

# MAPLE LEAVES

**Journal of  
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

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**Edited by L. F. Gillam**  
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Opinions expressed in the various articles in this journal are those of the writers and are not necessarily endorsed by the Society

**Published Every Second Month by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain**  
Issued Free to Members Additional copies, 3/6 each

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**Vol. 10, No. 9**

**FEBRUARY, 1965**

**Whole No. 93**

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## *Editorial*

### **Members' Interests**

In our last issue we ventured the opinion that a series of articles which could be of help to newcomers to the field of Canadian philately would probably command a great deal of interest among many members. The first of these from the pen of one who is well qualified to write on the subject of the "Maple Leaf" and "Numeral" issues of 1897-98 is published in this edition. Mr. J. P. Macaskie will need no introduction to older members, and to newcomers we would merely say that he has expressed the wish not to be reminded of when these issues first engaged his attention! This, we feel, ought to be enough recommendation for anyone.

### **Future articles**

As we indicated last December, however, it is quite impossible to judge how welcome a series of such articles might be unless members are prepared to express opinions. We have very little to go on at the moment apart from a "hunch" that we might be right. This is scarcely sufficient to merit requisitioning articles from those who are prepared to go to the trouble of writing them. The present article might be followed chronologically by one on the Edwards and then one on the Quebec issue, etc. There is no particular merit about such an approach and if members feel that later issues would be more suitable and are prepared to make definite suggestions there is no reason why their wishes should not be met providing that there is sufficient support for their proposals. At the moment only a few members have written in support of "more articles of interest to general collectors or beginners." We must therefore await reactions to Mr. Macaskie's article before any definite decisions about future policy can be made. Passed to you dear reader. Your next move.

### **First Day Covers**

One of the few compensations of editorial life are letters of encouragement and appreciation from members. These go a long way towards making the editor's lot a happy one. When they are enclosed in an "F.D.C." from Canada, as they very frequently are, we feel doubly blessed. During the whole of last year we were constantly reminded in this way by members in Canada that *Maple Leaves* is appreciated. So many such thoughtful acknowledgments were received that with the best will in the world it was not always possible to reply individually to everyone. Perhaps Canadian members will accept this inadequate expression of thanks and very real appreciation.

### **The Kent & Sussex Group**

A timely reminder has been received from Mr. L. D. Carn that not all the Society's groups hibernate during the winter. Unfortunately this arrived too late for inclusion in the December issue and here it can only be stated that Mr. J. C. Cartwright's home in Tunbridge Wells was apparently invaded on the 21st November last by a large number of marauding "CAPSTERS." They were placated somewhat by the sight of a Canadian Flag flying bravely from the house-top and persuaded to depart peacefully after being regaled with first issues of British Columbia, pence issues, "Large Queens" and (we quote) "Mrs. Cartwright's delicious tea." A special event is planned for the Group's 50th meeting, details of which will be published later.

### **Convention 1965**

Mr. McGuigan advises us that bookings at the Allan Water Hotel are rapidly being taken up. There is no doubt that more members than usual will be taking advantage of the opportunity which this year's Convention offers of combining two rare pleasures: "fine philatelic fare" with the sight of the "breath-taking beauty of hills and glens, lochs and rivers, ancient castles and hallowed abbeys, faery islands and lone sheilings." We are not quite sure what the latter are, but "Stevie" assures us that they are not the "wee bawbees" that his countrymen hoard so assiduously. The cuisine, needless to say, is excellent, or so we were assured when we enquired what the grub was like. It is not too soon to let Mr. McGuigan know your intentions. It may be too late by the time the next issue appears. See page 235.

### **The April issue**

Last year quite a number of members did not receive the April issue of *Maple Leaves* because their subscriptions were outstanding. The A.G.M. at Worthing confirmed that a similar procedure would be adopted this year. If you are one of the few members who have overlooked payment of your subscription for 1965 please send it immediately to the Treasurer: Mr. A. F. L. McGregor, at 151, High Street, Elgin, Morayshire. Please do not delay. Envelopes for the dispatch of *Maple Leaves* are prepared well in advance of the month of issue and delay in payment can only mean disappointment to the forgetful and added expense to the Society in the form of extra postage and the cost of printing "reminders." Please help the Society's officers to serve your interests and those of the Society by keeping administrative costs as low as possible.

# CANADA REGISTERED LETTER STAMPS

## THE 5c. PLATE II OF 1886

By E. A. SMYTHIES, F.C.P.S.

At the start of this article it seems advisable to emphasize that it will be of little interest—indeed scarcely intelligible to those readers of *Maple Leaves* who have not already read and studied the recently published Handbook of our Society on Registered Letter Stamps (R.L.S.). The subject of this article is just one R.L.S. plate, i.e. the astonishing 5 c. Plate II of 1886, and records certain unique features and recent new discoveries which were briefly mentioned (or not mentioned at all) in the Handbook.

In this Plate, certain features have been definitely established, others have not. These will be considered separately.

1. **Established features.** (1) **Year of manufacture.** In the Society's Library there is a set of photostats (kindly presented by Mr. Boggs) of the audited items of expenditure of the Canadian P.O., and in the year 1886 we find three items—(a) \$75.00 for a new Registered 2 c. Plate II, (b) \$75.00 for a new Registered 5 c. Plate II, (c) \$37.50 for re-entering the old Registered 2 c. Plate I. So this definitely fixes the year of making the 5 c. Plate II as 1886. (The third 5 c. Plate, with Ottawa imprint, was made in 1888 when the printing of stamps was transferred to Ottawa, and presumably in anticipation of the cancellation of the 2 c. registration rate early in 1889, with a resulting increase in demand for the 5 c. value).

2. **Date of Use.** The earliest dated copy, so far recorded, of a 5 c. stamp from this plate is October 1892, and the majority of dated copies are early 1893, just before the R.L.S. were finally abandoned. This surprising apparent gap of nearly seven years between the plate being made and the stamps printed from it being used, is discussed later.

3. **Shade.** Registered Stamps of 5 c. value printed from other plates are found in a variety of shades, chiefly deep green, yellow green, blue green, but 99% of the 5 c. stamps printed from Plate II are found in a distinctive pale or dull green shade unlike the other shades mentioned above, and, with a little experience, easy to recognise. It compares closely with a dull sea-green shade of the S.Q. 2 c. of the Ottawa printings, which suggests that the bulk of these 5 c. Plate II stamps were printed about that time.

4. **Spacing and Perforation.** As recorded in the R.L.S. Handbook, the stamp designs on Plate II are peculiarly spaced, the vertical gutters between stamp designs being 5 mm broad, the horizontal gutters only 2 mm broad. This feature, combined with the peculiar shape of these stamps, created an awkward problem for perforating the sheets. The two types of spacing are illustrated overleaf.



In *Maple Leaves*, August 1958, Whitworth, the expert on early Canadian perforations, pointed out that for that small stamp, the S.Q.  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. of 1882, whose width was 18 mm, it was necessary for the rotary perforating wheels, which could not be placed closer than 20 mm, to be set far apart so as to perforate **every other** gutter and hence two operations were necessary to perforate a sheet one way, and “any misalignment of the paper on the second run through would cause the variation in stamp size so frequently found on this stamp.”



All this applies equally to the perforating of Registered 5 c. Plate II sheets and stamps. The vertical spacing was **18 mm or less**, and as the same perforating machines were used indiscriminately for the S.Q. and R.L.S. by the B.A.B.N. Co., a second run for the sheets **of this plate alone** was apparently inevitable. Measurements of vertical strips of the ten stamps (in the writer's collection) of the 2 c. Plates I and II and 5 c. Plate I all showed 200 mm, i.e. 20 mm per stamp (vertically), so that second runs for these plates were unnecessary. Similar measurement of a block of 5 c. Plate II with five vertical stamps, showed 89 mm, or just under 18 mm per stamp. Hence the emphasis on "**this plate alone.**"

In consequence of misalignment of the paper, variations in stamp size of these 5 c. Plate II stamps are frequent and sometimes fantastic! The accompanying two illustrations below (taken from the Handbook) show one of these 5 c. stamps measuring 15 mm vertically, the other measuring 22 mm!



Occasionally the horizontal lines of perforations are so erratic that they cut into the design of the adjoining stamp! The broader illustration above is an example of this, with traces on top of the outer arches of the stamp above. Another example is shown below, also showing the outer arches of the stamp above, and a **straight edge**. So, if this stamp was not "imperf between," the line of perforations must have been higher up still!



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Quite a number (more than a dozen) of these 5 c. straight edge stamps have been recorded, and **from this plate alone**—not from other plates or other values—which makes one wonder if there is some connection between the “straight edge” and the “second run” of these Plate II stamps? For example, during the second run a line of perforations might have been missed. (Unfortunately no pair showing “imperf between” seem to have survived, which would have provided conclusive proof).

5. **Guide Lines.** Guide lines are engraved on a plate to help exact alignment of the stamps both horizontally and vertically. (If accurate alignment is not achieved, accurate perforating becomes impossible). When the plate is ready these guide lines are usually burnished off. Amongst the Registered plates, guide lines on the printed stamps are practically non-existent except on the 5 c. Plate II, where they are comparatively common. A good example (from the Handbook) with a vertical and horizontal guide line intersecting, is illustrated below.

A possible explanation of this unusual feature is discussed later.



6. **Shifts and fresh entries.** These are blemishes on the plate accidentally or carelessly created when impressions of the die are being made on the plate. Normally these are also burnished off before the plate is used for printing, but in stamps printed from 5 c. Plate II a considerable number have been found, and 8 of these are illustrated on P. 223. A possible explanation of these surviving blemishes is discussed later. These cannot, unfortunately, be accurately located on the plate since no complete sheet or pane is known, and it has not yet been found possible to reconstruct a complete pane with overlapping blocks.

So far, we have been considering established features. We can now go on to consider **II other features.**

7. **Layout of Plate II,** and numbers of panes and stamps on this plate. As mentioned above, no complete pane or sheet is known, and there is no definite evidence to determine what the layout of this Plate was.

8. **Imprints and marginal inscriptions.** After careful examination of 90+ stamps in mint blocks and 200+ used singles of this 5 c. Plate II, no trace of imprints or marginal inscriptions has been found! There is, in fact, some evidence to suggest that there were none! As recorded in the Handbook, two overlapping blocks of four, and a single **with blank selvage above**, fix four positions of the

top row without any imprint. If the plate had five stamps in the horizontal rows (as in all other Registered plates) this would indicate no imprint on top (where, again, it is found on all other plates). Until some evidence is found to the contrary, we may provisionally assume that this Plate II had no imprints or marginal inscriptions when the bulk of the printing was made from it.



For ready reference, I recapitulate the features, recorded in the Handbook, that enable us to recognise those 5 c. Plate II stamps. They are—(i) unusual shade, (ii) unusual spacing, (iii) the position dot in the NE limb of N of CANADA (illustrated above), (iv) the presence of guide lines, shifts and fresh entries (as illustrated earlier). Taken in combination, these usually suffice to recognise even single used stamps, in mint pairs or blocks they are of course, unmistakable.

**III. Possible explanation of these unusual features.** We have examined the evidence (items 1 to 3) which suggest that although the plate was made in 1886, it was not brought into use until years later.

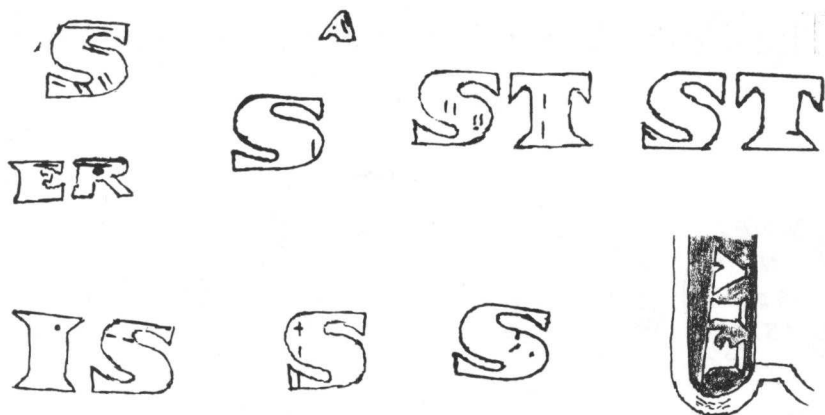
Item 4 was presumably a mistake, making this plate unpopular, troublesome to perforate accurately and necessitating a “second run.” It is really rather remarkable that in 1888 instead of bringing this Plate II from storage and using it, they went to the trouble and expense of making a new Plate III and re-entering the old Plate I. Was this a measure of their dislike of this Plate II? Or had they forgotten its existence?

Items 5 and 6, and 8 (if confirmed) suggest that it was never properly finished off, or these features would have been put right before use.

**A plausible theory** to explain these features is as follows:—(i) the 5 c. Plate II was roughly made (but not finished off) in 1886 at the same time as the 2 c. Plate II and re-entering of 2 c. Plate I. However, the old 5 c. Plate I was easily able to meet the limited demand for 5 c. Registered stamps at that time, i.e. about 3,500 sheets (of 100 stamps) per annum. Hence this troublesome Plate II was not required, and was put into cold storage, still not properly finished off.

(ii) During 1887 and 1888 the demand for 5 c. Registered stamps remained small—3,500 to 4,000 sheets p.a.—but in 1889, on the abolition of the 2 c. registration rate, demand began to rise, i.e. 5,000 sheets were issued to post offices in 1889, 15,000 sheets in 1890, and shot up to 23,000 sheets p.a. in 1892 and 1893. This rapid increase in demand for the 5 c. value coincides with the appearance of used dated stamps from this Plate II, which was apparently brought out of storage and used for printing still in its unfinished state, at a very late date.

This theory adequately explains (i) the wide gap of nearly seven years between making and using the plate; (ii) the presence of guide lines, shifts and fresh entries, and (possible) absence of imprints and marginal inscription; (iii) the characteristic shade; (iv) the frequent misalignment.



Other explanations can be formulated, but the above seems the most probable and covers the vagaries of this extraordinary plate, which were first recorded in the R.L.S. Handbook. It is always possible of course, that fresh evidence may prove the theory incorrect, and we must await further developments before finally accepting it.

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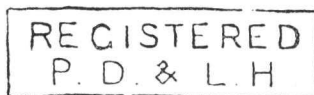
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# The Port Dover & Lake Huron Railway

By Lionel F. Gillam

Part xxxv



This railway was incorporated in 1871 to build from Port Dover to Stratford. The company was also empowered to acquire the roadbed of the Woodstock & Lake Erie Railway, an earlier enterprise which had been incorporated in 1847 to build between Port Dover and Woodstock, and which during the intervening years had undertaken some work before closing down in 1854 because of lack of funds.

The work on the unfinished roadbed was renewed in 1873 and the line was eventually completed between Port Dover and Stratford (via Woodstock) in December, 1875. It was opened for traffic on 1st January of the following year.

In 1881 the railway amalgamated with the Stratford & Huron Railway and the Georgian Bay & Wellington Railway to form the Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay & Wellington Railway (*q.v.* Vol. 7 No. 7).

Postmark evidence suggests that R.P.Os operated on this line from the time of its completion, postmarks reading P.Dover & L. Huron R.R. (or abbreviations thereof) being known.

They appear, however, to have been replaced in 1881 by those incorporating the initials of the Georgian Bay & Lake Erie Railway, and are therefore extremely scarce.

After the latter railway was absorbed into the Grand Trunk Railway in 1893 the line between Port Dover and Stratford was served by the Port Dover & Stratford R.P.O.



# NEW POSTAGE STAMP ISSUES, 1964

## The Charlottetown Conference, 1864

This stamp is printed in black by the steel engraving intaglio process. It portrays the new Fathers of Confederation Memorial which was built to mark the centenary of the history-making event in Charlottetown.

The stamp was designed and engraved by the Canadian Bank Note Company on suggestions submitted by Phillip Weiss of Ottawa. It was issued on 29th July.

## The Quebec Conference, 1864

The design of this stamp consists of a maple leaf and a hand holding a pen. It symbolises the reaching of agreement among the various provinces, which eventually led to nationhood. The stamp is printed in brown and red by the steel intaglio process and is the work of Phillip Weiss of Ottawa. It was issued on 9th September.



## The Royal Visit, 1964

A further notable event marking the Centenary of the Charlottetown and Quebec Conferences was the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth to both cities in October.

As a tribute to this occasion the Post Office Department issued a Royal Visit commemorative stamp.

The design portrays Her Majesty in a seated position wearing a simple white gown and diamond tiara. A model of the stamp was submitted to the Queen, as is customary, before it was produced.

The portrait is from a photograph by Anthony Buckley of London. The words 'Postes—Canada—Postage' and the denomination are the only wording on the stamp. It is printed in purple ink by the steel engraving intaglio process and was designed and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company.

# FOR FRUSTRATED STAMP COLLECTORS

## or

### Where Do We Go From Here?

#### PART I

#### A STUDY OF CANADIAN STAMPS

By G. DREW-SMITH

*As an Admiral enthusiast for some years now I have frequently been asked how to set about making a systematic study of this particular issue. I have usually tried to induce members to study the Die and Plate progression from the Die to Transfer Rolls and Plates.*

*It was a great privilege when our editor gave me a preview of the following article by Mr. Drew-Smith. This gives a detailed insight into the processes used to produce the stamps.*

*Not only Admiral collectors should gain immeasurably by a thorough study of the article but its application will be of great help to collectors of other issues. I certainly look forward to Mr. Drew-Smith's follow up article.*

A. E. Stephenson

The writer, having lost interest in a run of the mill collection of Canadian stamps, became interested in the Admiral issue of 1911-25, and noting the many plates used for some of the values and the apparent lack of identification that seems to exist even after 40 or more years, thought it might be interesting to ask the leading question **WHY?** and then try to find out if there really is **NO** indistinguishable difference in the various plates.

Considering the problem brought many questions to the fore and the first series of articles is intended to list the things we know and to try to arrive at a means of knowing **WHERE** differences in a stamp from one plate to another really come from and **HOW** and **WHY** they arose.

Let us first consider The **DIE**.

It consists of a block of good grade steel, usually about 6-8 times the height and width of the stamp to be produced, and about  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 inch in thickness. The manufacturing process of steel (hot rolling) produces a skin on the two sides of the plate and cutting from a larger piece of plate produces irregularities on the 4 sides. The six surfaces are therefore machined or ground to produce a reasonable working surface especially on the face and back.

Now the engraver takes over and having coated the face of the block to reduce light reflection and improve working conditions (prussian blue, a pigment used in paint, was most used during the period of this issue), he carefully scribes on at least basic construction lines to assist him in maintaining the required sizes and proportional aspects of his project. **NOTE** the scribe is a sharp hardened steel tool that cuts through the coating and in most cases ever so slightly into the soft steel face of the die as well. A skilled craftsman will barely scratch the steel, but as a rule he will scratch it a little.

Now with his guide lines in place he will proceed to cut in the design by hand. The tool he uses can be of different shapes for different cuts and purposes but the one most commonly used is of high grade steel, square ground on the 4 sides and then cut off diagonally across the corners at about 45–60 degree angle producing a sharp 3 cornered point. In use this point will produce a V shaped cut in the steel and depending on the angle referred to above will usually be a little deeper than it is wide and the width of course depends on whether a fine or wide line is required at that point of the design. As mentioned above, this is a hand operation and the starting, stopping and width of each line is the responsibility of the engraver. That is why he needs his scribed guide lines to help him.

As he nears completion he will ink his die press paper on it (a Proof) to check his work.

When a proof has been approved, the die block is carefully hardened.

In hardening some warping and shrinking of the block should be expected and that is why a block 6–8 times larger than the stamp area is used, on the assumption and hope that the middle area will not be effected too much. After hardening, a small amount of hand polishing is required as well as a thorough cleaning to remove any scale or coating the hardening may have produced.

Let us now examine what we now have;

1. We have the design cut into the Die in V shaped grooves or lines of varying lengths, depths and widths.
2. We may also have the remainders of the scribed lines from the basic construction layout of the design, though many were probably removed with the cutting of the final design or the polishing after hardening.

**NOTE.** It is the remainder of these scribed lines that **sometimes** (explained later) appear as fine vertical lines at the ends of the horizontal lines of shading in the upper right spandrel and sometimes the left as well of the Admirals.

3. The Die except for wear is relatively indestructible and we should and can expect that plates produced from the Die will only have those irregularities that the engraver put into it, as far as the Die is concerned. **NOTE.** One thing that should be noted is that sometimes a particular part or area of a design seems to be consistently in trouble on different plates even though it is known that different transfer rolls have been used. There is no known reason for this but I believe that the trouble may be that the particular lines of this area were cut into the Die with the graving tool not held squarely thus producing a V groove in which one wall of the V is too straight, this in turn would produce weak knife edges that are easily broken on the transfer roll. This would account for almost identical breaks appearing in plates some distance apart, each also showing other different characteristics which precludes any possibility of the same transfer roll being used. The Die can however be softened and re-cut or re-worked if a change of design is found to be necessary.

## THE TRANSFER ROLL

The next operation is to lay this Die block on the bed of a transfer press.

A soft steel block or roller is placed edgewise over the design. Considerable pressure is applied and the Die block moved back and forth under the roller. As the roller bears on the plate only at one point on the circle and at a line across the face, the pressure at this line of contact is high and the soft steel of the roller is forced into the grooves of the design that were cut into the Die, as are the remainder of any basic layout lines if any, any hardening defects (rare Hairlines, etc.) or other defects that may exist.

The impression on the Transfer Roll, unlike the Die block, is in reverse, so that where a groove appeared in the die an inverted V knife edge appears on the roller.

It is now carefully checked and then hardened.

Also unlike the Die, the Transfer Roll is very susceptible to damage, in its soft state, in hardening and even when hard. The tiny knife edges can be nicked or broken off with the least bump and in hardening also they are susceptible to hardening cracks that would not appear in the block of steel but can and do when the extra pressure on the V grooves upsets the steel's structure.

These lead to future failures in the use of the Roll, even when not immediately apparent. Unlike the Die, the Transfer Roll cannot be softened and reworked.

To recapitulate once more:

1. We can have or start with an exact duplicate in reverse of the engraver's hardened Die.
2. Damage can easily occur in all three stages of these transfer rolls, when **SOFT**, in **HARDENING** and when **HARD**.
3. This damage can be apparent at once or at any later time.

**SUMMARY.** From the above we see that the many plate variations are in reality **TRANSFER ROLL** variations, starting with and/or caused by the transfer roll. (*To be continued*)

## FROM THE PRESIDENT

In this, my first message, foremost must be expressed my appreciation of the honour bestowed upon me by my election as your President; I shall do my best to keep the high standard set by previous holders of this office, and feel sure that I shall be able to rely on your support during the coming year.

Plans are well ahead for 1965 and the Allan Water Hotel, Bridge of Allan, has been reserved for the Annual Convention which will be held from 20th October to 23rd October, and I hope that as many as possible will be able to attend. Mr. Stephenson and the Scottish Committee are arranging a very interesting programme of which you will receive details in due course; I look forward to seeing all our old friends and some new faces on this occasion. We are moving back to England during the summer and expect to live in north-west Buckinghamshire, and hope to be able to attend more philatelic functions in future. Wishing you all a very happy New Year.

Gloria Barratt

# PERMIT STAMPS

## PART II

By R. B. HETHERINGTON

(Continued from Whole No. 91,  
October 1964)

In more recent years there has been a very considerable increase in the use of "Permit Stamps" and many different Types are now in common use.

Among the more recent uses of "Permit Stamps" is that of "Business Reply Envelopes and Cards." These can be distinguished by the marking with "CHEVRONS" (see illustrations of some of the main Types) from the normal "Permit Stamps." These reply Envelopes or Cards are sent out by Business Houses with their advertising matter to enable their customers to reply without cost to themselves, the postage being paid on a C.O.D. basis on the envelopes and cards returned.

In this article which refers, in particular to the C.O.D. Types, I publish a Check List of the "Business Reply Envelopes and Cards" in some 24 different Types with numerous variations of ELECTROS and CHEVRONS.

The Check List has been prepared from notes received from Mr. Dirk van Oudenol of Calgary, Alberta, with additions by Mrs. Pratt, of Penticton, B.C., and myself. No doubt this "Check List" is far from complete, and I hope that this preliminary listing will encourage others to send in further information.

In the following list, "R" indicates that a particular value has been reported on an item with that number of CHEVRONS and that size of ELECTRO. This may be an Envelope or a Card. The largest size ELECTRO (measured in mms) is listed first then through the various sizes to the smallest diameter. In the same way the greatest number of CHEVRONS is listed first, then down to the smallest number. The term "STANDARD TYPE" means that the particular combination of ELECTRO and CHEVRONS is by far the most common for that Type. "NORMAL TYPE" means the type and size of CHEVRON most common to that ELECTRO size. "FLAT BOTTOM END" means the bottom CHEVRON is literally just that, but is full width. " $\frac{1}{2}$  CHEVRON" means that the bottom CHEVRON is only about half the width of the other CHEVRONS.

NO information can, at the moment, be obtained regarding the various dates of issue of the different types, or of their different degrees of rarity, although the "STANDARD TYPES" can be considered the most common in their relative fields.

### "PERMIT STAMPS"

#### A Check List of the Business Reply Cards and Envelopes

C = Card, E = Envelope, R = Reported

		Value—Cents						
		3	4	5	6	7	8	5 on 4
<b>TYPE 1</b>								
CANADA POST (3 circles)								
33mm, <i>electro</i>								
A.	7 chevrons, flat bottom end	—	—	—	E	—	—	—
31mm, <i>electro</i>								
B.	8 chevrons, standard type	R	C	C	E	R	—	—
Ba.	7 chevrons, flat bottom end	—	—	—	E	—	—	—
Bb.	6 chevrons	R	—	—	E	—	—	—
30mm, <i>electro</i>								
C.	8 chevrons	—	E	—	—	—	—	—
Ca.	6 chevrons	—	E	—	—	—	—	—
27mm, <i>electro</i>								
D.	? chevrons	—	R	—	—	—	—	—
25mm, <i>electro</i>								
E.	8 chevrons	—	E	—	—	—	—	—
20mm, <i>electro</i>								
F.	8 chevrons	—	E	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TYPE 2</b>								
POSTES CANADA POST (4 circles)								
32mm, <i>electro</i>								
A.	8 chevrons	—	—	—	E	—	—	—
31mm, <i>electro</i>								
B.	8 chevrons, standard type	—	CE	C	CE	—	—	—
Ba.	7 chevrons	—	CE	C	C	—	—	—
Bb.	6 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—	—
30mm, <i>electro</i>								
C.	8 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—	—
<b>TYPE 3</b>								
POSTES CANADA POST (2 circles)								
33mm, <i>electro</i>								
A.	7 chevrons, variety with 1 dot between each word at top, letters wider than normal	—	—	—	E	—	—	—
31mm, <i>electro</i>								
B.	18 chevrons, very wide and closely spaced	—	—	—	C	—	—	—
Ba.	15 chevrons, normal type	—	—	—	—	—	R	—
Bb.	14 chevrons, very wide and closely spaced	—	—	—	C	—	—	—
Bc.	13 chevrons, normal type	—	—	—	C	—	—	—
Bd.	12 chevrons	—	—	—	C	—	C	—
Be.	11 chevrons	—	—	—	E	—	C	—
Bf.	9 chevrons, standard type	R	C	CE	E	—	E	E
Bg.	9 chevrons, standard type with flat bottom end	—	—	R	—	—	—	—



Bh.	8½ chevrons	—	—	C	C	—	—	—
Bi.	8 chevrons	R	C	C	E	—	—	—
Bj.	7½ chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—	—
Bk.	7 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—	—
Bl.	6 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—	—
Bm.	5 chevrons	—	—	—	CE	—	—	—
	30mm, <i>electro</i>							
C.	11 chevrons	—	—	—	C	—	C	—
Ca.	9 chevrons	—	—	CE	E	—	—	—
Cb.	8 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—	—
Cc.	7 chevrons	—	—	—	E	—	—	—
	29mm, <i>electro</i>							
D.	12 chevrons	—	—	—	R	—	—	—
Da.	7 chevrons	—	—	—	R	—	—	—
	28mm, <i>electro</i>							
E.	9 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—	—
	27mm, <i>electro</i>							
F.	9 chevrons	—	—	E	C	—	—	—
Fa.	8 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—	—
Fb.	7 chevrons	—	—	—	R	—	—	—
	26mm, <i>electro</i>							
G.	16 chevrons	—	—	—	C	—	—	—
Ga.	9 chevrons	—	—	C	C	—	—	—
Gb.	8 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—	—
Gc.	7 chevrons	—	—	—	C	—	—	—
	25mm, <i>electro</i>							
H.	11 chevrons	—	—	C	E	—	—	—
Ha.	10 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—	—
Hb.	9 chevrons	—	—	C	CE	—	—	—
Hc.	8 chevrons	—	—	C	E	—	—	—
Hd.	7 chevrons	—	—	R	—	—	—	—
He.	5 chevrons	—	—	—	C	—	—	—
	24mm, <i>electro</i>							
I.	12 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—	—
Ia.	10 chevrons	—	—	C	CE	—	—	—
Ib.	9 chevrons	—	—	—	C	—	—	—
	22mm, <i>electro</i>							
J.	9 chevrons	—	—	—	—	—	C	—
Ja.	8 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—	—
	21mm, <i>electro</i>							
K.	7 chevrons	—	—	—	C	—	—	—
	18mm, <i>electro</i>							
L.	? chevrons	—	—	R	—	—	—	—

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**TYPE 2**31mm, *electro*

B. 8 chevrons, standard type.

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12. 1868 ½ct. S.G.53. A superb used pair with very rare <b>Stitch Watermark</b> variety, of which only very few copies are known on this stamp .....	£120
13. S.G.72a. 15ct. P.11½. <b>Script: Watermark</b> . Very fine used example .....	£125
14. 1870-3. 3ct. Deep Rose Red. Variety Shoemaker No. 4. Thick soft paper. A very fine used example, of a stamp which only too rarely gets a Royal Philatelic Certificate of genuineness .....	£100
15. S.G.170a. The Port Hood Provisional correctly tied on small piece dated Jan. 5th, 1899. 2ct. on two-thirds 3ct. Very fine and rare .....	£400

(All the items detailed above are superb condition, philatelic gems  
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## STANLEY COHEN

51, WESTFIELD ROAD,  
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## *Letters to the Editor . . .*

Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill writes:

### **Slogan Cancellations**

My friend Wm. Davey of Vancouver Island wrote in the October *Maple Leaves* of the "stop-go-stop" habits of slogan cancellation collecting and, as other members may have similar thoughts, it seems only fair to certain hard working "boffins" of our Society that the facts should be given.

Some years ago a slogan study group was formed and led by A. Leonard Harris. He begged and bought slogans by the tens of thousands; mortgaged birthday presents for years ahead to provide albums for them; and nearly worked himself to a standstill in sorting the slogans and typing check lists which were passed round the Group for confirmation and additions before going into print in *Maple Leaves*. These lists appeared over a long period, as was inevitable if anything worthwhile was to be achieved, but the then Editor received numerous complaints from those not interested in the subject about waste of space in our magazine.

We had in mind the ultimate publication of a handbook comprising a check list, notes of varieties and other relevant matters. At a recent count it was found that the total of slogans to be recorded to the end of 1962 was some 16,000. On this figure and allowing for other data it is estimated that a book of at least 400 pages would be required. It must therefore be readily apparent that such a project would be quite uneconomic in view of the limited market available.

For the present the Group is not publishing further lists but records are being maintained so that the work put in by Len Harris and others will not have been wasted. This work behind the scenes will continue and maybe you, as Editor, will occasionally grant us space to keep this sideline of philately in the minds of our members.

Mr. J. E. Chambers writes:

### **3 cents S.Q.**

I am wondering if any members can give me any information regarding a 3 cent S.Q. in my possession?

At the top right hand side beneath the E of POSTAGE there is a white oblong and the frame further down appears to be damaged and roughened.

It is also noted that the G in POSTAGE shows a spur extending and joining on to the E.

I should appreciate any information or comments which other members may be able to make.

### **CONVENTION 1965 (20th to 23rd October)**

Members are asked to note that the address of Mr. E. McGuigan, to whom all enquiries should be sent regarding hotel accommodation at Convention in October, was incorrectly stated in our last issue.

This should read: 26, Morley Crescent, Borestone, St. Ninians, Stirling. We apologise for any inconvenience that may have been caused by this error.

# 1965 and all that

Our worthy President informed us at Worthing that next year's Convention would be held at Bridge of Allan in Scotland. Jack Canuck decided to investigate the area and found that all the nice things Mrs. Barratt had said about the place were all so true. Here we found a delightful hotel with all the amenities we require for our Conventions, very comfortable accommodation, good eating and a wonderful setting on the edge of the Trossachs and some of Scotland's finest scenery.

To our Overseas members here is their chance to see and enjoy Scotland at its best. It had been suggested that late October was not early enough but we find the Scots are very proud of what they call the "wee summer" when some of the best weather in the North is on tap.

It is interesting to note that the Working Committee had managed to get a block booking for rooms at the hotel and that more than half of this booking has already been taken up by members. So for others it will be grand but you'll have to be quick.

## HOLMES HANDBOOK, 1944

Our member, Irving Miterman, of 190, Windmill Road, Willow Grove, Pa., U.S.A. has advised that he has a supply of reprint copies of the above handbook handsomely bound and in new condition for sale at \$3.15 post free each. Will anyone interested please contact Mr. Miterman direct.

## BACK NUMBERS OF "MAPLE LEAVES"

These will in future be obtainable from the Librarian (address on page 241). Post free prices are 3s. 6d. each except for the combined reprint copy of Nos. 1 to 4 which is 5s. od. We are out of stock of some numbers but do not let this deter you from sending your requirements for Mr. Greenhill keeps a list of unfulfilled requests as he is occasionally offered back copies to be sold for Society funds.

The Librarian also has for sale one copy each of:

Popular Stamps (2/- each)	Vol. 5 Nos. 8, 11, 12. 6 4, 5. 2, 3, 4.
B.N.A. Topics (3s. 6d.)	Vol. 8 No. 6. 9 Complete unbound at 30s. 10 Nos. 1, 3, 4. 14 9. 17 10. 18 1, 8, 10. 19 1, 2, 3, 5, 6. 20 2.
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### **STANLEY GIBBONS CATALOGUE CENTENARY EXHIBITION**

**Royal Festival Hall, London**

**17th to 20th FEBRUARY, 1965**

Three of the most important and prominent stamp exhibits are being contributed by very well know Canadian philatelists—Gerald Wellburn and Vincent Greene of Canada, and Major Felton Ellis of this country.

The material includes:

Three Twelvepence Blacks—one used on cover.

United States stamps used in Canada—two of the finest examples known, as illustrated in Boggs handbook.

Combination cover with 3d. Beaver and 3c. U.S. stamps, also shown in Boggs. Beavers—many exciting items including a block of four, one of the two known in thin wove paper (mint), and a block of six, medium wove paper with stitch watermark, ex.—the Latrhop Pack Collection. There is also one of the three known covers with a 6d. on thick soft wove paper, bisected and used for the 3d. rate.

A thrilling cover, bearing a 10d. blue, addressed to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle.

A visit to the Exhibition will be well worthwhile for all those interested in Canadian stamps. It is being opened by the P.M.G., Anthony Wedgwood Benn, M.P., on the morning of 17th February, and remains open each day, from 10 a.m. until 9 p.m. on the 20th. The first Gibbons Catalogue of 1865, specially loaned by the British Museum, will be on display, also many of the world's most famous stamp rarities.

There are many traces of retouching to be found in the frame lines, which became worn very quickly. There are few varieties on the other values in this series, except of course, the imperforates, which are very rare. Other items of interest, in the series are the different types of frame lines used. There are five

# MAPLE LEAVES & NUMERAL ISSUES

1897-98

1897 and 1898

By J. P. MACASKIE, F.C.P.S.

In 1897 the American Bank Note Co. obtained the contract for printing Canadian stamps in succession to the British American Bank Note Co. Their first production was, of course, the 1897 Jubilee issue but, after this set had been exhausted, it was necessary to produce an entirely new definitive series. The result was what we know as the "Maple Leaf" issue.

It consists of values from  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent to 10 cents, each printed from a single plate, with the exception of the 1 cent and 2 cents values, each of which had four plates, and the 3 cents value which was printed from six plates. Of this series the 6 cents and the 10 cents values are the scarcest, since only 500,000 of each were issued.

The  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent value is the most prolific in varieties, both re-entries and retouches being found. It was issued on 9th November, 1897, and was the first of the series to appear. One of the best known re-entries is on stamp 41, and shows a vertical line inside the frame at the top right. Another re-entry shows signs of doubling in the words POSTAGE and HALF CENT, in addition to doubled frame lines at each side of the design. Traces of re-entry may often be seen in the horizontal shading at the corners and in the doubling of the veins of the maple leaves.

There are many minor re-entries. The frame lines were apparently re-cut in many cases and traces of these are often found. The 1 cent value has a re-entry showing as a doubling of the shading lines at the lower right and the lower maple leaf veins.

On the 3 cents value a white dash may sometimes be found to the left of the "T" of THREE, this probably being caused by a faulty spot on the plate.

The 6 cents value is noted for an outstanding retouch. Apparently the engraver's tool slipped and made an irregular line below the middle of the bottom frame line. This is found on stamp 91 of the plate, and it is thought that a maximum of 2,500 of this variety would be printed.

In 1898 objections were raised by the French population that the values were expressed only in words. This resulted in the production of the amended design, which substituted numerals for the two lower maple leaves. The design also differed in several other small details. A master die was used for all values, further dies being used to add the leaves, numerals and frame, and the lower half of the central frame (i.e. the portion containing the value in words). A clue to the use of a master die for part of the design is the existence of a small spot of colour on all values in the white space below the "T" of "POSTAGE".

In this series the 2 cents and 3 cents values are the most prolific in varieties. On the 2 cents value (both the purple and the carmine issues) the majority of the re-entries are at the bottom of the design, particularly in the value tablets and frame lines, although a few may be found in the maple leaves and upper horizontal shading.

## POST OFFICES OF SASKATCHEWAN

By Dr. J. G. BYTH

1. Aaskana\*
2. Abbey
3. Aberdeen

- 63 Armoria\*
- 64 Arran
- 65 Artland

- 38 Bear Stream\*
- 39 Beatty
- 40 Beaubier

Stamps to  
Plate 6

**AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 30th DECEMBER, 1964**

**New Members**

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1485. SHERATON, R. F. W., 44, Gwydyr Mansions, Hove, Sussex.             | N     |
| 1486. HICKS, Maj. E. R. R., Clitsome Farm, Roadwater, Watchet, Somerset. | C     |
| 1487. BRYCE, J. H., 3, Swanston Place, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh 10.       | C,N,B |
| 1488. BIRCH, G. L., 47, Stonepound Road, Hassocks, Sussex.               | C     |
| 1489. BENNINGEN, J., 157, Wildwood Drive, Calgary, Alta, Canada.         | SC,PC |

**Reinstate**

839. FRANK, Dr. J., 101, Conrad Street, Florida North, Transvaal, S. Africa.  
881. FRASCH, Z., 9, Normandy Blvd., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

**Deaths**

38. E. G. Reid

**Resignations**

1000. W. Erbach  
1186. Dr. R. Falken, Sr.

**Change of Address**

982. CARSTAIRS, Dr. M. W., 1, Cedar Avenue, Hazlemere, High Wycombe, Bucks. C.P.,  
M.P.O., S.C.  
135. De VOLPI, C.P. Suite 1710, The Regency, 3555 Cote des Neiges Road, Montreal 25, P.Q.,  
Canada.  
582. GARDNER, Daniel, "Trearne," 28, Queen Street, Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire.  
1268. KAMCKE, T., 1080, Quarry Road, Ottawa 7, Ont., Canada.  
1437. MOFFAT, Dr. W. G., Hickory Hollow, Ballston Leke, New York 12019, U.S.A.  
994. McKANNA, A. G., 248, Markland Drive, Etobicoke, Ont., Canada.  
1119. REEVES-BROWN, G., M.B.E., Crofton Lodge, 7, Culverden Park Road, Tunbridge Wells,  
Kent.  
1454. ROSS, W. D., Mayfair, Flat 17, Westcliffe Road, Bournemouth.  
1122. SCHIEWICK SMITH, E. F., Box 126, Hudson Heights, P.Q., Canada.  
849. TIERNEY, J., 45, Woodsend Road, South, Flixton, Urmston, Manchester.

**Amendments to Year Book supplement**

**Delete**

1385. INCE, M. L.

**Insert**

620. WILLIAMS, W., 53, Central Road, Wembley, Middlesex.  
926. BARTLE, V. C., 54, Mostyn Street, Llandudno, N. Wales.  
334. Mrs. S. BARRATT, add FRPSL.

**Amend**

437. Dr. R. Willan, FCPS, Wilderswill, 5, Essex Close, Shaw, Lancashire.

**Information required of new address—last known address given**

947. F. HORNBY, 8120, E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. U.S.A.  
1405. D. SEFTON, 9119, Manchester Road, Silver Spring, Maryland, U.S.A.  
1324. Miss H. R. SHEPHERD, 62, Twemlow Avenue, Poole, Dorset.

**Net Change—+3**

**New Total—692**

**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

1964-65

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**Librarian:** R. S. B. Greenhill, The Shieling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amersham,  
Bucks.  
**Exchange Secretary:** J. E. Bielby, 194, Skipton Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire.  
**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.

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

### WANTED

Newfoundland, Plate Number Blocks SG. 284. 14 Cent Lower Right, SG. 285. 15 Cent Upper Left. Marshall Kay, 175, Glenwood Ave., Leonia, New Jersey, U.S.A.

"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.

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.

Wanted to purchase—higher values Canada Jubilees with B.C. town cancels, also any other pre-1900 B.C. town cancels.—J. A. Pike, Ford, Washington, U.S.A.

Admiral issue, 5 cents blue and violet. Blocks, pairs, strips, singles in quantity for study. Buy or to borrow.—J. D. M. Harvey, 26, Upper Park Road, London, N.W.3.

WANTED for research purposes, envelopes and postcards with Duplex machine cancels of Truro, N.S.—Ross H. Baker, 114, Brunswick Street, Truro, N.S.

Covers prior to 1920 bearing precancelled stamps. Good prices offered.—Manley, 151, Ebury Street, London, S.W.1.

### EXCHANGE

Swap your surplus B.N.A. covers and cards for others that may interest you. Any subject from pre-stamp to slogans. Write first stating what you have and want—D. Chasmer, 277, Hampton Road, Ilford, Essex.

### PERIODICALS

Canada Calling is one of the interesting features frequently appearing in the Philatelic Magazine. Price 9d. from your news-agent or local dealer.

### FOR SALE

Canada town dated cancels, Victoria to Elizabeth. Fine strikes. Your Wants welcome. Frank Smith, 96, Humbercrest Blvd., Toronto 9, Ontario, Canada.

You have ordered your copy of "The Postal History of Yukon Territory," of course? No! Then send for descriptive leaflet without delay to Rob. Woodall, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset, England.

For First Day Covers of Canada—beautiful embossed cachets. Mint singles and Plate Inscription Blocks, write. — Rev. N. Cole, 436, Curry Avenue, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Now available, the new CANADA PRE-CANCEL ALBUM (106 pages), \$7.00 (47/-). Loose leaf for standard 3-hole binder, \$8.00 (53/6d.) bound. Catalogue \$1.50 (10/-). All post paid.—F. G. Walburn, R.R., 5, Okanagan Centre, B.C., Canada.

Investment offer. Recent obsolete 7 cts Air Canada SG.540 Mint only. 7/9d. dozen; £3 100, and only £29 15s. 0d. for 1,000. Limited offer. (*Note—Orders sent late February—early March may be delayed as will be away*).—Cohen, 51, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.

A group of collectors having a surplus of "sideline" type material have prepared a list of the material they would like to sell and/or exchange. For a copy of the list please write: R. S. Traquair, 3323, Canberra Place N.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.