

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by L. F. Gillam

66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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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EDITORIAL

Our Contributors

Our first and most compelling obligation in this issue is to thank the few members who have so far responded to the appeal for articles and contributions. With one exception the authors are well-known to readers for the major contributions which they have already made towards the advancement of Canadian philately or postal history.

New names are conspicuously absent from the list, and with one notable exception it is the 'old guard' to whom we have to express our gratitude. We do not believe that dependence upon old contributors is good for the Society and the stalwarts who have for so long supported *Maple Leaves* would be the first to admit that the introduction of new names and the encouragement of new ideas is vitally necessary.

Tagged Stamps

As an earnest of our intention to encourage newcomers to the field of philatelic journalism we are publishing in this issue an article by Dr. E. S. Mercantini of Ottawa. Dr. Mercantini has the distinction of being the first philatelist to write seriously on the revolutionary 'tagged stamps' of Canada and his qualifications for so doing are unquestionable. It is scarcely necessary to add that we hope that his example will stimulate others.

Permit Stamps

Later in the year we are hoping to be able to publish a series of articles on 'permit stamps' by R. B. Hetherington who will be known to many of our readers for his work on pre-cancels. There is a very close affinity between the latter and the subject of Mr. Hetherington's latest article.

Apart from the considerable amount of research which has obviously gone into the study of these 'stamps' so far, and towards which the author has obviously made a major contribution, there is another consideration which perhaps we

ought to take into account before we condemn (as some of our readers may feel inclined to do) such departures from orthodox collecting interests. There are many living today who can remember, to quote only a few examples, the contempt with which collectors once viewed pre-cancelled stamps, postal stationery, booklet stamps and many other facets of philately which today rank as major interests with thousands. The apparently insignificant, the commonplace and the despised in Canadian philately have on more than one occasion in the past surprised their traducers and have lived to acquire in their old age (if not middle age) a desirability to which modern auction catalogues and dealers' price lists pay eloquent testimony.(verb. sap.).

Convention

Through no fault of your President, or indeed of any of the officers, the arrangements to hold Convention in Folkestone this year have had to be cancelled. The notice of the new venue was published in our last issue, but for members' convenience we repeat it here:

THE CHATSWORTH HOTEL, WORTHING, SUSSEX and the date:
14th to 17th OCTOBER, 1964.

Worthing

Those of our members to whom Worthing is an unknown quantity may be reassured that they will not regret paying this delightful resort a first-time visit. Mid-October will not see it at its best, of course, but with the exercise of a little imagination no one should come away with any doubt about the attractions which it holds for many thousands during the summer months. For those who may find it too relaxing (in more than one way) we can only recommend 'The Queen of Resorts' eleven miles to the east.

Hotel Booking Forms

A booking form is enclosed together with the Competition Entry Form. As far as the former is concerned this is very much a case of first come first served. Mr. Hetherington requires EARLY notice of your requirements if they are to be met fully to your satisfaction. Please do not leave it until the last minute before letting him know your needs. Everything points to this year's Convention being a memorable one in many ways with a more than ordinary demand for rooms. At the same time it will throw more than normally heavy burdens on his shoulders. Please help him by doing your bit by making an early application. In fact, DO IT NOW!

Competition Entry Forms

One of these is also enclosed for your use. Whether or not you intend to attend Convention the submission of a Competition Entry will always be appreciated by those who do. Convention is not only an opportunity for members to meet and discuss their common interests: it is also useful for the opportunity which it provides to gain inspiration, ideas and information. This is the real purpose of the Convention Exhibition: to give members the opportunity of seeing what is being done in their own and other fields. Please do your best to help.

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

1963-64

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Editor of Journal: L. F. Gillam, 66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire.

Advertising, Publicity and Handbooks: S. F. Cohen, 51, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Convention, 1964

I should like to remind all members that the competition entry form and hotel booking form are enclosed and are waiting to be filled up now. I should also like to draw your attention to the really pressing need to send in your auction material. How can you ignore John Gilbert's exhortation? There will not be any further reminders. (see page p.116)

I hope that we shall be able to welcome some new Convention members at Worthing, even if only for part of the time. It is almost certain that there will be someone there with a good knowledge of your own interests and anyhow it is a fine opportunity to bring material along for others to see and discuss.

There is to be a display by Major W. F. Ellis, and I am hoping to have a study circle on the more modern issues, amongst others.

Graham George

Scottish Roll of Distinguished Philatelists

Our congratulations are due to members J. S. Merrylees B.Sc., and John Anderson, M.B.E. both of whom are the initial signatories of the newly-instituted Scottish R.D.P. We understand that Mr. Anderson was unfortunately unable to attend the Congress of the Association of Scottish Philatelists held at the Bridge of Allan on April 11th at which Mr. Merrylees signed and that the book has been sent to Mr. Anderson for his signature.

A section of the book has also been reserved to accord posthumous honour to prominent Scottish philatelists and for 1964 the names of the late Dr. A. E. Kidd and Dr. Donald Chisholm have been recorded.

Canada's Tagged Stamps

By DR. EDWARD S. MERCANTINI

In 1961 it was announced by the Post Office Department in Canada that a pilot installation in the Winnipeg post office of a machine which would automatically segregate, face and cancel postal material required the introduction of special "tagged stamps" to enable the machine to operate properly. The equipment was to be called "SEFACAN" and would function by recognizing stamps overprinted with phosphor bands on the face of the stamp. This Sefacan machine was installed in Winnipeg, Manitoba at the end of May, 1963. Work is in progress testing and developing a machine which would automatically recognize stamps both by colour and special tags. The Sefacan equipment is by no means perfected and an intensive programme for further improvement is underway.

Before the pilot installation in Winnipeg could actually be put into use, it was necessary to thoroughly saturate the Winnipeg district with the tagged stamps, and these were sold for the first time on Saturday, January 13th, 1962 with the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce producing official first-day covers. The cacheted envelope had a line drawing of the Sefacan machine and the legend "First Sale of Tagged Stamps in North America" on its face.

The stamps introduced were of the same design as those which were currently in use, that is the 1c. to 5c. denominations of the Queen Elizabeth portrait regular issue of 1954 design. The 4c. stamp had one vertical phosphor band (tag) down the centre of the stamp, while all the other denominations (1c., 2c., 3c. and 5c.) had two vertical bands, one along each border. The phosphor coating was almost invisible in ordinary light but glowed in ultra-violet light of certain wavelengths. Since the first tagged issue as mentioned above, a second issue has been tagged, that is the 1962 design Queen Elizabeth regular issue 1c. to 5c. denominations. From my personal experience in studying these stamps, I have found that the black light (Wood's Lamp) is the best suited and safest type of lamp to use in bringing out the phosphorescent properties and afterglow of the tag on the face of the stamps. The Wood's lamp is an ultra-violet lamp with a nickel oxide glass filter which emits light of approximately 3200 Angstrom units. Many lamps are being advertised for sale in the philatelic press which emit ultra-violet light with wavelengths down around 2500 Angstrom units. This is extremely dangerous as any wavelength shorter than 2900 Angstrom units may cause burns of the eyeball and even blindness if looked at directly for any length of time. Unless one is specifically trained in using ultra-violet light equipment, it is safest to use lamps emitting U.V. light of above 2900 Angstrom units. I use a Wood's lamp and have been able to study these tagged stamps efficiently and safely.

The most striking feature that I noted on studying these tagged issues of Canada was that the fluorescence (light greenish-blue in colour) of the first tagged issue was not as bright as, nor did the afterglow last as long as the second tagged issue. Please note here that whenever "first tagged issue" is mentioned, I refer to the 1954 Queens, and the "second tagged" to the 1962 Queens, issued in 1962 and 1963 respectively with phosphor overprint. There appears to be two reasons

for the discrepancy in fluorescence and afterglow between the two tagged issues. Firstly a different phosphor solution was used for the first tagged stamps which did not produce the greater intensity of fluorescence of the second tagged issue, and secondly there is a falling-off in intensity of fluorescence with ageing. Apparently no one knows the life-span of the fluorescent properties of the phosphor tag but I was assured by a post office official that the deposit of the phosphorous material would always be detectable on the stamp as it is a physically applied substance, traces of which will always remain, even if the fluorescent properties disappear.

The next point of note is that the falling-off in intensity of fluorescence is hastened when the stamps are in an area of humid atmosphere. Humidity causes a deterioration of the phosphorescent properties by water absorption, but the tag is not soluble in water as such. Used stamps after being soaked off cover do not show any fluorescence or very little, and the face of the dried stamps, held at an angle against ordinary light, occasionally show dull bands where the tagged material was deposited as compared to the normal shiny coloured surface of the stamp. Because water causes deterioration of the phosphor tag properties, it is best to collect used tagged issues on cover or "on piece," otherwise these cannot be differentiated from regular untagged issues. If used tagged stamps are acquired off cover, it is best to examine them with ultra-violet light to be certain that they are tagged and have not completely lost their phosphorescent properties. On mint stamps, one can almost always detect with the naked eye the phosphor markings on the first tagged issue if held at various angles, and on the second tagged issue, the tags always have a darker band easily visible.

On tagged issues which have been postally used, the intensity of fluorescence is lessened by the application of the cancellation ink to the face of the stamp. The lessening of intensity is in no way due to the moistening of the gummed side of the stamp. Cancelling ink firstly hinders ultra-violet radiation from reaching the phosphor tag (coating) of the stamp, and secondly hinders the afterglow from reaching the observer. However as the cancelling is done after the Sefacan scanners have "read" the tagged stamps, this effect of cancellation ink on the phosphorescent qualities of the tagging material is only a philatelic problem. No chemical interaction occurs between phosphor tagging and cancelling ink.

Under the Wood's lamp, the phosphor bands show up well in the dark (especially on the unprinted paper of the margins), and when the lamp is removed, they appear with a greenish-blue afterglow which lasts for varying amounts of time depending on the age of the stamp (as explained) and with the colour of the stamp. I examined the mint issues of all denominations of both first and second tagged series for times of afterglow and found that the most reliable colour to take the tagging is the green of the second issue, and the poorest is the carmine rose of the first issue. The times of afterglow varied from 10 seconds to 25 seconds for different colours and denominations of the two issues, and often variations in time occurred even with various stamps of the same colour and denomination of the same issue. Fluorescence lasts two or three seconds longer, in each instance, on the white unprinted paper of the stamps, such as on the margin, perforations, etc. One reason for the same denomination of the stamps having various degrees of fluorescence and afterglow is because the Canadian Bank Note Company has not as

yet received specifications for tagging, so that it is done rather haphazardly at present. As a result, more or less phosphor material is overprinted on the stamp face at any one tagging session. Research is being carried out to arrive at specifications for the tagging process. A letterpress printing process is used in the tagging of the stamps. The used stamps of both issues show faster fading afterglows by five to ten seconds, varying with the colour and age of the stamp (if not soaked off but still on cover).

Beside the fact that certain colours take the phosphor tag better than others, stamp colours were changed on the third regular Queen issue (the 4c. denomination was changed from violet to carmine) for another reason. In the absence of a tagged stamp on a letter, the Sefacan equipment employs a second method to "read" the stamp based upon the low reflectance of stamps in a narrow band of the visible colour spectrum. The first method, making use of the afterglow which results when a tagged stamp is briefly irradiated with ultra-violet light, is the desirable and more positive method of detection. Incidentally, the Post Office Department has found that ultra-violet light with wavelengths of 2537 Angstrom units gives best results, but for the neophyte, as mentioned earlier, this is a dangerous wavelength to work with. Of course, the shorter the wavelength used in identification, the better the intensity of fluorescence obtained.

With the recent announcement by the Canadian Postmaster General that local city mail would require 5c. postage as does mail leaving the city, the single band tagging of the 4c. denomination will become obsolete since the purpose for the single tag was to segregate local mail by differentiating the single tag from the double tag of the other denominations. The 4c. rate will still be specifically useful for mailings of postal cards.

The special overprinting of the phosphor material has been applied only to the 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c. and 5c. denominations of the regular Queen Elizabeth issues, 1954 and 1962 designs. This overprint has not been applied to any other postage stamp issues of Canada. The following is a list of the quantities of the Queen Elizabeth issue, 1954 design, which were issued tagged by the P.O. Department:

1c.— 8,200,000	4c.—37,345,000
2c.—29,595,000	5c.—32,095,000
3c.—11,695,000	

The above 1954 design stamps which were tagged in 1962 for use in the Winnipeg area have been completely sold out from the stock of the Philatelic section of the Post Office in Ottawa, and apparently philatelic stocks in dealers' hands aren't too plentiful as the prices for these are rising all the time. The stamps of the second tagged issue are still available from the post office. Figures are not available for the quantities of stamps that were tagged of the Queen 1962 design, since these are currently in use and will be tagged from time to time as required. Also there is no definite record to indicate the exact date on which the 1962 design tagged stamps were actually first used, but presumably it was soon after the following dates which indicate when the first shipments of these were forwarded to the Postage Stamp Depot in Winnipeg from the manufacturers:

1c.—31st January, 1963	4c.—31st January, 1963
2c.—30th April, 1963	5c.—10th December, 1962
3c.—30th April, 1963	

As mentioned earlier, the first day sale of the first tagged issues was held on Saturday, 13th January, 1962 in Winnipeg. For plate block collectors it is noteworthy that there are 24 blocks for the first set, with the 1c., 2c., 4c. and 5c. having blank corners (none exist with actual plate numbers) and the 3c. value has eight different positions of plates 1 and 2. The second tagged issue exists only with blank corners.

The foregoing is a composite paper from two articles written for B.N.A. *Topics* and contains all the information I could gather from the post office department and others knowledgeable about these tagged stamps as well as from my personal studies of these. It is as comprehensive as possible, and the complete data as far as I know. I would welcome any additional information regarding Canada's tagged stamps from collectors as I shall continue to compile notes for subsequent articles if warranted.

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Gremlins

These will surely get you *IF YOU DON'T LOOK OUT!* Irrespressible "Stevie" has been quick to point out that the last line of the first paragraph of his article "The First Twenty-five Years" (see *Maple Leaves* No. 88) should read "a further **twenty-five** years. And so indeed it ought to unless the author is really 92! The Editor takes full responsibility for not checking Stevie's age when the article was submitted. NO RESPONSIBILITY, however, can be accepted for the fact that "Stevie" can write a great deal better than he can count!

RAILWAY POSTMARKS

Since the publication of T. P. G. Shaw's latest work on Canadian Transportation Postmarks the following new strikes have been reported. Mr. Shaw wishes it to be made known that no future lists of amendments or additions to his catalogue will be published. We are indebted to him, however, for a manuscript list of the latest amendments and additions and the following is a complete listing of the latter to date as far as Western and 'R' postmarks are concerned. For 'N,' 'M,' 'Q' and 'O' postmarks see our last issue. Lists of amendments may be had ON LOAN for a limited period from the Librarian.

Serial No.	Route	Type	Direction	Period	R.F.	Reported by
W.23L	Calgary District Emergency No. 3	15E	pm	173	150	107
W.24A	Calgary & Stet. & Vegreville	17A		166	150	16,50
W.26O	Cal. & Van. (3 stars at base of pmk.)	17		104	150	103
W.28H	Cal. & Van. R.P.O. S. D. Scherk	23F		390	100	32
W.91J	Moose Jaw-Shaunavon S. Rivers	7E		292	150	103
W.91K	M. Jaw & Shaun. H. A. Miles	7E		274	150	103
W.100M	N. Batt. & Ed. R.P.O. D. Wark- entin	17J		292	150	103
W.100N	N.B. & E. Tr. 5 Oct. 17 C.A. Scharff	22G		no year	150	103
W.116I	Reg. & Gron. R.P.O. E.H. Kipper	7B		304	150	103
W.127I	Riv. & S'toon R.P.O. No. 4	17I		358	100	16
W.138I	Sask. & Drum. R.P.O. H. Vaughan	8E		822	170	103
W.140D	Sask. & Eston C. R. Ledinham	1E		303	150	103
W.141G	Sask-Hard-Ed. R.P.O. C.R. Spooner	6E		303	150	103
W.144B	Sask. & Mun. R.P.O. A. Skene	8E		292	150	103
W.146S	Saskatoon Division E. J. Price	7E		292	150	103

Serial No.	Route	Type	Direction	Period	R.F.	Reported by
W.153B	S.R. & Pr. Albert L. H. Farron	17J		268	150	103
W.155C	Swan Riv. & Pr. Albert R.P.O. Harry Attree	5H		292	150	103
W.161F	Vic. & Court. R.P.O. Train 2 Dec. 26 R. W. Buckingham	22C		no year	150	103
W.179L	Wpg. Dist. R.P.O. Frank W. Copp	7E		390	100	107
W.179M	Winnipeg Dist. F. J. Handkamer	12C		390	100	107
W.190B	Winnipeg and Kamsack R.P.O. Chas. Hafft	8E		268	150	103
W.207A	Wpg. & Swan River R.P.O. D. W. Watson	17O		233	200	16
R.65A	Beeton Branch H. & N.W. Ry.	4H		37	200	16
R.109F	P.E. Island Ry. M.C.	4G		37	200	16
R.123A	Registered G.T.R.	24G		37	200	101
R.165L	This mail was carried by travelling Letter Box	23H		67	200	104

(N.B. Posted at Leamington Ont. to Amherstburg, Ont.)

R.168A	W.G. and B.R. No.1	4C	North	37	200	16
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North Shore Railway

by **Lionel F. Gillam**
Part **XXXII**

The story of this railway properly belongs to the most murky chapter in the history of Canadian Railways. It had its origin in 1853 when it was incorporated to build from Quebec City to Montreal.

Four years later it amalgamated with the St. Maurice Railway and Steam Navigation Company under the name of the North Shore and St. Maurice Navigation and Land Company.

From the beginning it was endowed with generous land grants from the Quebec Government but there was little else about the venture that proved to be attractive to investors.

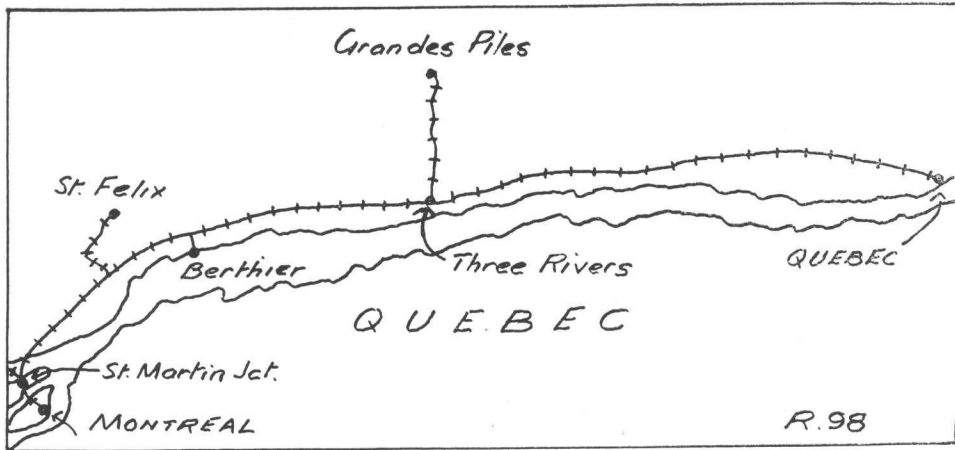
The line as we shall see was eventually completed in 1879 and we shall not be far wrong in attributing this delay not only to lack of capital but also to opposition from powerful shipping interests along the St. Lawrence River and the permanent Grand Trunk lobby in the Canadian Legislature which for many years maintained that it had been granted a monopoly of Canadian through traffic at the time of its incorporation.

For 21 years after incorporation the whole venture languished entirely and it was not until 1874 that construction got under way when the company was granted a loan of a million and a quarter dollars. The contractors quickly found themselves in difficulties, however, and the line was very far complete when, in the following year, they defaulted and sold their interests for a remarkably small sum. The purchaser was subsequently bought out by the Provincial Government of Quebec for 1,250,000 dollars—an object lesson in financial legerdemain of the kind to which the Canadian taxpayer had been long inured.

The Provincial Government of Quebec thereupon completed the line and it was opened for traffic between Montreal and Quebec in 1879. Entry into Montreal from St. Martin Junction was effected over the line of the Quebec, Montreal Ottawa and Occidental Railway (Montreal to Hull and Aylmer).

In 1882 the latter railway was purchased by the Canadian Pacific Railway which also at the same time was granted running rights over the North Shore into Quebec City. In the following year, partly to thwart its rival, and partly to obtain a share in the Quebec lumber and agricultural traffic, the Grand Trunk purchased the North Shore* and proceeded to build a short line to connect its terminus in Montreal with the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental tracks. When this line (the Jacques Cartier Union Railway) was almost complete the C.P.R. refused permission for it to be connected to Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental lines. In retaliation the Grand Trunk cancelled C.P.R. running rights over the North Shore and proceeded to extend the Jacques Cartier Union Railway in order to gain independent access to its termini in Montreal, at Bonaventure Station and Point St. Charles.

*Including its branches to Grandes Piles, St. Felix and Berthier.



The quarrel was eventually ended by the intervention of the Dominion Government which threatened to subsidize the construction by the C.P.R. of a rival line to Quebec City unless the Grand Trunk agreed to sell the North Shore Railway. In the face of this threat the Grand Trunk gave way and sold the North Shore to the Dominion Government which in turn conveyed it to the C.P.R. (1885).

The postmark reading North Shore Ry. (R.98) is not known to the writer. If it exists it must be extremely rare, but there is no doubt that R.P.Os. operated over the North Shore after its purchase by the C.P.R. when postmarks reading 'Quebec and Montreal' (with or without the initials C.P.R.) were introduced. One or two of these types are still in use today. Other R.P.Os. which have operated over the North shore are the Three Rivers and Quebec, Quebec and Three Rivers and Montreal and Three Rivers. None of these is now in operation.

N.B. The postmarks reading:

Mont. and Que. G.T.Rwy. (Q.125A) and Mont. and Que. Grand Trunk R'way. (Q.125) were used on the G.T.R. between Quebec and Richmond (former Quebec and Richmond Rwy.) and Richmond and Montreal (former St. Lawrence and Atlantic Rwy.)

Canada-West Indies Mail Contract

R. S. B. GREENHILL

In my continual search for Library material I have recently come by an Agreement of 1906 in which the Canadian Government gave a contract to Messrs. Pickford and Black of Halifax N.S. for a steamship service between Canada and the West Indies.

It would seem that the original Contract was made in 1899; the one under review being dated 1906 to last for four years.

The requirements of the Agreement were that Messrs. Pickford and Black (the Contractors) should provide steamers for a trip every 12 days from Halifax N.S. and St. John N.B. to Georgetown, British Guiana. Detailed instructions were laid down as to ports of call on outward and return trips which were not to be varied without permission of the Canadian Government. It was further stipulated that no calls were to be made to ports of the U.S.A.

The steamers were to be of not less than 1,000 tons, capable of at least 10 knots an hour and able to carry 40 first class passengers and such second class and deck passengers as required.

Among the many detailed clauses as to safety, fares, rendering of accounts etc. the points of interest to us are those concerning the mails.

These laid down that all mails tendered by the Canadian P.O. or the P.O.'s at the terminal ports and ports of call should be carried and that the Contractors would bear the cost of transporting the mails between Post Offices and ship, although they were permitted to receive subsidies from the British Colonies at which calls were made.

The Contractors were not permitted to carry any letters other than those of His Majesty's mails, nor could they carry any foreign mails except as specified by the P.M.G. of Canada.

The P.M.G. and certain other Government officials had to be carried free of charge if travelling in the course of their duty.

For all this Messrs. Pickford and Black were to receive an annual subsidy, paid monthly subject to satisfaction, of \$65,700 from Canadian Government Funds, and a similar sum from His Majesty's Government 'should the same be furnished to the Government of the Dominion of Canada for such purposes but not otherwise.'

For failure to commence or complete a voyage on time the Contractors were liable for each failure to a penalty of one thirtieth of the subsidy, and three occurrences in two months could invalidate the contract.

These few notes give but a brief outline of an interesting document which is available on loan through our Library.

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I think you are all (save two) a stupid, lazy, procrastinating, dilatory shower of buffers! And that is giving you the benefit of every conceivable doubt! I say, “save two,” since on this day (15th April) there are only two of your number with sufficient society-spirit to have sent lots for inclusion in the Convention Auction!

Why should you bother at all, you ask? No reason, save that you can sell your material at a cheaper rate of commission than anywhere else, and that it will be placed to best advantage before the eyes of the entire membership consisting solely of Canadian specialists! Surely, if your officers and committee are prepared to **give** their time and attention to having the catalogue printed and posted to you all each year, to despatch the lots to successful bidders after the sale, collect from the buyers and distribute to the vendors the loot—not to mention the work put in by our staff, if and when the material arrives, in lotting, valuing and describing, the least you can do is support their efforts.

So, you’re convinced that you’re not pulling your weight and that you’re missing a golden opportunity, but, “what’s the hurry when the closing date for receipt of material is not until 16th July”? From my point of view, the sense of urgency is imperative, since our staff, not unnaturally, like to take their holidays in the summer months, and if the material arrives when we are “thinnest on the ground,” this, I think even you must agree, places an unfair burden on our resources, for, after all, this work is over and above the normal professional activities from which we fondly hope to make our bread and butter.

Now that I have convinced you all that all the adjectives in the second paragraph apply to you personally, just a few tips before you finally parcel up what you’re sending off tomorrow! (1) It is quite useless to hope to sell fellow specialists as a single item something to which you would not give ‘album’ room.” (2) If you wish to dispose of “chaff,” then there must be some “wheat” in the lot to make it worth a fellow-specialist’s attention. (3) Normally lots reasonably valued at 50/- and over find the readiest market, since specialists normally already have the common material. (4) Read, mark, learn and inwardly digest page 77 of the April edition of *Maple Leaves*, and (5) above all, be realistic and ask yourself whether you, as a Canadian Specialist, would buy what you propose sending, since unsold lots do neither you, us, nor the Society any good at all.

Having spent some minutes “cutting my own throat” professionally by which I mean that I’ve done my best to persuade you to send stuff to me for the Convention Auction in my capacity as a fellow-member of the C.P.S. of G.B., as opposed to that of a professional auctioneer trying to earn a crust, and thus providing further proof to my contemporaries as to just how dim I really am, I shall finish with a little war-time anecdote. In the Middle East in 1941, I had a sergeant in charge of the office who kept three wire baskets on his desk labelled



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respectively: "Queen Anne," "Asquith," and "Lloyd George." When asked the significance of the titles, he replied "Queen Anne—she's dead; "Asquith"—his motto was "wait and see"; and "Lloyd George"—his slogan was "do it now."

Now exhume the contents of your Queen Anne basket and make sure that there's nothing living or capable of resuscitation, examine carefully what's in "Asquith," put all you can in "Lloyd George" and action the maxim forthwith.

And I hope you'll let **us** have an enjoyable summer holiday too!

John Gilbert (J. H. O. Gilbert)

PRECANCEL NOTES (Correction)

We have been informed by Mr. G. E. L. Manley that two errors appear in the 'Precancel Notes' on page 181 of Volume No. 9, viz:

(a) Heading of last column of section 3 should read '.....measurements are plus or minus $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.'

(b) For 'Scott' in section 3 last column read 'Noble.' The actual Scott Nos. are 45a and 45b.

BOOK REVIEW

THE POSTAL HISTORY OF YUKON TERRITORY

(from Earliest Times to the Present Day)

By R. G. WOODALL

The result of many years research is a comprehensive history of the transport of letters by all manner of means within, and to and from, this far north-west corner of Canada, which extends from British Columbia to beyond the Arctic Circle.

The history and development of transport within the territory is very fully covered, and every type of postmark is listed and illustrated in the priced catalogue, which is the first attempt ever made to enable collectors to value their covers from this part of the world.

The book is illustrated with reproductions of postmarks, maps etc., and there are some fine plates on art paper.

Published in a firmly held loose-leaf format, it will be possible to add new information or a revised catalogue at any time.

The price is 42s. (post extra) and orders may be sent to:

R. G. Woodall,

Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

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New 7 cent Regular Postage Stamp

A new regular issue seven cent stamp, designed primarily for air mail letters to the United States, was issued on 11th March, 1964.

The new stamp replaced the famous blue 'Canada Goose' design which has been in use since 1952. More than 163,000,000 of the blue goose issues have been produced over the past 12 years, an average of 13,000,000 stamps per year.



The design of the new seven cent issue shows a modern inter-city jet aircraft taking off from a Canadian airport. The stamp is printed in blue, similar to the Canada Goose issue, and is of the intermediate size. The aircraft pictured in the new stamp is a composite of many modern short and long range jets and is not intended to represent any specific make or model. The airport buildings pictured in the stamp are patterned after the structure at Ottawa's International Air Terminal at Uplands which was opened to the public in 1960.

In announcing the new stamp, the Post Office noted that the 'blue goose' was being retired primarily because of the introduction last autumn of a new 15 cent postage stamp which also shows Canada Geese in flight. It is not normal, the Department added, to maintain in use two regular issue stamps portraying similar subjects. In addition, the 12 year life of the blue goose issue is considered a normal term, and the design was due for replacement.

While the new stamp bears a flight motif, it is not specifically an air mail stamp. It bears the words 'Postes Canada Postage,' and the denomination, only. The stamp was designed and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ltd.

Changes of Address

Please don't forget to notify the Secretary if you change your address. Copies of *Maple Leaves* are frequently returned by the Post Office marked 'gone away,' 'not known' etc. To obviate confusion please quote your membership number in all communications.

Please refer to page 104 for
VERY IMPORTANT
CONVENTION ANNOUNCEMENTS !

Newfoundland Corner

By Dr. R. Willan, F.C.P.S.

'Constant Varieties' in recess-printed stamps fall mainly into three groups. 1. Marks used in laying down a plate (guide lines and position dots) and not cleaned off after completion. 2. Rolling in of a new impression on the plate after partially cleaning off a previous one, and touching up of defective lines on the plate with an engraving tool. The purists differentiate between a new impression before the plate is put to press ('fresh entry'), and after ('re-entry'). Illogically, touching up is a 'retouch' whether done before or after the plate is used for printing. In Newfoundland no varieties of this kind were produced after the first printings from a plate previous to 1937. 3. Marks due to accidental injury to the plate, either before or after its first use.

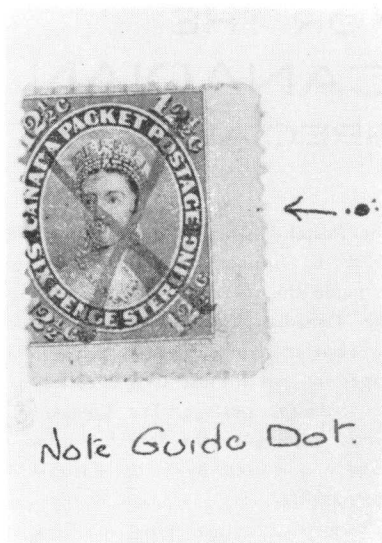
In a particular set of stamps, produced at the same time by the same printer, one would expect these varieties to be fairly even in their incidence in the various values, but such is not the case, and it is interesting to see why they appear much more often in one particular value. In these notes I am only concerning myself with reasonable visible varieties, not those which require the eye of faith in addition to a very high-powered magnifying glass.

Beginning with the pence issues, the 1d. value in sheets of 120 has one good fresh-entry on No. 36 and four other readily seen varieties of the accidental type. The 2d. value, in sheets of 20, has a single line which passes through the value numerals at the lower corners of Nos. 8, 9 and 10. I know nothing worth recording in the 4d., 6d. and 1/- values, all in sheets of 20. The 5d., in sheets of 40 has a fair new entry on No. 34. The 6½d. value has the base-line of the spandrel at the lower left corner prolonged into the numeral tablet on No. 18, and the 8d. value has some accidental lines in the two lower stamps of the left vertical row, both these stamps being in sheets of 20. This is a total of 12 reportable varieties among 280 stamps. One value has not been mentioned. The 3d. value is in sheets of 80, and these include no less than 48 varieties. Of these, 25 consist in lines either through the letters 'ST JOHN'S' or just outside the frame line, and 10 are lines in the first 'D' of 'NEWFOUNDLAND.' The remainder are dots and marks in various positions. It is also worth noting that the sheet is made up of 5 rows of 8 pairs of impressions, and that 19 of the guide-lines and 9 lines in 'D' occur in the top two rows, and the few marks in the other three rows are less prominent than the others. Considering the very irregular spacing of the 1d. and 5d. stamps, it seems probable that there were no guide lines drawn on the plates, but the principal reason for the great preponderance of markings on the 3d. plate would seem to be that no attempt was made to clean one half of that plate.

(To be continued)

“Condition isn't Everything!”

By R. W. T. LEES-JONES,
F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S.



The stamp illustrated here can be classified as one of the World's Worst Copies. It was purchased with eyes popping out when seen for the first time, however, and despite its shortcomings.

The copy has no bloom and is not what can be called fresh. Moreover it is pen-cancelled, which from a collector's point of view is not greatly to be desired. Finally, but not the least of its shortcomings, the centering could not be worse!

This stamp was the sole occupant of six pages of a stock book each headed '12½ cent 1859.' From the size of the page and the remnants of gum and mounts there would appear to have been originally thirty stamps on each page.

Since I was looking for copies in an attempt to plate this value the prospect was depressing to say the least. But marginal copies disclose data more often than not and on closer scrutiny this one proved no exception. It showed two guide dots in the right gutter margin!

This was the philatelic equivalent to the answer to a maiden's prayer. Up to that time proofs from the right margin of the sheet had been found but they did not have much gutter margin and certainly not enough to show guide dots.*

This ugly duckling was IT! It showed two guide dots which were on the same plane as the two on the left centre of the stamp. I could now form ideas of how the plate had been laid down and where the pointer on the rocker had to coincide.

Measurements etc. solved the problem for the first time through the help of this despised and rejected copy which no collector wished to add to his collection. I was more than grateful to have the offer of the copy because what it proved was invaluable—the only example out of nearly three thousand copies that finally established and proved the method of laying down the plate.

*I had also been loaned the proof sheets of Alfred Lichtenstein and Senator Calder (three sheets in all) and none had any gutter margin at the right of the sheet.

FOR THE CANADIAN SPECIALIST

The Postal History of Canada 1760-1867 by *W. E. Durant Halliday*: valuable notes to guide the student—2/6 including postage. **Canadian Cancellations**: illustrations of popular types, printed on gummed paper for use in illustrating a collection—7/- including postage. **The Canada Plate Block Catalogue**: the fourth edition revised and edited by *F. E. Eaton*—14/-, postage 1/-.

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When replying to this advertisement please mention that you saw it in "Maple Leaves"

ENLARGED STAMP PRINTS

Enlarged prints size $1\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches are still available. The issues represented are small Queens (3 cent value); Admiral Issue ((blank value); Numeral Issue (pair of 2c. value and blank value); Edward Issue (pair of 2c. value and blank value). The last two can only be supplied in pairs.

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Walsall, Staffs.

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OFFICIAL STAMPS

Since the publication of the notice regarding the withdrawal of official stamps overprinted 'G' (page 92 of our last issue) the following press release has been received from the Canadian Post Office:

'Canada's well-known 'G' stamps, specially overprinted postal issues designed for official mail of the Federal Government, will gradually disappear from use during the next few years,' it was announced today by the Post Office Department.

The 'G' stamps, regular postage stamps, perforated and overprinted with the letters 'OHMS' and 'G', have been in use in various forms since 1939. In addition to their normal use for the carriage of official mail, they have become popular with many philatelists. The Philatelic Section of the Post Office Department will continue to stock these stamps for sale to collectors by mail order for some time after they cease to be used officially.

The use of 'G' stamps is being discontinued as a result of a recommendation of the Glassco Royal Commission which suggested that Federal Government departments and agencies prepay their postage by means of a bulk payment to the Post Office based on the volume of their mail. This recommendation is being adopted and introduced early in 1964.'

From the above it would appear that such stamps will continue in use until stocks are exhausted.

NEW POSTAGE ITEMS AVAILABLE FROM THE PHILATELIC SECTION

The under-listed new postage items have been released for sale to the public and orders for these items are now being accepted by the Philatelic Section, Post Office Department, Ottawa. All these items are of the H.M. Queen Elizabeth 1962 design, similar to the regular postage stamps of the low denominations.

2c. Cello-paq	4c. No. 10 Envelope
2c. rolls (coils), plain	5c. No. 10 Envelope
2c. rolls (coils), precancelled	3c. No. 8 Envelope
3c. Post Cards, ivory, single	3c. No. 10 Envelope
3c. Post Cards, white, single	1c. Post Band, 1962
4c. Post Cards, white, single	2c. Post Band, 1962
6c. Reply Post Cards, white	2c. Post Band, 1962
4c. No. 8 Envelope	5c. No. 10 Envelope, 1962

THE EXCHANGE PACKET

Members are reminded that good class B.N.A. material is still urgently required for the exchange packet in order that this service may be maintained during the summer months.

Members are also urged to let the Exchange Packet Secretary know their holiday dates in good time in order that packets may be diverted where necessary.

Packet insurance has increased and all booklets sent out by the Secretary in Packet 11/64 onwards will be charged at the rate of 1½d. in the £ as against the present rate of 1d. in the £.

Competition Entry Form

This, together with Hotel Booking Form, is enclosed with this issue. When completed please forward Competition Entry Form to: Mr. K. S. Sargeant, 18, Roselands Avenue, Eastbourne, Sussex at the latest by 31st August, 1964.

Hotel Booking Form

All members who are attending Convention and who wish to avail themselves of the accommodation available at the Chatsworth Hotel, Worthing are requested to complete the enclosed form and to return it to Mr. R. B. Hetherington, Beedings Cottage, Gay Street, Pulborough, Sussex AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

(Refer to Editorial for additional comment)

*If you have Stamps to Sell prepare to sell them now
through the classified advertisement columns of
this Journal. A form for your use is enclosed with
this issue*

*Letters
to the Editor . . .*

Dear Sir,

Modern Issues

May I congratulate you on your invitation in the last (February) issue to members to submit suggestions for future articles especially those which might prove of interest to newcomers to Canadian philately.

Personally I think the balance of articles is quite good but would welcome more of the kind which you recently published from the pen of Hans Reiche and which involve issues which can be studied without considerable expense.

It might be useful if a few articles were published outlining methods actually used to obtain the data needed for specialist activity. For example, under 'general facts' in Hans Reiche's comments on the Second Elizabeth II issue the author states the 'variations in humidity owing to lack of control or equipment failure results in poor inking.' On what authority is this conclusion based?

Yours etc.

J. E. Chambers

Dear Mr. Gillam,

2nd Queen Elizabeth II Issue

In the interesting article in the Feb. issue of *Maple Leaves* Vol. 10 No. 3 it is stated that 18 plates were used for 2 cents green and 4 cents violet but there were actually 20 plates used for the 2 cents and 19 plates for the 4 cents. I have plate blocks Nos. 19 and 20 of the 2 cents and a plate block No. 19 of the 4 cents.

It might also be noted (a) that there are two different pre-cancellations on the 2 cents green, the difference being the spacing of the bars of cancellation, (b) on the official stamps of this issue there were two different overprints, the overprint 'G' being bolder in one case.

Yours faithfully,

David Simpson (847)

Dear Mr. Gillam,

With reference to the recent notes you published in regard to the collection of cancellations may I mention the Montreal Duplex numeral and letter cancellations to be found on the Admiral issue stamps.

The numerals 1 to 13 (1915 to 1918) and the letters A to J (1920 on) offer a very interesting and relatively inexpensive branch of collecting for the modern cancellation enthusiast.

To mention another cancellation which may in the future be of interest there is the large barrel type dater issued in 1955 to only thirty-four post offices across Canada, which was found to be unsuitable and its use discontinued.

Yours sincerely,

W. M. C. Willcock (599)

Dear Mr. Gillam,

I noticed Mr. Woods' letter on page 64 of *Maple Leaves*, February edition re earliest one-half cent Small Queen. I have the identical circular put out by the Brant Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company posted, of course, on the same date. I believe this is the earliest known, but I am particularly curious to know whether the cancellation is more legible than mine. I am sure there is an initial 'C,' 'G,' or something of this nature, which probably was a postmaster cork of some type. I have been trying to read it without success and perhaps Mr. Woods or other readers can help me out.

Incidentally, Ed Richardson wrote an article on this date of the one-half cent Small Queen and came up with this identical discovery that our covers are the earliest known.

Sincerely yours,

Norman Brassler

Dear Mr. Gillam,

2nd Elizabeth II Issue

With reference to the article in the February issue of *Maple Leaves*, which I found most interesting, may I comment on the 3 cents red?

Mr. Reiche says that this stamp 'comes only in a design where the paper grain is vertical.' But I have a copy where the paper grain is horizontal, and I should be most grateful for any comments on this.

I think I ought to mention that my vast holding of this stamp reaches the total of two! But I am trying to get larger quantities of all the denominations of the issue.

Yours sincerely,

Donald G. Robertson (469)

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Nominations of Officers and Fellows

Members are reminded that in accordance with the Society's rules, nominations for the Officers of the Society to be considered at the Annual General Meeting in October must be sent to the Secretary not later than 1st July 1964.

The retiring Committee members are:

North—J. P. Macaskie F.C.P.S.

South—D. G. Robertson

Scotland—J. J. Bonar F.C.P.S.

Nominations for Fellowship which must be made on the appropriate forms obtainable from the Secretary must be received by August 1st.

ABERDEEN AND NORTH SCOTLAND

Our Group were entertained at our December meeting to a display by Major G. B. Harper, F.C.P.S. of London. Many of us knew in advance that the gallant Major was a 'Map' enthusiast—and that part of his display was masterly, the handling of his subject and the technique of his display being superb. To add an extra flavour he also sent along a most delightful study of the Edwards Ermine Robes issue with retouches and re-entries carefully noted and placed. Truly another evening of instruction and we extend our grateful thanks to Major Harper for his kindness in sending this display for our delectation and education.

Our **February meeting**, under the able chairmanship of Mr. Alex. Haig, was occasion for an evening of delight in perusing a miscellany of Canadian items—stamps and covers—ancient and modern—from the archives of Mr. A. F. L. McGregor (Hon. Treasurer Mac. to you!). With the 'coffee and nuts' we had another portfolio of Canada's Postal History in the shape of an assortment of 'Money Letters' accompanied by a racy and informative commentary by the owner, Sir George Williamson.

ABERDEEN GROUP

For our last meeting of the season the group had displays from Messrs. J. Hannah, A. S. Mackie, E. Reid and Sir George Williamson. Contact member Hannah presented an extensive collection of Cork Cancellations mainly on 'small Queens' comprising crosses, geometrical designs, stars in circles, cogwheels, flowers, leaves and dots—some in colour and many on covers. All sheets ably annotated and attractively mounted made the main 'dish' of the evening. For 'sweet' we had our own Sandy (Admiral) Mackie's amazing study of the booklet stamps from Admirals issues. Sandy's work on these fascinating issues is earning him quite a reputation as an expert in this field. Mr. Reid added a straight offering in the shape of the commemorative issues of King George V and to round off this

banquet Sir George Williamson handed round more sheets from his postal history albums. Sir George is rapidly building an enthralling historical collection of B.N.A. early postal material which is a great privilege to examine.

The Aberdeen Group wishes to express its gratitude and thanks to all members who so kindly sent them studies and collections for display during the past sessions.

Edinburgh Group News

The Edinburgh Group, small but enthusiastic, held its usual quota of five meetings during the past winter.

In October the Rev. D. S. T. Izzett interrupted an official visit to Scotland to show part of his collections of pre-cancels and cancellations, a line of study holding much that was fresh to the Group. In November Mr. J. J. Bonar showed some of his recent acquisitions in the Maple Leaves and Numeral Issues.

At the January meeting the Group saw the first results of Mr. E. A. Smythies' study of the Registration Stamps. Mr. Smythies and his collaborators have unearthed a surprising amount of information about these stamps which they are putting together with a view to publication.

The February meeting saw more of the less popular issues when Mr. Stephenson, the Founder President, supplied a mixture of sheets of the Quebec Centenary issues and the issues of 1930-31 and 1932. The Season closed with a display from Mr. David Simpson, one of the Group Members, of his collection of the first two issues of Canada and of the stamps of the Provinces, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The Group is much indebted to the members who supplied such varied and interesting fare.

J. J. B.

'Peace' Stamp

The first of several multi-coloured postage stamps to be issued this year by the Canadian Post Office appeared on 8th April.

The production method combines two lithographic processes with one intaglio and by these means the clarity of design and subtlety of tone associated with steel engraving is happily merged with the depth and brilliance of colour that only the offset process can give.

The stamp, which is of five cents value, depicts a globe of blue and white superimposed by two scrolls bearing the words PACEM IN TERRIS in a dark gold. This central theme is highlighted with white against a blue background. The word "Canada" appears at the base in a darker shade of blue, while "Postes," "Postage" are in white.

The design was commissioned by the Canadian Post Office and executed by the Canadian Bank Note Company. An earlier announcement gave June as the expected release date and no explanation is yet forthcoming of this somewhat unexpected early issue.

Reminders

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Membership of the Society is open to all interested in the study of the postal history and postage stamps of the Dominion of Canada and the former British North American Provinces. The annual subscription (£1) is payable on 1st October for the ensuing twelve months. (Overseas members are requested to remit subscriptions free of charge to the Society.)

MAPLE LEAVES—BACK NUMBERS

The attention of new members of the Society is particularly drawn to the availability of back numbers of the Society's journal. The stocks of these are being rapidly depleted and reprints are not available. Please state Volume No. and whole number required and send your order to the Editor with remittance (3/6d. per copy, post free.)

LENDING LIBRARY

Please refer to the Library List issued last December and send your requests to: The Librarian, Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill, The Shieling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amersham, Bucks. A comprehensive range of books on all branches of B.N.A. philately and postal history is available to members, free of charge, with the exception of postage charges both ways. Numerous catalogues, check lists and pamphlets are also available.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Articles on all branches of B.N.A. Philately and Postal History are required for this journal. No article will be retained unless it is considered unsuitable, when it will be returned immediately. Contributors are asked to note, however, that in order to cater for the great variety of interests of members and to maintain a satisfactory balance of such interests, publication may have to be delayed. Subject to these considerations articles will always be published in the order in which they are received.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership application forms (on the reverse of the "Small Ads" forms) accompany every issue of this journal. Completed application forms should be sent to the Secretary together with the Membership Fee of £1.

VOLUME 9—BOUND COPIES

Copies of Volume 9 together with the Index issued last December should be sent to:

S. COCKBURN & SON LTD.,
38, Station Road, Ossett, Yorkshire.

(Price 37/6, post free).

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 30th APRIL 1964

New Members

1464. YOUNG, R., 23, Wright Street, North Anston, Sheffield.	C
1465. McFARLANE, Dr. Jean, 432, Medical Arts Bldg., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada	CS,BS,BL,A
1466. HUGGINS, Dr. Dona, 99, Niagara Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.	CS,BL
1467. CORSON, W. B., 18, Willey Street, Rochester, New Hampshire, U.S.A.	C,N,B,CS
1468. TURNER, E., 583, Coxwell Avenue, Toronto 6, Ont., Canada.	
1469. AITKEN, H. D., 294, St. Clair Avenue, East, Toronto 7, Canada.	RPO
1470. DORAN, Flt. Lt. C. R., c/o Officers Mess, R.A.F. Seletar, Singapore	C,PC,BL
1472. SOLOMONS, D. J., 15, Normanton Pk., Chingford, London E.4.	C

Deaths

1409. D. D. Fraser
779. H. H. Gowers

Resignations

1164. D. J. Bowell
1371. F. C. Rodger
1263. W. L. Simpson

Reinstate

779. TOTTEN, Mrs. E. A. 4600, Bruce Avenue, Minneapolis 55424, Minn., U.S.A.

Change of address

125. GILL, Evan R., Flat A, 67, Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5.
871. BOND, C. C., 132, Brock Avenue, North, Montreal West, Quebec, Canada.
1253. CRANE, D., 1367, Cherry Crescent, Kelowna, B.C., Canada.
1310. FRASER, A. G. J., 12, Courtwood Place, Willowdale, Ont., Canada.
607. GREY, Sqn. Ldr. P. R., "Ashleigh," St. George's Road, Weybridge, Surrey.
1442. MCGOWAN, L. C., 63, Walnut Street, Johnston, R.I. 02909, U.S.A.
125. GILL, Evan R., Flat A, 67, Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5.
1380. SALWAY, E. T., 2323, Lakeshore Blvd. W., Apt. 209, Toronto 14, Ont., Canada.
1410. SMITH, M. W., 150, Seaview Place, Lions Bay, West Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
849. TIERNEY, J., 21, Woodsend Road, South, Flixton, Urmston, Manchester.
1046. TRAQUAIR, R. S., 3323, Canberra Place, Calgary, Alta., Canada.
1425. WATERMAN, J. J., 23, St. Swithin Street, Aberdeen.
877. WOOLLEY, R. J., Apt. 206, 1520, Bathurst Street, Toronto 10, Canada.
985. BARTLETT, B. H., 300, Archdale Road, Richmond, Va., U.S.A.
765. MICHAEL, A. L., 129, Abbotsbury Road, Kensington, London, W.14.
185. TITFORD, Miss Rose, Caymans Cottage, Bushley, Tewkesbury, Glos.

Information required of new address (last known address given)

458. CLOUGHER, Mrs. N. M., 26, Craven Street, London W.C.2.
806. HILLSON, N. J. A., 49, Western Way, Darras Hall, Ponteland, Northumberland.
38. REID, E. G., 13, Salisbury Terrace, Aberdeen.
971. WRIGHT, G. B., General Delivery, Elliott Lake, Ont., Canada.

Change of collecting Interests

1052. J. L. Bacon, add A.
1065. J. K. Costain, add C,P,SP,BS.
18. Maj. H. A. T. Aitken, delete CGA to CGC, add C.
607. Sqn. Ldr. P. R. Grey add P,PH.
636. Sir G. A. Williamson, add B,PA,PH.
1226. L. E. Jarvis, add C,N,P,PH,PS,RPOs,A,O,FF,MPO,OHMS.
1055. G. E. Kyffin, delete C add CG,CGC,PH.

Net Change +4.

New Total 755.

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements. Special price 2d. a word for C.P.S.G.B. members only.

WANTED

Wanted to purchase. Queens, Jubilees, Maps, Leafs and Numerals, on or off cover all dated prior to 1900, with British Columbia town cancels. Send your copies to J. A. Pike, Dawn Mining Company, Ford, Washington, U.S.A.

Railroads, Numerals, Registered covers, Duplex, Squared Circles, Stampless, towns to 1905—Buy or Trade. Siverts, Box 425, Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.

Don't send Siverts any Registered covers—I'll do as well or better. Send him that other stuff and send the Registered to me. H. W. Harrison, Box 5780, Pikesville, 8, Maryland, U.S.A.

Wanted. Purchase or trade. 10 cts. small Queens, used copies for study of shades and periods of use. Also would like to correspond with other collectors interested in this stamp. D. A. Crawford, Box 249, Chester, N.S., Canada.

Handstruck postmarks of SASK., "on piece," stamps, receipts, etc. Broken-circle or other types. Buy, sell or exchange.—J. G. Byth, 22, James Avenue, Blackpool, Lancs.

"Street" cancellations. Buy or exchange—any towns. Particular interest, Morris Street, Halifax. Also town and other cancellations on 2 ct. Carmine Numeral.—Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall.

Still waiting for some more interesting items in the Small Queens 1882-97, particularly early dated copies. Also required for purchase, early B.N.A. material. Offers to James E. Woods, 2, Hengrave Road, Honor Oak Park, London, S.E.23.

FIVE CENTS EDWARD. Pairs, strips, blocks. To buy or borrow.—Dr. Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall, Staffs.

Newfoundland: wanted; MINT, 148f, 148, 27, 32, 38, 100, 95a, 145a, 263b, 265b, 266b, 267b, D3a. USED—148f, 148, 101/105, 100a, 100, 95a, 112/116, 145a, 190, 217a, 269, D 1/6. Exchange preferred. Purchase considered.—F. H. Mackenzie, 46, Coudsdon Rise, Coudsdon Surrey.

Wanted to purchase or trade. Canadian Postal stationery, Mint or used, Railway Pictorial Postal Cards, illustrated advertising covers and cards, etc. I will reply by airmail. — Bernard Scott, 6151, Pepperell Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

PERIODICALS

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