

# 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

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## **E D I T O R I A L**

### **Future articles**

In the correspondence columns this month we are publishing a letter from Mr. K. Barlow which seems to reflect very faithfully the opinions of quite a large number of members who have written in response to our appeal for guidance. From these it would undoubtedly seem that some space ought regularly to be set aside for articles of a general nature or of a kind which, while dealing with specific issues, does so in a way which is intelligible to new students of Canadian philately.

We shall therefore continue to try to meet the needs of (for want of a better term) beginners as we have done in several of our recent issues. How far, however, we shall succeed will depend upon the willing co-operation of those of our members who are able and willing to contribute the necessary articles.

### **Publication of articles**

In this connection we should like to emphasise that it is not always possible to publish articles as quickly as some contributors (and we) would like. First priority is given to our advertisers and after this we must accord adequate space for the reports of officers and those items which have a news value if published immediately. Only when these demands are satisfied is it possible to select the articles that the remaining space will accommodate. This often means that a lengthy article has to be put by for another issue or published in instalments. If the latter is the most suitable alternative, consideration has to be given to the need for ensuring that all the different parts of the article appear in one volume, for the later convenience of readers. Other considerations are the need to maintain a balance of interests and the fact that each issue is a 28 page one which is not capable of expansion for a number of reasons which need not detain us here. All this adds up to a fairly complicated process of selection and temporary rejection of matter which does not lend itself to editing in the sense that it can be easily

re-written or cut. Most articles are far too closely reasoned to allow for the use of scissors or red pencils or whatever it is that editors are supposed to use. We mention these plain facts because a few contributors (and we value them too highly ever to wish to offend them) have not *quite* understood the position.

Once more we will say, therefore: we shall publish articles, contributions or reports as quickly as possible if they are suitable; we shall return them immediately if they are not considered suitable, usually with some indication of the reason and some suggestions for revision, which if acted upon, might make them acceptable.

From the foregoing it can be seen that it is not possible to guarantee when an article will appear. All that can be said is that we shall publish as quickly as possible; that we stand in urgent need of further articles; and that we are grateful to all our contributors for their past support. May we also express the hope that this explanation of very real difficulties will be accepted in the spirit in which it is offered.

### **Philatelic Congress of Great Britain**

We are reminded by our Packet Secretary, Eric Bielby, that this is to be held in Harrogate from 18th to 21st May. Any of our members who are attending are asked to bring along suitable material for display. Mr. Bielby will be present and adds that he will be prepared to help or advise any members who want further information or assistance.

### **Convention Auction**

Once more this is in the capable hands of Mr. J. H. O. Gilbert, of Plymouth. He and his staff work nobly on our behalf in order to ensure that the auction is successful; that both vendors and purchasers are satisfied; and that some financial return to the benefit of the Society's funds is possible.

All you are asked to do is to look out some useful, but unwanted, B.N.A. material, attach a reasonable reserve price to it and send it to Mr. Gilbert. Further instructions regarding the auction appear on Page 261. It is NOT too early to be thinking about your contribution. Good material is sure to attract a good price. The other kind is a waste of your time and Mr. Gilbert's as well. Last year's auction was a disappointing one to everyone concerned. Far too few members bothered to support it by sending material and correspondingly fewer bids were attracted. Everything points to this year's Convention being an overwhelming success and whether or not you can attend please play your part in helping to make the auction a really satisfactory occasion for everyone. This is the one opportunity for everyone to help the Society and help themselves at the same time. Moreover, it will encourage those of our members who so willingly undertake all the hard work involved in making Convention a worthwhile occasion. Please do YOUR bit to help.

### **Erratum**

In our last issue (P. 224) 3rd para. please read "Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay & Lake Erie Railway" for "Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay & Wellington Railway." We apologise for this error.

# The Port Whitby, Port Perry, Lindsay & Victoria Railway

By Lionel F Gillam  
Part XXXVI

These are two separate railways the initial letters of which have been combined together in one postmark to indicate a through run of a single R.P.O. The two railways were separately known as the Port Whitby & Port Perry Railway and the Fenelon Falls Railway originally.

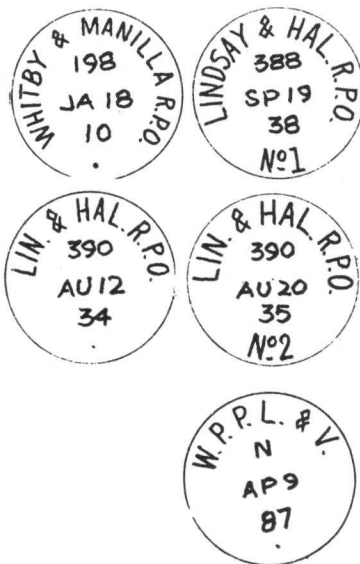
The former was incorporated in 1867 and changed its name to the Whitby & Port Perry Extension Railway in 1874 and again in 1877 to the Whitby, Port Perry & Lindsay Railway. It was opened for traffic between Port Whitby and Lindsay in October 1877, (45 miles).

The latter was incorporated in 1870 and changed its name in the following year to that of the Lindsay, Fenelon Falls & Ottawa River Railway and again in 1873 to the Victoria Railway. It was opened for traffic between Lindsay and Haliburton in November, 1878, (55 miles).

The two railways amalgamated along with others in 1882 to form the Midland Railway (q.v. *Maple Leaves* Vol. 9 No. 11).

The postmarks (R. 111A, 139A, 174 and 174A) indicate that a railway post office operated over the combined railways probably between 1878 and 1882 after which other postmarks incorporating the words Midland Railway (or abbreviations thereof) were probably introduced.

After the amalgamation of the Midland Railway with the Grand Trunk the following railway post offices are known to have served between Whitby and Haliburton: Whitby & Manilla and Lindsay & Haliburton. Neither is in operation today, the former having ceased circa 1917 and the latter circa 1948.



## ***Jack Canuck . . . on the banks of the Allan***

Having heard from our editor of the fine fare in preparation for the 1965 Convention in October we set off along the A.1 to investigate for ourselves. En route we stopped at Edinburgh where we found a Group Meeting in progress and spent a happy social evening. (We also looked at some stamps!)

We then set off for Bridge of Allan via the new Forth Road Bridge, before crossing which we had to part with two and a half of our editor's "sheilings." From thence to Alloa where every other person appears to own a brewery. We put temptation behind us, however, and duly arrived at the Allan Water Hotel. All that has been said about the hotel is true. The grub is good, the beds are comfortable and there is a wonderful cocktail bar. In daylight the hotel setting, in the midst of most delightful countryside, takes some beating. (See opposite for yourselves. (The window marked with a cross indicates Jack Canuck's room—so keep out!)

### **The Exhibition**

Quite a number of exhibits have been booked already, but what we should like to see is greater competition from our overseas members.

### **The Auction**

Preparations for this are now going forward and it is said that a certain gentleman in the southwest is preparing to squeeze every penny from you. Two Aberdonians (of all people) have been chosen to make sure you pay up. So give in now and dig out the old chest and see what you have to surrender.

### **Coach Tours**

These have been arranged and members will have the opportunity of seeing some of the loveliest scenery of the Scottish Highlands. Our worthy president, in anticipation of a rush north, has now moved over from Ireland to make sure of a good place on the starting line.

### **Invitation Displays**

20th October, E. A. Smythies: Cancellations.

21st October, Bill Lea: Canada Pence and 1859s.

22nd October, Sir George Williamson: Maritime Provinces.

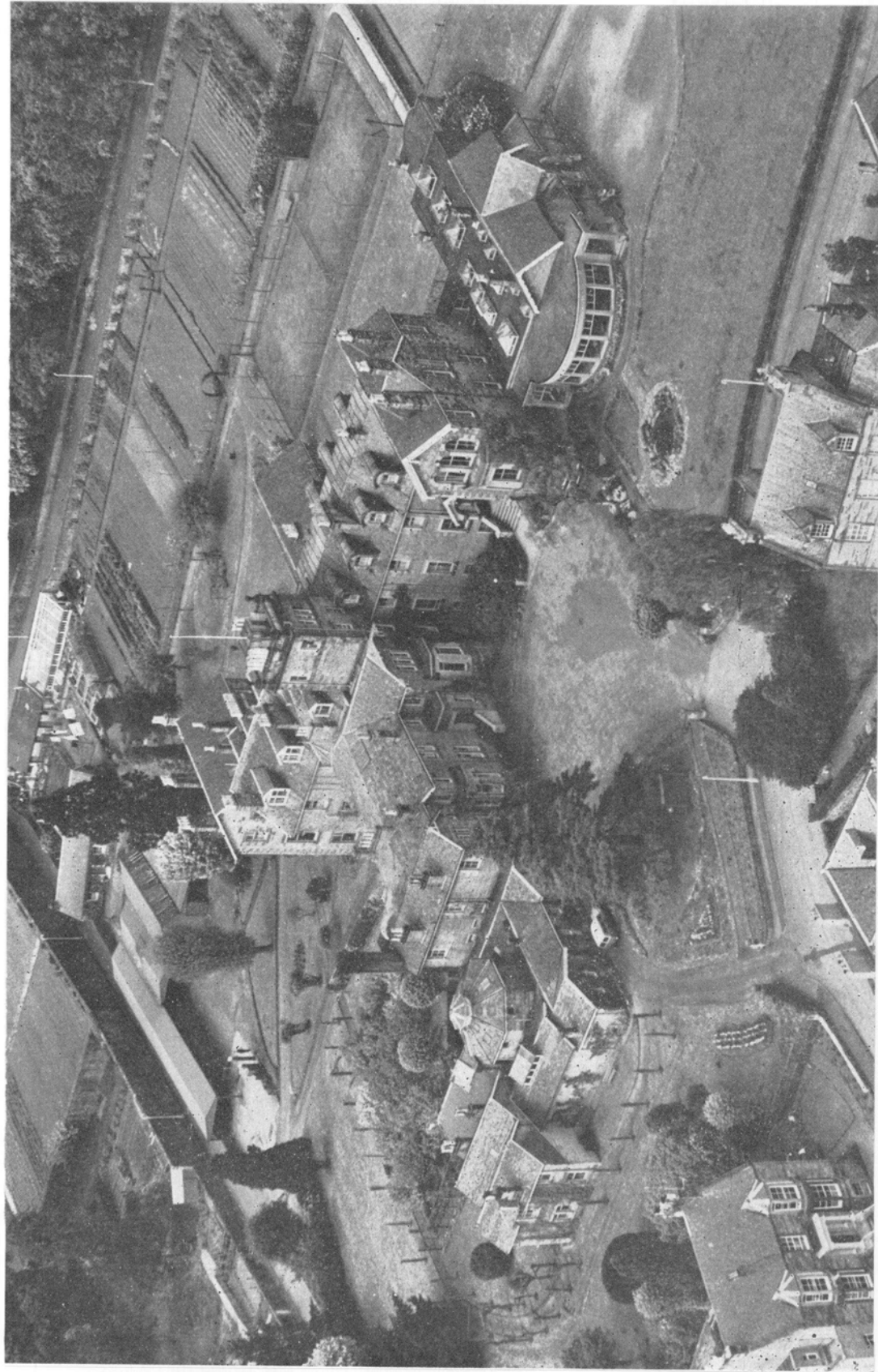
### **Study Circles**

Charles Hollingsworth and Bill (Wembley) Williams will lead these on the Edwards and Small Cents respectively.

These are the arrangements to date. More details are to follow but meanwhile we would suggest that you:

Get out your auction lots; make sure your rooms are booked; and send along your entry for the Exhibition. (Booking forms enclosed.)

**DON'T DELAY! DO IT TODAY!**



# Change of address

**W. E. LEA (Philatelists) LTD.**

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acquired new  
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# **MARKED INTEREST IN CANADIAN POSTAGE STAMPS**

A tremendous increase in interest in Canadian stamps, demonstrated by an unprecedented volume of orders received at the Post Office's Philatelic Sales Office at Ottawa, has pushed the sale of Canadian postage stamps for philatelic purposes to a new high during the past year.

Post Office records show that total philatelic sales for 1964 amounted to over \$775,000 as compared to \$438,000 in 1963 and the total number of orders was up 87 per cent over the previous year.

The basic reason for the upsurge is that postage stamps are now being regarded more and more as an investment and more people are buying them in quantity with a view to re-selling them later at a profit. The practice, it was noted, is perfectly legal.

The demand for some stamps has been so great that, although single copies of most recent issues are still available, "plate blocks" of some stamps are now completely sold out. For example, the seven-cent regular issue stamp released last March was sold out of plate blocks by August. Plate blocks are stamps with the printing plate number and the name of the manufacturer printed on the white paper margin.

The Post Office has also noted a marked increase in the number of philatelists taking advantage of the Deposit Account Service, a service by which philatelists receive their requirements of new issue stamps without the need of submitting an order for each issue. In 1964, the total number of depositors increased by 25 per cent.

## **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.

**ALL of CANADA Service**

FROM

**NORMAN TODD**

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# FOR FRUSTRATED STAMP COLLECTORS

or

## *Where Do We Go From Here?*

PART II (Continued from last issue)

### A STUDY OF CANADIAN STAMPS

BY G. DREW-SMITH

#### THE PLATES

In the beginning the plate is handled as was the Die Block, by being machined or ground all over and is also quite a bit larger than the layout of the number of stamps required, again for the same reason as in the Die Block.

The engraver or craftsman again coats the plate and lays out his basic dimensions with the scribe and again most of these lines will be lost in the completed Plate, where they are not, they will print and become what we call **GUIDE LINES**.

Unlike the Die Block the intersection of these **GUIDE LINES** is often emphasized with tiny punch marks, caused by a hard steel tool with a blunter but sharp end like the scribe, spotted and tapped with a light hammer. These where they are not lost in the design are called **GUIDE DOTS** because they print as a round dot.

The craftsman, with the Plate Block on the bed of the transfer press, now indexes the transfer roll over the exact position he wants a stamp impression, using his guide lines and guide dots. He then applies pressure and moves the press bed. This time the design is rolled into the plate by the transfer roll. The design is again reversed with each impression being a duplicate of the Die from which the Transfer roll was made.

Printing plates of this period produced 200 & 400 stamps normally.

With luck and careful handling a single Transfer Roll could produce from one to several plates.

On the other hand a knife edge can be nicked or broken away at any time during the rolling of a plate and if not noticed by the craftsman we then have some means of identification for that plate or part plate. If the craftsman **DOES** observe it and the damage is thought to be bad enough, it is conceivable that more than one roll, perhaps several could be started for one plate.

Damage to a roll can also be progressive, a small piece broken off first, then more and more.

These breaks in the printed stamp appear as a sudden reduction in the width of a line, it can vanish completely if the knife edge breaks off at its base cleanly. Sometimes it breaks off leaving a small new knife edge centred on the old one, and again it can break off leaving a new smaller knife edge on one side or the other of the old one.



Before going further let us see **WHAT** we have learned from the above.

1. Where one or two stamps with a transfer roll variation only are found in a representative lot, it can be assumed that the break was caught and they are therefore a variety but not a plate variety.

2. If the quantity of stamps with the transfer roll variations are found in a representative group, it can be assumed that at least part of the plate was affected and we have a plate variety.

3. Evidence of progressive damage can mean that it occurred in one plate or two or more plates. Again the quantity found in a representative lot should tell us.

There is another variety that shows up every now and then and it can be progressive also, and that is caused by dirt or lint in the grooves of the printing plate.

Identification here is fairly simple as a rule, remembering that the groove is V shaped and that the foreign object is most likely roundish or partly so. This would leave a small ink space on each side and would print as two fine lines with a white centre instead of the normal wide line. Stamps with this variation are never numerous and therefore it remains a variety.

In the note following the discussion on the die we said **SOMETIMES** would be explained later.

This refers to the appearance or absence of traces of the basic layout lines especially as applied to the vertical line in the upper right spandrel of the admirals.

If we consider and compare the probable depth of a line, such as the horizontal shading lines in the upper spandrels of the Admirals, it would be at least about .004 in. deep in the Die, whereas the scratch from the scribe would probably be .0001 in. deep for it to show at all. The roll would pick it up all right when rolled on the Die, but would have to be bottomed when rolling in the plate for it to show at all. If the rolling in were stopped just short of bottom, the stamp impression would be quite acceptable, but the scratch line would be missing.

Another thing to remember is that paper, ink, dye, water, or oil, all of which go into the printing, contain abrasives which slowly but surely wear off the face of the plate and it does not take much to clear off that .0001 in. scribe line, and still leave the print of the stamp quite satisfactory for a good percentage of its normal life.

So far we have seen the complete printing of a stamp and what can cause variations from the original Die. It now remains to establish:

1. What should constitute a basic sampling lot?
2. How we can tell if we have a reasonable cross section?
3. Having established 1 and 2, how we can arrive at what would constitute plate quantities?

Using the 1 c. green sheet stamps of the Admirals as an example, list all the things we know about them.

Mr. Marler in his excellent book tells us that the quantity issued was 3,218,400,000.

He also tells us that there were 170 plates. That 2 plates produced 200 stamps each, and that the other 168 plates produced 400 stamps each.

This would mean that the plates produced 676 panes of 100 stamps for the Post Office.

If we assume that the average plate life was about the same (not quite true but near enough for the volume involved) and divide 676 Panes of 100 stamps into the quantity issued, 3,218,400,000, it provides us with the number of impressions for each pane (e.g. 47,609). This is also the number of impressions for each Plate whether it has 200 stamps or 400 stamps.

To find the quantity of stamps printed from a Plate:—

For a Plate of 200 multiply 47,609 by 200 = 9,521,800

For a Plate of 400 multiply 47,609 by 400 = 19,043,600

The quantity for a pair of Plates doubles the above figures.

At this time we may not know which stamps were printed by the 200 stamp Plates, but that may clear itself as our investigation progresses.

How to arrive at a reasonable sampling quantity (again using the 1c. green of the admirals and the above figures) is the next problem.

We will now try to see if a sample quantity of 1,000 stamps could give us a reasonable indicator for plate varieties.

Divide 1,000 by 676 (the number of panes) = 1.49

For a 200 Plate multiply this 1.49 by 2 = 2.98

For a 400 Plate multiply this 1.49 by 4 = 5.97

Now with only less than 3 stamps representing a Plate of 200 and less than 6 stamps representing a Plate of 400, we readily see that the introduction of a variety (not a Plate Variety) could easily upset our findings.

We must conclude therefore that the quantity of 1,000 is not sufficient for a reasonable study where so many Plates and such a large volume of stamps is involved.

Now trying with a sample quantity of 10,000 stamps we find:—

Divide 10,000 by 676 = 14.94

For a 200 Plate multiply this 14.94 by 2 = 29.88

For a 400 Plate multiply this 14.94 by 4 = 59.76

Now we see that even if a variety or two did appear it would be easily recognized as being other than a Plate variety and that this quantity is feasible.

There is no doubt that an even larger quantity (say 100,000) would be safer but with care 10,000 could give good results.

From the above I think you will agree that we would have reasonable answers to our questions No. 1 and No. 3. This leaves question No. 2 still to be answered.

As far as this stamp is concerned Marler says there are 2 identifiable dies, the Original Die and the Retouched Die and that the Original Die seems to have been used for plates up to and including Plates No. 30 and that the Retouched Die was used for Plate No. 31 to the end of the issue.

He also tells us that Plates Nos. 43 and 44 were of 200 stamps each.

From this information it is easy to see that if we have a representative lot and sort out the Original Die Stamps, we should have approximately 1792.80 in our 10,000.

It must be remembered that all figures used from now on must be considered as plus or minus the figures we arrived at above, as it is extremely doubtful if all our plate quantities would correspond exactly with our expected quantities.

We now have just about all the information we can get until we make our first sorting, so let us proceed with this.

The first sorting should not be just for the Original and Retouched Dies, but other identifiable variations can be separated out now to save time later. These would be:—

Original Die, Retouched Die, Dated Copies, Coils, Precancels, Booklet Stamps, Perfins, Hairlines, Special Cancels, Numerals, Sq. Circle, etc., Variations, Guide Dots, Guide Lines, Retouches, Re-entries, etc.

Do not discard torn or damaged stamps. They may be of no use in a collection but as long as the points of identification are clear they are of value to our counts.

Do not make the mistake of trying to sort for too much at once. It is too confusing and will only lead to more work later.

Having completed your first sorting, the varieties for both Dies as listed above might come out as follows:—

Dated Copies	941	Coils	113	Precancels	82
Booklet Stamps	53	Perfins	123	Hairlines	24
Numeral Cancel	74	Sq. Circles	—	Guide Dots	153
Guide Lines	43	Retouches	6	Re-entries	18

I should have said as far as the varieties go pick out those you notice. You do not need to look specially for them as they will be gone over again.

The total of the above is 1,630 which at present should be taken from our 10,000 and the percentage of the 10,000 found. This is 16 per cent. After we have finished sorting for plate varieties these can be sorted back into them, so that you know where the varieties came from. Meanwhile our plate counts should be reduced by 16 per cent if our total quantity is approx. 10,000.

A count of the Original Die stamps should produce the estimated quantity of 1793.8 less 16 per cent or 1,500 plus or minus a few. This is our first check point.

Now take the dated copies and sort them by year, then month, then date, and mount them in a book or on paper to make yourself a calendar. An examination of this calendar will tell you if you have a reasonable cross section. You should remember that stamp sales increased with the years as territory was opened up so more will show up about 1920 than prior to 1915.

If no apparent blank spots appear, you should be reasonably sure you have a good sample. If gaps do appear get some more stamps from about that time and increase your quantities as above until a balance has been reached.

# ROYAL VISIT STAMP VOTED TOP OF POLL

By STAN SHANTZ

The stamp which Canada issued to honour Queen Elizabeth on her visit to Canada last October is rated as the best of the 12 stamps issued during 1964. This was the decision of 1,090 persons spread across Canada, along with a sprinkling of United States, N.Z. and England residents, who participated in this, the Seventh Annual London Free Press Stamp Popularity Poll.

The second best of the dozen stamps was the one which pictured Ontario's provincial flower, the trillium, with Quebec's counterpart picturing the garden lily rated in third spot. Considered as worst was the stamp issued last July which was the earlier 7c. stamp overprinted with the figure 8 and bars to convert it into an 8c. stamp.

The ratings established for the 12 stamps follow, the figures representing the vote tabulation in which one point was given for a first choice, two for second and so on. Consequently the lowest total represents the balloters' combined choice, second lowest, second choice and so on. The standing:—

1. Royal Visit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,273
2. Ontario flower	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,537
3. Quebec flower	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,113
4. Quebec Conference	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,884
5. Peace stamp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,624
6. Maple Leaf	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,989
7. Charlottetown Conference	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,071
8. 7c. Jet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,834
9. 3c. Christmas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,558
10. 5c. Christmas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,007
11. 8c. Jet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,215
12. 8c. on 7c. Jet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,517

The closeness of the figures as between the first two choices and again between Nos. 5, 6 and 7 made the tabulation of the votes exceptionally interesting. The Royal Visit was always in the lead but several times the Ontario flower stamp was less than a hundred points behind. The Peace, Maple Leaf and Charlottetown Conference stamps changed their positions several times during the tabulation.

Checking the balloting on the basis of first choice only provided only a minor change from the general tabulation. The Royal Visit stamp was the first choice of 446 persons, while first place votes for the others were as follows: Ontario flower 177; Quebec Conference 144; Quebec flower 89; Peace Stamp 63; Maple Leaf 47; Charlottetown Conference 18; 7c. Jet 18; 3c. Christmas 14; 5c. Christmas 8; 8c. on 7c. Jet 6; 8c. Jet 2.

(With acknowledgements and thanks to the London Free Press, London, Ontario, Canada.)

# PERMIT STAMPS PART III

By R. B. HETHERINGTON

**BUSINESS REPLY CARD**

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5c POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY



Peoples Credit Jewellers Ltd.  
181-183 YONGE STREET  
TORONTO 1, ONT.



**MAIL ORDER  
DEPARTMENT**

<b>TYPE 4</b>		Value—Cents					
POSTES CANADA POSTAGE (2 circles)		4	5	6	7	8	5 on 6
	<i>40mm electro</i>						
A.	9 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—
	<i>32mm, electro</i>						
B.	7 chevrons, variety with no dots or dashes in outer band	—	C	—	—	—	—
	<i>31mm, electro</i>						
C.	9 chevrons	C	C	CE	—	—	—
Ca.	8 chevrons	—	C	E	—	—	—
Cb.	7½ chevrons ( <i>illus. above</i> )	—	C	—	—	—	—
Cc.	7 chevrons	—	C	CE	—	—	—
Cd.	6 chevrons	—	C	C	—	—	—
Ce.	5 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—
	<i>30mm, electro</i>						
D.	18 chevrons	—	—	E	—	—	—
Da.	17 chevrons	—	—	E	—	—	—
Db.	13 chevrons	—	—	E	—	—	—
Dc.	11 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—
Dd.	9 chevrons, variety with OTTAWA above value	—	C	—	—	—	—

De.	9 chevrons, variety letters of CANADA are wide with serifs, entire impression is sharp	—	C	—	—	—	—
Df.	9 chevrons, stand type	C	CE	CE	—	—	C
Dg.	9 chevrons, flat bottom end	C	C	—	—	—	—
Dh.	8½ chevrons	—	C	C	—	—	—
Di.	8 chevrons, no dots in band, dashes are straight, instead of usual curved	—	C	—	—	—	—
Dj.	8 chevrons, normal type	C	CE	CE	—	C	—
Dk.	8 chevrons, flat bottom end	—	—	CE	—	—	—
Di.	7½ chevrons	—	—	CE	—	—	—
Dm.	7 chevrons	C	C	CE	—	—	—
Dn.	6 chevrons	—	C	CE	—	—	—
Do.	5 chevrons	—	—	CE	—	—	—
Dp.	4 chevrons	—	—	E	—	—	—
	<i>29mm, electro</i>						
E.	9 chevrons	—	C	E	—	—	—
Ea.	8 chevrons	—	C	C	—	—	—
Eb.	7 chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—
Ec.	6 chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—
	<i>28½mm, electro</i>						
F.	10 chevrons, no dashes between words outer band wider, relative to size of centre, sharp impression	—	C	—	—	—	—
	<i>28mm, electro</i>						
G.	9 chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—
Ga.	7 chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—
Gb.	6 chevrons, no dots in band	—	C	—	—	—	—
	<i>27mm, electro</i>						
H.	9 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—
Ha.	6 chevrons	R	C	—	—	—	—
	<i>26mm, electro</i>						
I.	9 chevrons	—	C	E	—	—	—
	<i>25mm, electro</i>						
J.	9 chevrons	—	C	E	—	—	—
Ja.	8 chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—
Jb.	7½ chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—
	<i>22mm, electro</i>						
K.	9 chevrons	—	C	CE	—	—	—
Ka.	6 chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—
	<i>23½mm, electro</i>						
L.	24 chevrons	—	—	E	—	—	—
La.	9 chevrons	—	—	E	—	—	—
	<i>23mm, electro</i>						
M.	13 chevrons	—	—	E	—	—	—
Ma.	9 chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—
Mb.	8 chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—

		22½mm, <i>electro</i>					
N.	13 chevrons		—	—	E	—	—
Na.	9 chevrons		C	C	E	—	—
		22mm, <i>electro</i>					
O.	10 chevrons		—	C	—	—	—
Oa.	9 chevrons		—	C	E	—	C
		21½mm, <i>electro</i>					
P.	5 chevrons		—	—	C	—	—
		21mm, <i>electro</i>					
Q.	9 chevrons		—	—	E	—	—
Qa.	8 chevrons		—	C	—	—	—
Qb.	7 chevrons		—	C	—	—	—
Qc.	6 chevrons		—	C	—	—	—
Qd.	5 chevrons		—	—	C	—	—
		19mm, <i>electro</i>					
R.	9 chevrons		—	C	—	—	—
Ra.	7 chevrons		—	C	—	—	—
		18½mm, <i>electro</i>					
S.	9 chevrons		—	C	—	—	—
		18mm, <i>electro</i>					
T.	9 chevrons		—	C	—	—	—
		17½mm, <i>electro</i>					
U.	9 chevrons		—	C	C	—	—
		17mm, <i>electro</i>					
V.	9 chevrons		—	C	—	—	—
		16½mm, <i>electro</i>					
W.	9 chevrons		—	C	—	—	—
		15½mm, <i>electro</i>					
X.	12 chevrons		—	—	—	—	—
							2
							cents
							C

(To be continued)

### Convention 1965

A hotel booking form together with competition entry form is enclosed with this issue. News from north of the border is to the effect that so far there have been 42 confirmed bookings. Those who inevitably leave things to the last minute have every prospect of being disappointed. No camping is allowed in the hotel grounds and shake-me-downs in the hotel lounges are definitely frowned upon. R.L.S. (who lived in the hotel as a boy) said: "It's better to travel hopefully than to arrive," but he was not thinking of procrastinating sassenachs who take the high road at the eleventh hour. For these the dungeons at Stirling Castle have been reserved. The choice is yours..... Incidentally, Mr. E. McGuigan, who is bearing the brunt of all the work involved in making Convention a success, tells us that there is a WELL in the hotel grounds, complete with pump house where we can take "the waters." The natives of course know better.

## More light on the Maple Leaves & Numeral Issues

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

### Part II

(continued from whole No. 91, October, 1964)

**Constant Plate Markings** from the die HALF CENT a line across the O of POSTAGE on the South West.

#### One Cent

An irregularity at the S.E. corner of the outer frame, frequently cited as a re-touch. It arises because the broad frame line cannot be formed by one groove alone. It would not hold the ink. The bottom of the groove was made up of an irregular collection of cuts clearly seen on the short transfer in the illustration below. A similar irregularity appears rather less distinctly on some positions of the half cent and a wandering line shows up in the right frame line of most copies of the three cent.

#### Two Cents

A dot of colour appears in the left arm of the T in TWO at least from plate proofs. A very small dot of colour comes above the design  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m.m. from the left corner.



#### Three Cents

A diagonal line of colour between the inner and outer frame lines below the S.W. Maple Leaf. I have traced this from the Engraver's Progress Proofs to the complete die and on to the issued stamps. The Progress Proofs show in addition two dots opposite the Queen's nose, one outside the oval frame line and one inside it. The former persists into the issued stamps, the latter is submerged in the solid colour of the oval.

I have not noted any similar markings in the remaining values.

#### Retouches and Re-entries

The issue had a comparatively short life and except for the half cent value there is no evidence that any plate was completely re-entered. The various states of the



half cent plate have been adequately dealt with by Mr. Sanders and I need only refer to his articles.

The plates used for this issue seem to have been of softer steel than those used for the later Numeral Issue. The design does not print so clearly and minor re-entries are difficult to distinguish. In the one cent two good re-entries are known with marked doubling of veins in the maple leaves, one in the S.E. leaf, the other in the N.E. one. In the three cent I have noted clear re-entries in positions 8 and 9 of the left pane of Plate 5 and position 64 of the left pane of Plate 6 in addition to a few minor ones. They appear in the lettering above the vignette. The re-entry in position 40 which Boggs mentions is not on either pane of Plates 5 or 6. All these re-entries on the one cent and three cent values were in all probability fresh entries made when the plates were laid down. I have not noted any in the other values.

The only retouch of note which I have recorded, apart from the half cent plate, is the well known graver slip in the bottom frame line of the six cent extending below the design. It is illustrated by Jarrett. He quotes it as being No. 91 on the pane. It is not on the two copies of that position on the left pane in my collection. Apparently it must be on the right pane.

Jarrett refers to a variety of the three cent showing a white dash before and sometimes after the T of THREE. This is not constant. I have a right pane of Plate 5 without it and have seen another with dashes before T on five positions and dashes before and after T on a sixth. It may occur on other plates.

*(to be concluded)*

---

## ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA CONVENTION

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada holds its 37th annual convention in Halifax, at the Nova Scotian Hotel, 13th to 15th May. The January issue of the society's journal *The Canadian Philatelist* contains some particulars of the convention arrangements which will provide delegates with a fine programme of social and philatelic events, including special sightseeing trips and study group meetings.

Eric P. Tizard, president of the Nova Scotia Stamp Club, host club to the convention, reports that there is great enthusiasm among local clubs and every indication that the convention will be very well attended by collectors throughout the Maritime Provinces, as well as, of course, by members from all over Canada and the United States.

The annual general meeting of the society will be held on the Saturday morning, and the convention will be concluded by the annual banquet in the evening.

Since the North Hatley convention in 1961 the C.P.S. of G.B. has held gatherings of its Canadian and American members at the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's annual conventions. It is hoped to again hold a joint meeting in conjunction with the British North America Philatelic Society, as took place last year at Edmonton, during the Halifax convention in May.

(We are indebted to our member, A. H. Christensen, for this report, which we acknowledge with thanks.)

# STRANGE — BUT TRUE . . .



Note the spelling of SOCIETY'S in the slogan. This particular slogan was paid for privately, approved for use both by the Society and the P.O. Dept., issued, and had a full run of several weeks.

The Summerland machine has quite a story, too. The two post offices of Summerland and West Summerland have existed a mile apart for quite a few years, the former down on the shore of Lake Okanagan, the latter, up on the bench. Gradually the centre of population has changed, with West Summerland, the relative newcomer, growing the faster. So last year the P.O. Dept., decided to do something about it, though why I don't know. They closed the Summerland post office, on 29th May, 1964 and after a decent(?) period of time changed the West Summerland post office to Summerland, the change being effective from 21st July, 1964. Presumably the appropriate hand cancelling devices were moved, though a smaller c.d.s. with small letters also made its appearance. But the machine, owned by the postmaster, posed a different problem, and die changes are expensive. But a few minutes work with a file(?) eliminated the West and everybody was happy again, except possibly the people from either of the two areas. (We are grateful to Mr. K. Barlow for the submission of these interesting items —*Editor*).

# CONVENTION AUCTION 1965

The Auction this year will again be in the hands of Mr. J. H. O. Gilbert, of Plymouth Philatelic Auctions Ltd., **to whom all lots should be sent as soon as possible.**

Members are particularly asked to note the following:

- (a) **Only** B.N.A. material can be accepted.
- (b) Closing date to guarantee inclusion in the catalogue is 16th July, 1965.
- (c) If possible please send a note of the estimated value, and the reserve if any, together with a brief description of the lot.
- (d) Do NOT send lots with an estimated value of less than 20/-.
- (e) Single stamps and small lots should be mounted on paper or card not more than 5in. (horizontal) by 6in. (vertical).
- (f) Commission on individual lots is 10 per cent on prices realised 50/- and over. Commission on individual lots is 15 per cent on prices realised less than 50/-.

All lots must be forwarded direct to Mr. Gilbert at Mermaid House, 34, New Street, Plymouth, Devon. Please mark the parcel or envelope C.P.S. of G.B. in the bottom left hand corner. A stamped and addressed card must be included if a receipt is required.

Catalogues will be available in August and further details will be published in the next issue.

Please support the Convention Auction and help the Society. Please help the Auctioneer by sending your lots early.

From my experience of attending to the aftermath of the Worthing Convention Auction I feel that certain aspects are not fully appreciated and understood by some members, and particularly by those who make postal bids from home and overseas.

Mr. J. H. O. Gilbert, our honorary auctioneer, gives generously of his own time, and that of his staff at Plymouth Philatelic Auctions, in assembling and describing the many lots which are sent in for the C.P.S. Auction. He then attends Convention and conducts the sale. At that stage Mr. Gilbert's duties cease and a "volunteer" member takes charge of all money received in the room, all unsold lots, and all lots for despatch to purchasers.

Now, it has happened in the past that one or two purchasers, having received their items, have been somewhat loth to pay promptly, as a result of which considerable delay ensues before payment can be made to vendors. Vendors then become angry and write blisteringly to John Gilbert as the person to whom they sent their lots. He, not unnaturally, fears for the good name of his business, where procrastination is certainly not the order of the day, and reacts in his inimitable Gilbertian style by chasing the unfortunate "volunteer" whose only desire then is to get rid of the job and never to hear the word "Auction" again!

In order that such unnecessary happenings might be avoided the experiment was tried last year, and will be repeated this year, of adopting the following rules:—

1. The member responsible for settling the Auction affairs will advise successful bidders by letter (air to overseas) the amount due from them for purchases and for postage.
2. Payment must be made within 7 days of receipt of this pro-forma invoice (by air from overseas). Overseas buyers MUST remit by Sterling draft as each year we lose something by exchange when currency cheques are sent. This conforms with the "Philatelic Auctioneers' Standard Terms and Conditions of Sale" in operation by British Auctioneers.
3. On receipt of payment, lots will be despatched in accordance with instructions indicated on the Bid Form.
4. Only when all money has been received will vendors be paid out.
5. After the date of the Sale and until the name of the member settling the auction is known any correspondence concerning the Auction must be addressed to the Hon. Secretary.

R.S.B.G.

### MAPLE LEAVES—BACK NUMBERS

The Librarian reports that Sales of back copies of *Maple Leaves* have gone well since the recent announcement. There are still plenty left of many numbers and he will welcome your requests.

A recent windfall of other magazines has resulted in a fair number of single copies being available of *Topics* (Vols. 2 to 19) and *Popular Stamps* (Vols. 5 to 11).

Post free prices are—*Maples Leaves* and *Topics* 3/6 each; *Popular Stamps* 2/- each.

### Exchange Packet

Despite my warning in February some members are still keeping the packets too long or not sending Advice slips immediately. Members who fail to observe this rule after the publication of this issue will have their names removed from the circuit lists.

Please notify holiday dates in good time in order that I can divert any packet.

More R.P.O. material is still required for the proposed April packet.

I must ask contributors to keep a close watch on their prices and condition of stamps. I have had complaints about prices being too high in some cases and also of some stamps being damaged and not marked accordingly.

My previous appeal for material brought a good supply for use in packets for February and March. More booklets are now required for April and May packets. I would make a special appeal to members in Canada—blank booklets can be sent to them and arrangements made for payment of material sold.

J. E. Bielby

## 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.)

### LENDING LIBRARY

Please refer to the Library List and send your requests to: The Librarian, Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill, The Sheiling, 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 FOR JUNE ISSUE

Contributors are reminded that the last date for the receipt of reports and notices (to guarantee inclusion in the June issue) is 30th April. Separate reminders by post have been discontinued.



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## COMPETITION FOR DESIGNS

for Canadian Confederation Centennial Stamps, 1967

An open competition for stamp designs for Canada's Confederation Centennial celebration in 1967 is being sponsored by the London (Canada) Philatelic Society. The competition is open to anyone, except professional artists, but is directed primarily at students in Canada's secondary schools, colleges and universities.

In announcing the contest, President Norman Goodger, stated that the society is sponsoring the competition as its contribution to the centennial celebrations being planned throughout Canada. Prizes offered by the society are \$25, \$15 and \$10, but with the assurance that any designs which are used by the Canadian Post Office Department will be eligible for the Post Office Department's customary fee for an unsolicited design. This ranges between \$300 and \$400. Canada's 1967 centennial stamp issue is expected to embrace a number of stamps, "one stamp for each value generally used," one post office official indicated.

Winning designs in the L.P.S. competition will be submitted by the Society to the Post Office Department, along with such other entries which may be adjudged as of special merit. The competition which is now open, closes at 9.00 p.m., 11th June, in London, Ontario, and winners will be announced at a special meeting of the London Philatelic Society on Friday, 25th June at 8.00 p.m. at the London Art Museum.

Judges are Dr. Clare Bica, R.C.A., curator of the London Art Museum; Fred Jarrett, F.R.P.S.C., of Toronto, outstanding Canadian philatelist; and John K. Elliott, editor of *The London Free Press*.

The prospectus setting forth full details, entry form and rules of the competition is available upon request, which should be addressed, London Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 216, London, Ontario, Canada, and accompanied by return postage.

As the London Philatelic Society has only limited finances, an entry fee of 25 cents must accompany each entry, to defray in part postage and stationery costs.

The Society is sending a copy of the prospectus to the Art Department of every secondary school, college and university in Canada, inviting participation by such students, so that the submitted designs will indicate to the Post Office Department just what Canadians, and particularly young Canadians, want to see on Canada's centennial stamps.

The London Philatelic Society is one of Canada's oldest stamp organizations, having been organized in 1892. Its 75th anniversary therefore coincides with Canada's centennial. Present membership exceeds 100. President is Norman Goodger; vice-presidents, Thomas Moore and George Ross; secretary, Arnold Benjaminsen; treasurer, L. D. Winder; programme committee, Past President Stan Shantz; chairman, Nick Krasnowaiski and Miss Bessie Marwood.

The suggestion for the design competition originated with Mr. Krasnowaiski, one of the society's younger members, who was elected a director for the first time last December. The competition is under the direction of the Programme Committee.

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# **POST OFFICES OF SASKATCHEWAN**

By Dr. J. G. BYTH

100 Birsay	124 Borderland *	148 Brithdir*	172 Buffalo Head*
101 Birson*	125 Boucher*	149 Broadacres	173 Buffalo Horn *
102 Bishopric*	126 Border Road*	150 Broadview	174 Buffalo Narrows
103 Bisley*	127 Bounty	151 Brock	175 Buffalo Plains*
104 Bison*	128 Bourgogne*	152 Brockington	176 Buffalo River*
105 Bjorkdale	129 Bournemouth*	153 Broderick	177 Bukowina*
106 Blackwood	130 Bouvier*	154 Brombury*	178 Bulyea
107 Bladworth	131 Boutin*	155 Bromhead	179 Bunesville*
108 Blaine Lake	132 Bracken	156 Broncho*	180 Bunglass*
109 Blooming*	133 Brada*	157 Brooking*	181 Bunker*
110 Blucher	134 Braddock	158 Brookside*	182 Bunyan*
111 Blue Bell	135 Bradwell	159 Brooksby	183 Bures
112 Blue Heron	136 Brancepeth	160 Brora*	184 Burgis
113 Blumenhof	137 Bratton	161 Brough*	185 Burnbrac*
114 Bodmin	138 Bredenburg	162 Browning	186 Burnham
115 Bog End*	139 Bremen	163 Brownlec	187 Burr
116 Boharm	140 Bresaylor	164 Bruno	188 Burrows
117 Boldenhurst*	141 Brewer*	165 Bryant*	189 Burstall
118 Bolney	142 Briarlea	166 Bryceton*	190 Butterby*
119 Bond*	143 Bridgeford	167 B-Say-Tah*	191 Butterton*
120 Bone Creek*	144 Briarcrest	168 Buchanan	192 Butte St. Pierre
121 Bonne Madone*	145 Brierwood*	169 Ruckland Siding*	193 Buttress*
122 Booth Siding*	146 Brightholme*	170 Buena Vista Park*	194 Buzzard*
123 Borden	147 Brightsand	171 Buffalo Gap*	

\*Office closed (to be continued)

# NEW STAMP ISSUES



Christmas 1964 had a new significance for the Canada Post Office.

It was the first time that special stamps have been issued in Canada in honour of the great feast. Two stamps, one of the 5c. and the other of the 3c. denomination went on sale in October last and were available at Post Offices until after the holidays. Both have the same design—a typical Canadian Christmas scene.

The design depicts a family—parents and two children, in silhouette against the snow and sky as they walk towards a building nestled among tall pines. Smoke rises into the frosty sky from the chimney of the building, a promise of the warmth and welcome within. High above them the Christmas star sparkles.

They may be on their way to church or hand-in-hand they start off to Grandad's for the festive banquet—perhaps they are taking a Christmas Eve stroll. Every one may make his own interpretation. The wording "Christmas 1964 Noel" appears at the top of the stamp and "Canada" and the denomination form the lower border.

The design is intended to convey the religious and family significance of Christmas. It also stresses the importance of the family and its place in Canada—topics which were studied at the recent conference held in Ottawa under the sponsorship of their Excellencies the Governor General and Mme Vanier.

The stamps were printed by the steel engraving intaglio process, the 5c. denomination in blue and 3c. in red. Both are of the standard size of regular issues. Three million of the smaller denomination and one million of the 5c. issue were printed. Although they were withdrawn from sale after Christmas, they are acceptable as postage at any time.

The stamps were designed and engraved by the Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd., Ottawa.



## PROGRAMME FOR 1965 TO INCLUDE FLAG STAMP

Canada's new flag will be honoured on a special commemorative postage stamp to be issued on 30th June, 1965. This announcement was made by the Honourable John R. Nicholson, Postmaster General of Canada.

The date of issue was chosen to coincide with 1st June, our national holiday. The design will feature the new flag, flying from a flag pole, against a sky of blue. The word "Canada" and the denomination "5" will appear in middle left position. The words "postes" and "postage" will be included at bottom left.

The two colours of blue and red will be printed in intaglio, using hand engraved steel dies. The design was developed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, at the request of the Post Office Department.

The inclusion of a flag stamp has necessitated a rearranging of the previously announced philatelic programme. The stamp to honour the centennial of the choice of Ottawa as the national capital has been moved from 30th June to 8th September, where it will share a date of issue with the stamp to commemorate the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference.

The revised stamp programme now reads as follows:—

3rd February	New Brunswick and Nova Scotia florals.
3rd March	International Co-operation Year.
Spring	Space Research.
28th April	British Columbia and Manitoba florals.
30th June	Flag stamp.
4th August	Prince Edward Island floral.
8th September	Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference and Centennial of the choice of Ottawa as the national capital.
13th October	3c. and 5c. Christmas stamps.

Details of the new floral stamp issue on 3rd February are as follows:—

Two new postage stamps, honouring the official flowers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were issued by the Post Office Department on 3rd February. The stamps are the fourth and fifth of a series scheduled for issue between now and Canada's Centennial Year of 1967.

The blue, pink and green stamp honouring Nova Scotia shows the Arms and the Floral Emblem of that Province, the trailing arbutus (*Epigaea repens* L.), more commonly known as the Mayflower. This flower was officially adopted by the Province in 1901, although as far back as 1825, it was used as a decorative motif on the front page of the "Nova Scotian" and on the buttons of the Nova Scotia Militia. The Mayflower also appeared on a series of postage stamps issued by Nova Scotia during the period 1851 to 1853.

In 1936, the purple violet (*viola cucullata*) was officially adopted by New Brunswick as the floral emblem of that province. Instrumental in the choice of this flower as the official provincial emblem were the Women's Institute, groups of school children and the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Murray MacLaren. The stamp is in red, purple and green.

## *Letters to the Editor . . .*

Mr. K. Barlow writes:

### **Members' Interests**

Thank you for printing the report on the abortive voyage of the Northland Princess which I forwarded to you a while ago. An enquiry has been made of me, as a result of the article, regarding covers serviced on the voyage, but so far I have not been able to find out anything about them, and am rather dubious about the possibility. The Canadian P.O. Department frowns somewhat on this type of activity.

However I am more prompted to write to you as a result of your editorial in the December issue of *Maple Leaves*. I am in full support of your policy to try and cater for the interests of all members, and would like to draw one aspect of this to your attention.

Scholarly articles on original research are always interesting to those who specialise in B.N.A. philately, and it must be assumed that the members of the C.P.S.G.B. are such specialists, whether in the field of stamps or postal history. But there is always an added interest if the results of that research can be put to some practical use by the reader. Sir George Williamson's article on the PEI Threepeeny Blue was very impressive, but I doubt if I will ever come across a copy to be able to apply this knowledge. The postmark error, illustrating the RPO with the error in spelling will send me hunting, though, for there is quite a possibility I might find this one. Newfoundland Corner, on postmarks, was also greatly appreciated, for though I do not personally collect these, I now know a little more about them to help those of my friends who do.

Much has been said in the past in philatelic literature on the controversial topic of the snob appeal of items of great value, and I do not want to enter this debate. But the majority of members of this society must be average collectors first, then specialists in a select group of subjects, or on one topic alone. Articles of general interest should have prime importance, for they touch most members personally. So I will look forward with great pleasure to your forthcoming article on the *Maple Leaves* and *Numeral* issues.

Not that I wish to detract from the importance of research and the publication of its results—after all I have done some myself—for I think the recording of such data one of the most important functions of the specialist societies. But I do agree that some sort of balance should be found, and this is the function of an Editorial Board.

Mr. H. Reiche writes:

### **Precancel Bar Types**

The article on the Precancel General Bar Types K to N (Vol. 10, No. 90) is very enlightening. My own collection contains one copy of the illustrated type M doubles and a single overprinted with 4 1/2 mm spacings. The RF listed for each type may not represent the actual scarcity. Type N is much more difficult to find than Type K. Type K is often mistaken owing to large overprinting shifts of other types.

**AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 1st MARCH, 1964**

**New Members**

1490. ROBERTSON, J. K., P.O. Box No. 1, Brantford, Ont., Canada.	C,N,B,PS,P
1491. MITCHELL, W. B., 126, Mount Auburn St., Cambridge, Mass., 02138, U.S.A.	R,A
1492. DOWNING, O. H., 10, Blenheim Road, Bickley, Bromley, Kent.	CS,A
1493. STEWARD, J. C., 29, Dwellings Lane, Birmingham 32.	P
1494. MESURIER, G. H. W., 89(6), Roywood, Lemoyne, Quebec, Canada.	C,N,B,CR
1495. GLEAVE, A., 118, Outlands Drive, Slough, Bucks.	C

**Reinstate**

1361. HAYES, R. A., 7, Common Lane, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.	P
895. WOODMAN, M. M., P.O. Box No. 83, Dixville, P.Q., Canada.	

**Alterations to Year Book Listing****Resignation**

308. G. BEVERLEY  
493. A. HEISSNER  
116. E. W. S. JUPP

**Delete**

947. HORNBY, F.  
1405. SEFTON, D.  
1262. DALEY, R. C., Box No. 239, P.O. Newcastle, N.S.W., Australia.

**Death**

822. C. W. Payne

**Change of Address**

989. BOYD, N. O., M.D., 1941, Richmond Street, Windsor, Ont., Canada.  
1039. HAYES, H., 48, Trafalgar Street, Healey, Batley, Yorkshire.  
10. OGDEN, Miss B. L., F.C.P.S., c/o Toronto Dominion Bank, 62, Cornhill, E.C.3.  
135. De VOLPI, C. P., Suite 1710, The Regency, 3555, Cote des Neiges Road, Montreal 25, Canada.  
884. RUSHTON, E., Box 685, Port Elgin, Ont., Canada.  
1006. SALTER, T. H., The Police Station, Brixham, Devon.  
1324. SHEPHERD, Mrs. H. R., 5, Gardens Crescent, Lilliput, Poole, Dorset,

**Insert**

The Newcastle (Australia) Philatelic Society, Box No. 239, P.O. Newcastle, N.S.W., Australia.  
513. NICHOLSON, E. A., Box No. 988, Creston, B.C., Canada.

**Net Change—+4**

**New Total—696**

Mr. W. M. C. Willcock writes:

**B. C. Crown Cancellations**

The following comments may be of interest to readers of *Maple Leaves*.

Some years ago a correspondent in Vancouver mentioned having an Esquimalt cover with a crown cancellation. I was naturally curious and after some further correspondence it was decided to refer the matter to a well known authority on B.C. postal cancellations. Later I was informed that the crown cancellation was that of Victoria.

Neither Jarrett nor Boggs mention any B.C. crown cancellations other than that in use at the main post office in Victoria.

As far as the writer is informed Esquimalt is a suburb of Victoria, and mail from that office would, as is customary, be sorted in Victoria.

Possibly after ten years or more of use the Victoria crown cancellation may have been assigned at that office to a clerk who checked mail to see that the stamps were cancelled. Such a system is in use in the main Montreal post office today and a distinctive hammer issued in 1920 is used to cancel stamps which have been missed by the cancelling machines.

## 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 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.

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 of Canadian Banks before 1905. Also covers of Canadian savings, loan and financial institutions before 1905. Will purchase or trade.—Barry K. Haywood, 66, Hillholme Road, Toronto 7, Ontario.

WANTED. "Brant County" items.—Barchino, Brantford, Ontario.

### PERIODICALS

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

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