, 702 etc.
No. 10 ...	Manitoba ...	1001, 1002 etc.
No. 11 ...	British Columbia ...	1101, 1102 etc.
No. 12 ...	Saskatchewan ...	1201, 1202 etc.
No. 13 ...	Alberta ...	1301, 1302 etc.

The date stamps of the early MPO/NPOs did not reveal their location except by the aforementioned code. The increasing number of MPO/NPOs, coupled with the reduced need for security, resulted in new date stamps being issued on or after 6 May 1941 to many offices but one or two MPOs and most NPOs continued to use the security type of date stamp throughout the war.

The expansion of the Armed Forces, particularly following the introduction of the Commonwealth Air Training Plan (CATP) and the entry of Japan into the war caused a similar expansion in the MPO/NPOs and at the peak, a total of 165 offices were in operation—140 MPOs and 25 NPOs. An additional ten were authorized but did not actually open.

It is believed that each MPO/NPO was equipped with a circular date stamp for letters, a roller canceller for parcels and rubber hand stamps for registration, money orders and back stamping. In addition, several of the major offices used machine or meter cancellers. All of these devices appear to have been used at one time or another for cancelling the postage on letters. At this point it should be noted that the free postal privilege extended to the Forces serving abroad did not apply in Canada.

After the war, the CPC reverted to its Reserve status and the Post Office Department requested all MPO/NPOs to be closed out by 31 Mar 46. This was done in most cases but a few POs continued to use the MPO date stamps until as late as 1953, e.g. Camp Borden No. 202, Rockcliffe No. 306, Trenton No. 303 and Edmonton No. 1315. In fact an entirely new MPO No. 1015 was opened at Fort Churchill on 23 Jan 47 to serve the Canadian Forces who had taken over this station from the Americans. The functions of the CPC, where and when required, were assumed by the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps or the RCAF as applicable.

(To be continued)

CANADA — NEW ISSUE

Natural Resources

A special postage stamp illustrating the multiple use of Canada's renewable natural resources is to be issued on the 12th October, 1961, according to an announcement by the Postmaster General, the Honourable William Hamilton.

Mr. Hamilton said the new stamp is part of the Post Office Department's contribution to the "Resources for Tomorrow" programme, a long-range project designed to ensure the effective multiple use of Canada's natural resources. The programme is to be inaugurated by a Federal-Provincial conference scheduled for Montreal in October. The federal government, plus all ten provincial governments, is participating in the conference and all eleven governments are vigorously supporting the programme.

The Postmaster General noted that the "Resources for Tomorrow" programme was first suggested by the

Prime Minister as a means of co-ordinating efforts to improve the management of Canada's natural resources. A major objective of the Montreal meeting will be an improved understanding of the necessity of public support for the effective multiple use of renewable resources. The stamp, symbolising the renewable resources of agriculture, forestry, water power, fisheries and wildlife, and linking them with the wheel of industry, is intended to make all who see it in Canada and abroad conscious of the need for the effective multiple use of our resources today if we are to enjoy them in undiminished form tomorrow.

The new stamp is in addition to special issues commemorating Northern Development, Indian poetess Pauline Johnson, the late Honourable Arthur Meighen, former Prime Minister of Canada, and the 10th anniversary of the Colombo Plan, already announced for production during the year.

NEW ISSUE



Canada commemorates 10th Anniversary Colombo Plan

Details of the special commemorative five-cent postage stamp to mark the tenth anniversary of the Colombo Plan were announced by the Postmaster General, the Honourable William Hamilton.

The Colombo Plan, Mr. Hamilton said, was initiated by Commonwealth countries to assist in the economic development of certain underdeveloped countries by providing trained manpower and resources. A major part of the Canadian government's contribution has been in the development of hydro-electric power, transportation and communications facilities.

Such plans of international assistance, Mr. Hamilton pointed out, benefit not only the countries which receive the assistance but the countries which contribute as well. In the case of Canada, while over \$275 million had been contributed since the inception of the plan, practically all of this money had actually been spent in Canada for the purchase of equipment, supplies and material originating in Canada. Canadian labour, industry and agriculture had all benefited as the result. No nation can hope to prosper independently in the world of today, Mr. Hamilton said: by recognizing its obligations to the broad community of mankind through such efforts as the Colombo Plan, Canada was helping to raise living standards throughout the world and in turn ensure increasing prosperity for itself as well.

Designed by B. J. Reddie, designer of the Northern Development and Pauline Johnson stamps, the new issue portrays two figures holding a blueprint in front of a huge hydro power plant. One figure is clothed in western garb. The other wears a turban and a warm climate clothing typical in the South East Asiatic countries. In the top left corner, the following wording appears: "Le Plan de Colombo Plan." Along the bottom of the stamp, appear the words "Postes Canada Postage." The figures and foreground will be printed in blue on a background of light brown. The stamp is a large horizontal design, measuring 1½ inches by 1 inch. Plate Nos.— 1. The stamp was placed on sale in post offices across Canada on June 28th, 1961, in time for the official anniversary of the Colombo Plan which was inaugurated on the 1st July, 1951. Thirty million stamps were printed.

Canada's contribution to the Colombo Plan for co-operative economic development and technical assistance among countries in South and South-East Asia is demonstrated by the subject of this postage stamp to be issued to mark the tenth anniversary of the plan.

The countries of South and South-East Asia participating in this vast international development project, conceived at a meeting of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers, are, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Federation of Malaya, India, Indonesia, Laos, Nepal, North Borneo, Pakistan, Philippines, Sarawak, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet-Nam.

Canada, in recognition of its obligations to the broad community of mankind, has contributed technical skills as well as funds to the extent of 275 million dollars since the plan has been in operation. Through the plan, Canada has helped less fortunate countries by providing trained manpower and resources, and in reciprocity, it has gained an extensive experience in working with other nations, both in furtherance of peace among nations and acceleration of economic development. A major area of the Canadian contribution has been in the development of hydro-electric power, transportation and communication facilities.

Under the technical co-operation scheme, up to 1960 Canada had assigned 156 experts in a wide variety of skills and specialized knowledge to member countries. During the same period, over 1300 trainees from these member countries spent periods in Canada studying at universities and receiving training in various

government departments. Fields of study vary from agriculture and forestry to the advanced sciences involved in atomic reactors.

The future promises greater undertakings which will benefit to a high degree the citizens of these countries.

Looking back on the short history of the Colombo Plan, we can see the farmer of Pakistan who used a plough not unlike those of 2,000 years ago. He now sees tractors in his fields more frequently and modern aircraft dusting his crops with insecticides and fertilizers. Other examples are the dusty roads of Ceylon now being replaced with modern railroads, equipped with the latest in diesel equipment, leading to the vast resources uncovered by aerial and ground surveys. Pakistan and India can look forward to the benefits derived from the use of the hydro-electric programmes such as Warsak, Kundah, Mayurakshi and Umtru River. Outstanding among the achievements in India is the building of an atomic reactor near Bombay.

Canada is proud and happy to be associated with the operations of the Colombo Plan since its inauguration. It is with this spirit of co-operation that particular significance is attached to this stamp which commemorates an organization which embodies the concept of the interdependence of nations and which has done so much to promote the acceptance of this concept throughout the world.

TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES

Mr. Fred Fraser, Supervisor of Press Services for TCA, has released the following information on the principal TCA inaugural flights 1950-1961. Those on which TCA carried its own first flight covers have been marked with an asterisk.

TCA will inaugurate Vanguard service from Montreal and Toronto to Bermuda, the Bahamas and the islands of the West Indies on April 31st. TCA will be placing first flight covers on these inaugurals. Vanguards will be introduced on a number of domestic routes later in the year but TCA does not intend to place first flight covers on these flights.

1950

April 1st—Montreal-New York service inaugurated.

April 2nd—Tampa, Fla. stop introduced on Toronto-to-Caribbean service.

1951

April 1st—Montreal-Paris service inaugurated.

1952

February 1st—Service introduced to Fredericton, N.B.

March 2nd—New York operations transferred from La Guardia to Idlewild.

April 27th—North Stars introduced to Maritimes.

May 1st—Trans-Atlantic tourist-class service introduced.

November 5th—Montreal-Dusseldorf service via London inaugurated.

1953

December 17th—Service inaugurated to Montego Bay, Jamaica from Toronto.

1954

January 16th—Mexico City service inaugurated—Toronto-Tampa-Mexico City.

February 1st—Service introduced to Sudbury, Ont., from Toronto.

May 14th—Super Constellations introduced on trans-Atlantic service.

May 26th—Super Constellations introduced on North American service, inaugural flight Montreal-Toronto-Winnipeg-Vancouver.

1955

*April 1st—Viscounts introduced Montreal-Toronto-Ft. William-Winnipeg.

November 1st—Service inaugurated Montreal/Ottawa-Val d'Or-Rouyn-Noranda-Earlton-North Bay.

November 1st — Service inaugurated Montreal - Quebec City - Bagotville-Seven Islands.

November 1st—Service to Mexico City discontinued.

1958

*April 2nd—Service to Brussels inaugurated.

May 15th—Service to Zurich inaugurated.

May 15th—Non-stop Montreal-Paris service started.

May 28th—Vancouver-Winnipeg-Gander-London service inaugurated.

December 15th—Service from Toronto to Antigua inaugurated.

1959

*May 1st—Vienna service inaugurated.

1960

*April 1st—DC-8 introduced Montreal-Toronto-Vancouver.

*June 1st—DC-8 introduced Montreal-London, Eng.

1961

January 2nd—DC-8 introduced Montreal-Paris direct.

January 4th—DC-8 introduced from Canada to Brussels and Dusseldorf.

January 6th—DC-8 introduced from Canada to Zurich.

*January 8th—DC-8 introduced from Canada to Vienna (first flight cover carried Vienna-Montreal, January 2nd).

Editor's Note:—We are indebted to Ft. Lt. Malott, R.C.A.F., for these notes.

Amendments to Membership to 9th Sept., 1961

New Members

- 1360 APPELYARD, W., 92 Holly Bank Cresc., Hythe, Southampton.
C-CL, CQ
1361 HAYES, R. A., 7 Common Lane, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I. C
1362 KEARSLEY, K., Box 371, Barrie, Ont., Canada. PA, CR, CR2
1363 LANE, Mrs. R. H., R.R.3, Anderson Rd., Calgary, Alta, Canada. C
1364 YOUNG, J. S., 4 Chiltern Rd., Eastcote, Pinner, Middx. C
1365 LORENSON, E., 4250 Dieppe Rd., Victoria, B.C., Canada.
1366 STANLEY, W. I., 204 Grand St., Brantford, Ont., Canada.
1367 THOMPSON, A., 279 Grand St., Brantford, Ont., Canada.
1368 WEBER, Miss M. M., Ontario Hospital, Woodstock, Ont., Canada.

Resignations

- 426 R. Brock.
1298 J. G. Bush.
1146 Mrs. D. A. Parsons.
518 J. L. Shearer.
814 G. V. Storrs.
473 R. Wallace.
399 E. W. Krohn.
1218 A. R. Morrison.

Deaths

- 151 A. Gabbitas.
1254 B. F. Macdonald.
351 D. W. Smith.

Change of address

- 1326 Barnes, H. L., New Harbour, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland.
50 Falconer, W., Havelock House, Nairn.
1330 Hall, A. R., R.R.1, Whitby, Ont., Canada.
806 Hillson, N. J. A., 303A Harrow Rd., Wembley, Middx.
782 Hookham, G. W., 77 Bush Hill Rd., Winchmore Hill, London, N.21.
1104 Webb, Lt./Col. R. H., 14517 Magdalen, White Rock, B.C., Canada.
649 Scott, B., 71 Pepperell St., Halifax, N.S., Canada.
1046 Traquair, R. S., P.O. Box 1055 Calgary, Alta.
1248 Whitehead, K., Beverley, Mill Lane, Kirkby, Lancs.

Reinstate on Membership list

- 454 L. S. Crosby.
453 G. P. Lewis.
1179 K. J. A. O. Manning.

New Total 823.

Net Change +1.

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN

CONSTITUTION AND RULES

- TITLE. (1) The name of the Society shall be "The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain."
- OBJECTS. (2) The objects of the Society shall be:—
- (a) To associate those interested in the study of the postal history and postage stamps of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland or the Pre Confederation Colonies of British North America and to encourage such study inter alia by the holding of meetings, reading and publication of papers and the arrangement of private and public displays and exhibitions.
 - (b) To provide facilities for the disposal of Members' surplus material.
 - (c) To provide a library of philatelic literature relating to British North America for the use of members.
 - (d) To hold an Annual Convention which shall meet in rotation in Scotland, in the North of England and in the South of England.
- MEMBERSHIP. (3) Candidates for admission as Members of the Society must be eighteen years of age or over. All applications for membership must be made on the official form. Candidates must either be proposed and seconded by members of the Society or furnish to the Secretary such references as he may reasonably require.
- (4) Candidates shall be admitted at the discretion of the Secretary, who may refer any application to the Committee. If the candidate is accepted, the Secretary shall notify him and shall send him a copy of the Rules, by which he shall then be bound. On payment of his subscription he shall be admitted to membership.
- (5) The Annual Subscription shall be Fifteen Shillings (\$2.00) or such sum as the Annual General Meeting may decide, payable in advance on the first day of October.
- (6) Any member who shall fail to pay his subscription by the 30th of April following the date it fell due, shall be liable to forfeit his membership. The Secretary and the Treasurer acting together shall have discretion to apply this rule.
- (7) Every member shall be liable for his subscription for the ensuing year unless his resignation has been tendered in writing to the Secretary on or before 30th September.
- (8) Members may compound their subscriptions and become Life Members on payment of the following fees:—Age up to and including 50 years, £7 7 0; age over 50 years, £5 5 0, or the equivalent in other

currencies as may be fixed by the Committee. The number of Life Subscriptions accepted shall be subject to such limits as the Committee may decide from time to time.

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS.

- (9) Individuals of outstanding merit may be elected Honorary Life Members of the Society by the Committee for reasons of exceptional service in the field of British North American Philately. Honorary Life Members shall have all the privileges of Members, except that they shall have no vote in the affairs of the Society.

FELLOWS.

- (10) Members may be elected Fellows of the Society by a majority of two-thirds of those present at a meeting of the Committee. No member shall be so elected except on the recommendation of the Fellowship Sub-Committee in accordance with the separate rules governing the award.

OFFICERS.

- (11) The officers of the Society to be elected by the Society in Annual General Meeting shall be:—

(a) A President, who shall hold office for one year and shall not be eligible for re-election for one year thereafter.

(b) Three Vice-Presidents, who shall hold office for three years, and of whom the senior shall retire each year and shall not be eligible for re-election for one year. One Vice-President shall be chosen from members resident in Scotland, one from members resident in the North of England, and one from members resident in the South of England.

(c) A Secretary.

(d) A Treasurer.

The Secretary and Treasurer shall hold office for one year and shall be eligible for re-election. All officers shall serve in an honorary capacity.

- (12) The President shall have power to fill any vacancy occurring among the officers. The appointee shall hold office for the remainder of the term of his predecessor and shall be eligible for re-election.

- (13) The Committee shall appoint a Librarian, an Editor of Maple Leaves and a Packet Secretary, and may make such other appointments as it shall think necessary from time to time. These appointments shall be at the discretion of the Committee.

MANAGEMENT.

- (14) The Management of the Society shall be vested in a Committee composed of:—

(a) The Officers of the Society.

(b) The immediate Past President (ex officio).

(c) The Founder President (ex officio).

(d) The Editor of Maple Leaves.

(e) The Packet Secretary.

(f) The Librarian.

(g) Nine members elected by the Annual General Meeting, three to represent each of Scotland, the North of England and the South of England, of whom the senior representative of each region shall retire each year and shall be eligible for re-election.

The President, whom failing the senior Vice-President present shall be chairman. Six members present in person or by proxy of whom the President or a Vice-President shall be one, shall form a quorum. The Chairman shall have a second or casting vote. Seven days' notice of meetings of Committee shall be sent to all members along with an Agenda of the business. Any member of the Committee may appoint another member of Committee as a general or specific proxy for the meeting.

NOMINATION AND ELECTION. (15)

Nominations of officers and members of the Committee for election at the Annual General Meeting shall be made in writing by two members of the Society to the Secretary not later than three months prior to the meeting and shall be published in Maple Leaves in an issue previous to the meeting. Failing receipt or acceptance of nominations the Annual General Meeting shall make its own appointments.

ADMINISTRATION. (16)

The Financial Year of the Society shall commence on 1st October in each year. Officers shall take office at that date or at the close of the Convention for the year if held later.

(17) The Annual General Meeting shall be held not earlier than nine months nor later than fifteen months after the preceding Annual General Meeting. The President or, in his absence, the Senior Vice-President, shall preside and shall have a second or casting vote. At least two months' notice of the date, time and place of the meeting shall be given by an official notice in Maple Leaves.

(18) Every member entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting shall be entitled to appoint another member as a general or specific proxy. Instruments appointing proxies must be lodged with the Secretary before the commencement of the meeting.

(19) Maple Leaves shall be the official organ of the Society. Publication of a notice in Maple Leaves shall be deemed to be sufficient intimation to all members.

(20) The Annual General Meeting shall appoint two members to audit the Annual Accounts, which shall thereafter be published in Maple Leaves.

(21) The treasurer shall maintain an account in the name of the Society with a Bank approved by the President. All uninvested funds of the Society which are under the Treasurer's control shall be deposited in this account. Any investments shall be held in the names of two Trustees, who shall be appointed by the Annual General Meeting, and shall hold office for a period of five years, or for such shorter period as they may remain members and who shall be eligible for re-election. The Treasurer shall be required to take out a bond of fidelity insurance for such amount as the Committee may decide, the premium being payable by the Society.

MISCELLANEOUS. (22)

Regional Groups may, subject to the approval of the Committee, be formed to carry out the objects of the Society, such groups to be self-supporting. Each group shall appoint a Contact Member to maintain liaison with the Society.

(23) Study Groups for research in particular branches of British North American Philately shall be encouraged. Each such group shall appoint its own

Secretary. The Committee shall have power to contribute towards the reasonable expenses of such Study Groups. The findings of Study Groups receiving such contributions shall not be published otherwise than in Maple Leaves without the consent of the Committee.

- (24) The Committee shall have the right to suspend any member for a definite period from his rights and privileges in the Society or to expel him without cause assigned.
- (25) In construing these Rules, the dividing line between the North and South of England shall be a line from Gloucester to the Wash. Wales shall be included with the North of England and Ireland with Scotland.
- (26) Amendments to these rules shall only be made by a majority of two-thirds of those voting in person or by proxy at the Annual General Meeting. Notice of proposed amendments shall be sent to the Secretary not less than three months prior to the Annual General Meeting and published in Maple Leaves in an issue previous to the meeting.
- (27) The Committee shall be the sole authority for the interpretation of these rules and the decision of the Committee thereon shall be final.

ATTENTION IS PARTICULARLY DRAWN TO RULES 14 AND 19.

**The Society cannot undertake to make any valuations of Members' Property.
The Society's Name may not be used as a Reference in Philatelic Dealings.**

RULES GOVERNING THE AWARD OF FELLOWSHIP

1. Members of the Society may be elected as Fellows.
 - (a) For outstanding research in the Postal History and/or Philately of British North America, or
 - (b) For outstanding services in the advancement of the interests of the Society.No Officer shall be elected a Fellow under head (b) while holding office in the Society.
2. Nominations for the Award shall be made to the Secretary by two members of the Society on a form to be obtained from the Secretary and shall be submitted at least two months prior to the Annual General Meeting.
3. All Nominations shall be passed by the Secretary for scrutiny to a Fellowship Sub-Committee to be nominated by the President consisting of three Fellows who have held office of President.
4. The Fellowship Sub-Committee may
 - (a) Recommend the nomination to the Committee of the Society.
 - (b) Reject the nomination.
 - (c) Withhold the nomination until such time as they consider it acceptable.
5. Nominees recommended to the Committee may be elected as Fellows by a majority of two-thirds of those present at a Committee meeting.
6. The names of nominees rejected by the Fellowship Sub-Committee may not be re-submitted for the Award for a period of three years.
7. All communications relating to Nominations for the Award of Fellowship shall be strictly confidential.

Rules governing the award of the Founders' Trophy

- 1.—The Trophy shall be awarded only to members of the Society. It will be held by the winner for one year.
- 2.—The Trophy will be awarded for work considered by the Judging Committee to be the best subject of ORIGINAL or INTENSIVE research in any branch of British North American Philately.
- 3.—The Judging Committee will comprise the President, the Immediate Past President, and Fellows of the Society.
- 4.—A quorum of this Committee shall be four, and the Committee's decision will be final.
- 5.—Throughout these Rules the word "Committee" shall mean the Judging Committee.
- 6.—The Committee may withhold the Trophy in any year when they feel the intended standard of original or intensive research has not been reached.
- 7.—The Committee may make the award in any year for outstanding research in previous years, providing the member concerned is still alive.
- 8.—Any winner of the award will understand his subject of research will be made available for its initial publication in the Society's Journal, for the benefit of all members.
- 9.—Nominations for the award, proposed and seconded, may be sent in through the Secretary, or brought up by the Committee themselves.
- 10.—All nominations, and discussion in Committee, will be treated as strictly confidential.

EXCHANGE PACKET GENERAL RULES

1. Booklets of stamps, covers, etc., may be sent to the Packet Secretary at any time.
2. Only B.N.A. material can be accepted for circulation.
3. The Secretary reserves the right to refuse any undesirable material without assigning any reason.
4. Stamps must be affixed to the sheets by means of hinges on one side of the sheet only, using standard booklets.
5. Stamps must be priced net, with the price plainly marked in ink above the stamps. The use of ballpoint pens for this purpose should be avoided.
6. The Packet will circulate only to members resident in the British Isles and Eire.
7. No one under 21 years of age will be placed on the circulation lists.
8. Any change of address, or an absence from home for a period on holiday or for other reasons must be notified to the Packet Secretary at the earliest.
9. The Packet Secretary reserves the right to remove any member from the circulation list without assigning any reason.
10. The contributors head the circulation lists for Packets in which they have material.
11. Members purchasing stamps from the sheets must use a rubber stamp or sign their FULL NAME in ink on the space from which stamps have been removed. The use of initials only for this purpose should be avoided.

12. The number of books comprising the Packet should be checked against the number given on the Postal List sheet.
13. Books should be examined for unsigned spaces. Any unsigned spaces should be marked as such and the Packet Secretary notified. The prompt observance of this rule will greatly assist in tracing defaulters.
14. A Purchase Advice, along with the Certificate of posting, must be completed and returned promptly with remittance to the Packet Secretary. It is essential that this Advice and Certificate be sent whether purchases are made or not.
15. Credit transactions are not permitted, neither is it permissible for a member to set off his purchases against prospective sales.
16. All remittances sent to the Packet Secretary should be MADE PAYABLE TO THE SOCIETY.
17. Any remarks made relating to stamps must be signed by the writer.
18. Subject to week-end and public holiday delay, the Packet must be sent to the next member within 48 hours.
19. Members may, if they wish, send the Exchange Packet by ordinary post provided a certificate of posting, stating the destination of the Packet is obtained at the time of posting—such certificate to be sent to the Secretary with the normal purchases advice slip. Failure on the part of any member to observe strictly this rule will render that member liable for any loss the Exchange Packet may sustain. Should delivery be made by hand, obtain a signature for the Packet.
20. Commission is charged on sales at the rate of 7½%, and deductions are made in respect of the share of Packet insurance on the full value of each book, and for poundage and return postage.
21. These rules are subject to alteration from time to time should the Exchange Packet Secretary deem it expedient.

OCTOBER, 1956.

The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain Convention Exhibitions

Class 1. Research and Study.

Class 2. Study Group Displays.

Class 3. Contributed displays (a) B.N.A. up to 1897 (Canada to end of small cents S.G. 120. Newfound S.G. 65a), (b) B.N.A. after 1897.

Rules governing the Awards

1. Amateur collectors only are eligible to compete.
2. The Trophies are to be held by the winner for one year.
3. A previous entry is not eligible to win the same trophy until three years have elapsed.
4. Entries must not exceed a maximum of 12 to 18 sheets.
5. Entries will be judged according to the published marking scheme.
6. The president shall have the right to classify or reclassify any entry to such classification he shall deem the right one.
7. It is impracticable to send the Trophies out of Great Britain. If won by an overseas member, a special diploma will be awarded and the winner's name engraved on the Trophy.

The Society Awards

Diplomas will be awarded to members placed 1st and 2nd in the above 4 classes.

The Stanley Godden Trophy

To be awarded annually at the Convention for the most meritorious Exhibit of Classic Issues, defined as follows:—

- Canada 1851 to 1897 (end of small cents)
- Newfoundland 1857 to 1897 (up to S.G. 65a)
- New Brunswick, Nova Scotia,
- British Columbia and Vancouver Island.
- Prince Edward Island.

The Bunny Cup

To be awarded annually for the most meritorious Exhibit of the issues of Canada or Newfoundland after 1897.

The Admiral Cup

To be awarded annually for the most meritorious Exhibit of the Admiral issues 1912-27 with emphasis on original research.

The Lees-Jones Trophy

To be awarded annually for the most meritorious Exhibit of the Elizabethan issues. A minimum number of sheets to fill one frame will be acceptable.

The Aikins Trophy

To be awarded annually for the most meritorious article of research in B.N.A. Philately printed in Maple Leaves during the year prior to the Convention.

Appendix A

THE MARKING SCHEME

Study and Research

Class 1.	Original Research	45
	Importance of the subject to B.N.A. Philately	15
	Presentation and Notes	20
	Judges' discretion	20

Study Groups

Class 2.	Original work or study	25
	Arrangement and write up of notes	15
	Condition (with regard to rarity)	15
	Interest to B.N.A. Philatelists	10
	Completeness	15
	Judges' discretion	20

Contributed Classes

Class 3.	Knowledge of the subject	20
	Presentation	20
	Condition	15
	Completeness	15
	Interesting features beyond catalogue lists	10
	Judges' discretion	20

