

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

Edited by **L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.**

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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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EDITORIAL

Stamp Boom

'Contrary to reports,' says a press release of Stanley Gibbons Limited, 'stamp collecting continues to boom.' Our immediate reaction to this rebuttal which scarcely appears to be necessary, was to ask for the evidence that such reports exist, or if they exist, to ask for the basis upon which they are founded.

To refute the 'reports' Stanley Gibbons provide details of pre-publication sales of their Part One British Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue, which at the time of their press release were ten per cent up on last year's publication date figures. This is only one indication that reports of a decline in the popularity of stamp collecting were figments of someone's imagination.

For good measure Stanley Gibbons go on to say, 'stamp sales for the six months ending in June, 1967, were fifteen per cent higher than the same period last year—which was an all-time record.'

So much then for the reports which, if they are not contrary to everyone's experience, must surely be to that of most collectors and dealers. They are certainly contrary to ours as well and if there are any readers who need convincing about the point we are trying to make they are free to examine our postbag.

The amount of philatelic literature of all kinds which permanently fills the editorial 'in' tray really needs the services of a full time secretary to read and file. Much of it concerns stamp exhibitions at home and abroad, the formation of new societies and the publication of new journals; all of it points to very booming 'booms' very different indeed from the 'reports' which can be refuted with such ease.

Philatelic Rarities

Having said as much we are now prompted to draw our readers' attention to a report in *Stamp Collecting* (8th September, 1967) under the above heading. It originally emanated from the pen of an American dealer, Earl Apfelbaum, who, writing in *Stamp News* of Dubbo (Australia) has this to say: 'To my mind, the very worst publicity from the viewpoint of recruiting new collectors is the

over-emphasis of the sale of great rarities for high prices. It frightens off innumerable philatelists. They get the impression that only millionaires can make fine collections.'

To our way of thinking Mr. Apfelbaum might just as well say that the driver of a newly acquired and obviously vintage Ford Popular is likely to abandon it in disgust the very first time he is overtaken by a sleek Rolls Bentley. We know in fact that he does nothing of the kind; when he gets home he polishes his humble 'jalopy' with loving care and his pride in such a modest possession is not one whit the less for the knowledge that his duck will never be a swan.

Most stamp collectors, who can be numbered by the million, and who include among their ranks the impecunious schoolboy, the humble clerk and (to quote Mr. Apfelbaum) 'the man who occasionally has to hurry to the bank to cover his cheques' almost certainly get as much satisfaction and happiness from their modest collections as the wealthiest 'amateur'. Indeed if the lucrative business of stamp dealing had to rely for custom upon those who buy with blank cheques we venture to suggest that even Stanley Gibbons would be putting up the shutters. Certainly 90 per cent of dealers would be out of business very quickly.

Canadiana

Coming nearer home how can one account for the popularity of Canadian stamps, among which can be numbered some of the greatest rarities in the world **and** a range of 'classics' which are beyond the reach of probably 90 per cent of Canadian collectors, if it is not for the fact that this 90 per cent find their own satisfaction and their own interests in one or more of a multiplicity of ways, as the columns of *Maple Leaves* have always testified?

Less than ten years ago we were fortunate enough to see a collection of Canadian stamps which the owner had built up during the previous five years at the cost of little more than £50 (one nought, this is not our mistake). Apart from the major varieties and the somewhat dubious imperforates it was almost complete from 1859; every stamp was in good condition; none was damaged and every one had been acquired either by exchange or shrewd buying based on knowledge acquired by close study. What the owner called a 'sideline' collection of postmarks had also been built up at **considerably less cost**. At the meeting at which his stamps (and postmarks) were displayed he refused an offer for the latter of almost the same amount at which he valued his 'main' collection.

This is not reported in order to emphasise the financial aspect of stamp collecting, but indeed for the very opposite reason. Stamp collecting is (or was) the hobby of kings but its popularity bears no relation to the depth of its devotees' pockets and for this we ought to be grateful.

As Mr. Apfelbaum says: 'there are dozens or even hundreds of forms of stamp collecting that can be followed for an entire lifetime . . . So let us make known the possibilities of our hobby.' By all means let us do so and if there are any of our readers who are thinking of 'giving up' because they cannot afford to buy a block of four of the twelve-penny black we join Mr. Apfelbaum in urging them to think again.

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joyous Christmas
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and a
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George Williamson

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The Author, Lionel F. Gillam, a Fellow of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain and Editor of 'Maple Leaves', the Society's Journal, is a well-known authority on his subject upon which he has contributed regularly to the Philatelic Press.

\$7.50 (52 shillings) post paid



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Farley's Follies

by W. T. Jackson

*With acknowledgement to Philatelic Echos,
official organ of L'Union Philatelique
de Montreal*

It appears it was the custom of the Post Office during the period of 1927–1943 at least, to distribute four sheets imperforate to various top postal officials in recognition of their service, and one imperforate sheet went to the archive files of the department. This means that there were at least two thousand imperforate copies of the small design printed and one thousand on the larger designs. Can anyone prove or disprove the above statements, which appear to have taken on the aspect of fact?

You will note that the Commonwealth Catalogue (England) makes the above statement in its introduction to Canada. If this is true, and assuming the sheets in the Post Office archives are lost to the market for the present at least this leaves one thousand six hundred copies of the small design and eight hundred of the large design available for the market. Presumably some of the more recent imperforates (1935–1943) have not all come on the market as yet since it is contended in some instances that only one hundred copies exist. Possibly when the present owners (presumably postal officials) pass on, this imperforate material will appear on the market as has happened in the past. In any printing would not at least two thousand copies have to be produced (since the plates in recent years contain at least this number of subjects?) I feel sure there are some very prominent individuals in the philatelic field today who have many of the real facts behind these issues—facts which definitely have not been published, or released. Collectors are entitled to these facts regardless of the ramifications upon the present market of these issues. I was aroused to pen controversial statements on this subject after reading over again recently the article by C. M. Jephcott 'Imperforates and Part Perforates on the Cent Issues of Canada' which appeared in another philatelic weekly, 18th July, 1953, and was again reprinted a few years ago.

Concerning these issues 1888–1896 he makes reference to Jarrett's statement that 'One thousand sheets of each denomination got out, mostly without gum.' Can you verify this Mr. Jarrett? This would mean that there are relatively large quantities of this material around somewhere—probably still in complete sheets or pane form—possibly held by philatelic accumulators or investors or still forming the effects of an estate and have not yet been uncovered. Certainly there seem to be fairly large numbers of Scott No. 41, 3 cent ver-

million in collectors' or dealers' hands today (Mr. Jephcott lists one thousand). The 1908 Quebec tercentenary imperforates seem to be a real mystery. Surely someone remembers how and where some of these were found? It is not too long ago that a number of panes of the 2 cent 1898 map stamp were turned up and offered to a Toronto dealer.

Again there appears to be considerable numbers of these stamps imperforate in collectors' and dealers' hands. (Probably at least one thousand—two thousand since some have been kept in complete panes.) The curious thing I find about Mr. Jephcott's figures is the large numbers listed for the 1927 Commemoratives (Scott 141–48 and the 1928 regular issue (Scott 149–59) plus C1 and E3. He lists fifteen hundred of each as being on the market at present. Now doesn't this tie in nicely with the quantities available from the distribution of four sheets of each by favour which would mean sixteen hundred each of the small size and eight hundred each of the large?

If his figures are correct presumably eight sheets of each of the large designs were distributed by favour by the Post Office. Owing to the change of printer for the 1930 issue it is possible that they did not run off the normal five imperforate sheets. However, there are some values of this existing issue imperforate and whether or not they are true errors that were distributed to the local post offices owing to an oversight by the inspectors will remain a mystery until the people who have the facts see fit to release them (if ever). Some stories surrounding the 1 cent green 1930 seem to indicate that some of these did turn up at local post offices in imperforate forms. I think it is about time that those 'in the know' tell collectors the full story behind these issues with no punches pulled.

The status of these imperforates has been an extremely controversial subject for many years. It does appear that the stamps were printed from finished plates and thus strictly speaking cannot be classified as true proofs. However, the method of distribution (excluding any values that were actually sold over the post office counters) surely implies that they cannot be treated as errors or regularly distributed issues. Evidently they were not on sale to the public at any time (some of our issues have been on sale only at the philatelic section in Ottawa—but the public could buy them at face value) and should then be excluded from any standard catalogue (after all Scott's uses this reasoning in excluding many foreign issues). Because they do exist certainly a specialised catalogue or reference book should make reference to them and list them. What should they be classified as? Well to throw in my two bits' worth I'd call them 'Imperforates—not officially released for postal purposes'—they are not postage stamps in spite of the fact that you might be able to use them to frank mail with (many examples of such material have passed illegally through the mails as the inspectors have not caught them). They are then in a sense labels like our Christmas seals, or some of the recent foreign material, and will retain whatever value the demand from collectors puts upon them in a normal competitive market. I certainly heartily agree that at no time should anyone try to impose restrictions upon what collectors should collect—the versatility of the field maintains the interest and I suspect most of us are individualists at heart.

Jack Canuck at Eastbourne

On arrival at the Convention it was a treat to find Jack Cartwright full of beans and ready with his old time banter. The general medley of members appeared to cover the entire countryside from Sussex to Aberdeen across from Kent to Cornwall, Lancashire and the Midlands, but why did we have to suffer such an overdose of 'Tykes'? It was really pitiful to watch all the Scots spend all their time keeping an eye on the Yorkshiremen. We have not heard yet who turned out to be the victims.

In our annual 'Battle of the Roses' John Lee on his own was able to talk down the combined efforts of all the Yorkshiremen, while Charles Hollingsworth stood quietly holding the bunnets. J. J. walked off with the Bunny Cup again, and doesn't he make a lovely Bunny? We had to restrain all the ladies from pinching his powder puff! Stevie in the meantime was wandering round with a double headed penny trying hard to make his fare to Aberdeen for next year's Convention. Geof. Whitworth, backed up by all his 'Tykes', walked off with the Founder's Trophy for his book on 'the 1859 Issue', a magnificent effort.

Another book made its first appearance at Convention, Lionel Gillam's *History of the Canadian R.P.O.s*. We now have the perfect text book. You had better be quick if you want a copy.

L. D. Carn performing the duties of host to the Convention was carrying out his duties most thoroughly, but since his first Convention he has invariably managed to get mixed up with elevators or staircases. This time he entered the hotel and managed to fall up the stairs, which they say is lucky. However, he had to carry on with a bandaged hand. Next time he will be given a breathalyser test before we let him in to Convention.

The exhibition enabled us to see some very interesting items, and the Invitation Displays were all of a very high standard. The Study Circles held their audiences and some very interesting points arose from them.

The Banquet was its usual glamorous affair with Mrs. Carn making a very charming hostess.

The toast for the Ladics found Philip Walker rising to great heights, his whole six foot six, without his socks, when he let us know just how low and servile man can be. Now we know why men leave home. The reply was given by Wee Stevie (Miss) who seems to know all the weaknesses of the male sex.

The toast of the guests was moved by our editor who appeared to be fighting for our Independence from the 13 Colonies! The reply was given by our Scots-Canadian-American-Citizen, Dr. Taylor, but there again we saw that temporary sense of Independence slipping away before we were saved by the gong.

During the evening we had the pleasure of seeing two of our most worthy members elevated to the heights of the mighty, with the Signing the Roll of Fellows by Roland Greenhill and R. B. Hetherington. Both have worked hard for years for the Society and are truly worthy Fellows.

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- 22 1867-8. 3d. Blue. Very fine used example with scarce cancellation of mailboat—"B31. S.G. 30 £25

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THE FIVE CENTS NUMERAL by J. J. BONAR, F.C.P.S.

Because of my studies of the Numeral Issue of 1898-1902 I was much interested in Mr. Avery's article (December 1966 issue) on the 5 cents, a value to which I had not given much attention.

Correspondence with Mr. Avery who kindly let me see his sheets and some recent acquisitions of my own, prompt me to some comments on and additions to the article. To avoid misunderstanding I retain Mr. Avery's nomenclature which, as will appear, may yet have to be changed. I accept the first of Mr. Avery's 'differences'. It is the best means of identification. Of the other two I am a little doubtful. All copies from Die I including several blocks and strips show thick blurred lines quite distinct from the sharp lines of Die IA. This suggests that the plate may have been of softer metal allowing the transfer roll to bite more deeply. Mr. Avery's second and third differences could be caused thus.

I do, however, find two additional differences. On the outer edge of the N.E. spandrel there are strong vertical lines which sometimes extend to the top of the spandrel but in other positions extend only part way. They are quite different from the uniform fine line of Die IA and must be due to retouches made on the plate. The second difference is that in the S.E. spandrel many of the horizontal lines extend beyond the vertical line. This could be the result of re-entering but I suspect retouching.

I now have imprint strips from each pane of Plate 1 and an imprint pair from Plate 2. Die I was used for Plate 1 and Die IA for Plate 2 as Mr. Avery surmised.

My chief criticism of Mr. Avery concerns his suggestion that Die IA is a retouched version of Die I. I cannot conceive a process which would convert thick lines into thin ones. It is likely that there were at least two reliefs on the transfer roll and that a different one may have been used for Plate 2.

Two other matters call for comment. The Numeral Box flaw and associated dot in C of CENTS described by Mr. Avery seem to be much commoner than he supposes. I have a block of four in which each position shows an early state of the flaw and an Imprint Strip of three showing three stages in its development. It appears possible that the C flaw developed simultaneously. The two flaws must however be the result of two independent weaknesses or accidents to the transfer roll.

The other matter concerns the period of use. I have copies which confirm the use of Die I copies from September, 1899 to June, 1900. These and most of my undated copies come in a Prussian blue which to me has just the slightest tinge of green. The shade varies in depth according to the blue in the paper. When I saw Mr. Avery's sheet I noted one undated copy in a deep blue with no trace of green which is found among the latest printings printed on a very deeply blued paper. Checking my own I found several including two dated June and December, 1902. These copies from Die I are few in number compared with contemporary copies from Die IA.

I know that Mr. Avery does not accept my views on all points and as material is not too abundant I may well have come to the wrong conclusions. Both Mr. Avery and I would welcome ideas from other collectors.

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for Christmas
and the
New Year
to all Members
from*

J. Millar Allen



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POSTAGE DUE MARKINGS 1955-1966

by Dr. C. W. HOLLINGSWORTH, F.C.P.S.

PART I

Modern markings applied for postage unpaid or underpaid have received virtually no attention in philatelic journals but as part of modern postal history they represent yet another field for study and show many points of interest. The present study is based on the examination of approximately 1,500 covers, the majority of which were obtained from two large commercial concerns. Most of the covers studied were single rate first class letters which should have been prepaid at the domestic rate of 5 cents.

In addition to complete absence of any postage stamp, or insufficient value of stamps as a reason for Postage Due being charged, some most optimistic combinations of labels, deemed inadequate postage, were found. These included Christmas seals, USA postage stamps, cut-squares from postal stationery, and to add insult to injury, even Postage Due stamps.

Regulations for dealing with underpaid mail

Before describing the types of markings used, it may be useful to look at the legislation covering underpaid mail and the following extracts from the Official Postal Guide (1955) give precise instructions as to the method of dealing with it:

1 Unpaid or Insufficiently Prepaid Letters

'Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters may be forwarded on for delivery, but such matter is subject to the collection of **DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF DEFICIENCY ON DELIVERY**. Thus if a letter liable to 5 cents postage be posted wholly unpaid, it will be taxed and forwarded to its address subject to collection of 10 cents on delivery. The amount to be collected, not the amount of the deficiency should be marked on the cover of an unpaid or insufficiently prepaid article.

2 Re-directed Letters

a Fully prepaid. Re-directed letters are not liable to any additional postage if handed back to the post office with a changed address at the moment of delivery or as soon as possible thereafter, provided always that the change of address does not require the letter to be sent to any place to which the postage rate is higher than was at first payable. In the case of a letter re-directed to an address requiring a higher rate of postage than its first address, additional postage must either be prepaid when the letter is redirected or the postage due charges collected on delivery. Only the **SINGLE** deficiency in prepayment is to be rated or collected.

b Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid. Re-directed letters which are unpaid or insufficiently prepaid for the first transmission are to be charged by the delivering office with **DOUBLE** the deficient postage calculated at the rate applicable to letters addressed directly from the place of origin to the office of delivery.

3 Postage Due stamps to be used

After the amount due has been collected from the addressee, Postage Due stamps to the amount collected are to be affixed to the letter and cancelled at the time of delivery.

4 Collection of Postage on short paid mail

Postmasters must exercise all possible vigilance in the collection of postage due on short paid mail. It is the duty of the despatching office to tax such mail according to the amount of the deficiency in prepayment but if this is not done the postmaster of the office of destination should not deliver such matter as being fully prepaid but must in every case collect double the deficient postage. Whenever the delivering postmaster suspects that any letter or other article is not fully prepaid according to weight he should weigh it to determine whether or not it is liable to deficient postage'.

Thus is written the official procedure, and one or two points arising therefrom are of interest.

USE OF POSTAGE DUE STAMPS

In the covers examined, only a handful bore postage due stamps as laid down in the regulations. The reason for this is that, as already mentioned, these covers were mainly addressed to large firms as opposed to private individuals. Naturally such concerns receive large numbers of underpaid letters, and thus because of the time and trouble it would cause it is not the practice to apply a separate Postage Due stamp to each letter and cancel it individually, but to assess the total amount due and to supply the postage due stamps cancelled in sheets or part sheets.

In some cases, Postage Due stamps which have been cancelled in bulk at the post office are found applied singly, perhaps by one corner of the stamps to the envelope, and thus bear only part of a cancellation, or perhaps an indelible pencil mark. It seems also that postage due stamps are applied before any money is collected from the addressee, and that the collection of the amount required rests with the discretion of the letter carrier, rather than in accordance with strict rules as set down.

ONE CENT POSTAGE DUE

It may seem strange to readers not resident in Canada or USA that one cent postage due may be charged, since the usual rate payable is double the deficiency and the lowest value stamp is one cent. This state of affairs can occur however on account of two single first class letter rates, the local or drop letter rate of 4 cents which is applicable to letters for delivery in the same town as that in which it is posted, and the ordinary domestic rate of 5 cents. For example if a letter is posted in Toronto to a Toronto address the rate is 4 cents, but if this letter is re-directed to another town, the 5 cent rate applies. In such a case the regulations state that the SINGLE deficiency only will be charged i.e. one cent postage due.

One cent postage due also applies to mail re-directed outside the country e.g. from local delivery to the USA or UK, for which the same first class rate applies.

(To be continued. In Part II the author will describe the various types of postage markings used—Editor)

B.N.A



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Canadian Air Mail Notes (Part II)

by Fl./Lt. R. K. Malott

Members interested in obtaining reference material on Canadian Air Mail Flights, especially in reference to aircraft, companies and personnel are advised of the following sources of information:—

- a. The Canadian Aviation Historical Society (C.A.H.S.) Yearly dues, 3 dollars Canadian, include subscription to the C.A.H.S. *Journal*, issued quarterly. Many pilots of Canadian air mail first flights are members of the C.A.H.S. The special articles and photographs are well worth the three dollars. Those interested should write to Membership Secretary, Canadian Aviation Historical Society, P.O. Box 224, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada.
- b. 'Canadian Aviation' Magazine issued monthly. Yearly subscription rates 10 dollars Canadian. Data on old and new aircraft, development in Canadian Aviation including prepared new air mail routes and airport openings, and information on aviation personalities are included. Once a year a special edition is issued on activities and addresses of all Canadian aviation companies and industries. A special armed forces edition is issued yearly also. Those interested should write to Canadian Aviation 481, University Avenue, Toronto 2, Ontario.
- c. National Aviation Museum Uplands Air Terminal, Ottawa. Curator: Mr. K. M. Molson.

The National Aviation Museum has an excellent display of Canadian Aviation historical items. In addition several items are for sale at very reasonable prices. There is no charge for postage. The items available are:—

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| Canada's Flying Heritage by Frank H. Ellis | 4.95 |
| Wallace Rupert Turnbull, 1870-1954 by J. H. Parkin | .30 |
| Historie de L'Aviation by Rene Chambe | 22.75 |
| The Wright Brothers by Charles H. Gibbs-Smith | .50 |
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| Canadian Vickers Vedette over Canadian Vickers Limited | .35 |
| Fairchild FC-2 | .35 |
| Noorduyn Norseman | .35 |
| DH9A on First Trans-Canada Flight | .35 |
| Burgess-Dunne of Canadian Aviation Corps | .35 |

Post Cards (in colour)

Aircraft in Museums' Collection:

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Canadian JN-4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .05 |
| Junkers W34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .05 |
| Nieuport 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .05 |

Aircraft Models:

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Stearman 4EM and DH9A | ... | ... | ... | ... | .05 |
| Silver Dart and Sikorsky Grand | ... | ... | ... | ... | .05 |
| Sikorsky S-38 and Martinsyde Type A Mk II | ... | ... | ... | ... | .05 |

Cheques or money orders should be made payable to the National Aviation Museum Trust Fund.

Book Review

A History of the Canadian R.P.Os, 1853—1967

by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.

It is said that the railways made Canada, or visa versa the Dominion made the railways.

Mr. Gillam has covered the subject of R.P.Os. thoroughly and holds one's interest in all the railways from the Maritime Provinces across to Vancouver Island with much postal and historical data.

The book is of as much interest to the Canadian Historian as the philatelist, and the recent award of a silver-gilt medal at the British Philatelic Exhibition, which was accompanied by the felicitations of the jury, testifies to the significant contribution which this work makes to B.N.A. philately.

References are made throughout to T. P. G. Shaw's handbook and Mr. Gillam's book is an indispensable companion volume to that standard work. This is a handsomely produced work which should find a place in every postal historian's library.

(A. E. S.)

ALL of CANADA Service

FROM

NORMAN TODD

74, LINDEN RD.
BOGNOR REGIS

Albums, Blocks, Booklet Panes, Booklets, Canadian News Letter, Catalogues, Classics, Coils, Handbooks, Hawid strips, New issues, Officials, Perforated O.H.M.S., Plate Blocks, Postage Dues. Precancels, Queens, Registered, Semi-Official Airs, Stationery, Varieties.

Early Postal Service *by*

East of Toronto *Max Rosenthal*

When the Warren brothers commenced storekeeping on the Kingston Road in 1823 at Hamer's Corners, 1½ miles east of the present centre of Whitby, theirs was the only store between Toronto and Port Hope. There was no post office as yet between the latter two places, and their store was a logical spot for one. The papers of the postmaster of York (Toronto), William Allan, in the Toronto Reference Library, provide the prelude to the establishment of this post office, called Whitby after the township it was in. In Allan's account book was copied out this letter written by him on 9th March, 1824, to John B. Warren:

'I herewith enclose you your commission as a Deputy Post Master at Whitby together with a bag for the padlock of the post bag, which you will please acknowledge the receipt of and you will also receive your blank way bills, etc. In order you may commence after the 5th proximo, you had better put up a notice at Mr. Stills, or any other public place, that a post office is to be opened at that time. You will upon no occasion detain the courier in his going or coming. You must always be ready to receive him, and put up any letters you may have to forward as he happens along. N.B. Any letter on your own business you are entitled to get free of postage or to forward any for yourself from your own office only free also.'

Just east of the Whitby Township line, at Black's Creek in Darlington Township, a post office was opened that year by James Black, called Darlington. Writing to Deputy Postmaster-General D. Sutherland, Quebec, on 28th April, 1827, Allan remarked:

'Mr. Black is about leaving Darlington himself. You must know best how far the proceeds of that office will matter if necessary to appoint another, as I presume he cannot have a Deputy as he himself leaves the place entirely I understand. I believe it was only a convenience to Mr. B and I don't think that it will be necessary that the mail should have to stop or the bag to be opened and all the packets ransacked, to look for one or two trifling letters and those most probably free.'

Darlington post office was moved five miles east on the Kingston Road to the budding village which was to be called Bowmanville.

Settlement in Ontario County had reached north to Lake Simcoe. Due to the efforts of Donald Cameron, who in 1824 had arrived from Glengarry, by 1827 there was a private mail service between what is now Beaverton and the Kingston Road. By consent of the Deputy Postmaster-General, an early resident, Kenneth Campbell, was employed to carry mail from that village in Thorah Township to Whitby, travelling on foot once every two weeks, and receiving a small sum of money from the people for whom he carried the letters. He also served other settlers in the townships through which he plodded. The

post office from which he brought the mail was J. B. Warren's Whitby, kept in the nearest store to the Thora settlers.

In 1831 the first post office close to Lake Simcoe appeared, when the village of Sutton got Georgina post office, named after its township. Its postmaster was James O'Brien Bouchier, who had founded the community, establishing a flour mill and other industries.

Writing to Robert Baldwin on 21st April, 1846, William Johnson recalled an event from the preceding decade involving himself and the Georgina postmaster:

'There was a circumstance which happened to myself shortly after arriving in the country. I had had a letter from my brother from Glasgow by the p. office here. There being an overcharge on the postage I took off the envelope and sent it to Bouchier P.M. demanding the surcharge. Instead of paying me back the postage he sent the envelope to York (then), to know what I was entitled. The P. Master there told him it ought to be 10d. I then told him I would take nothing less than the postage, I think it was 4s. 6d. He then wrote to Niagara and was instructed from that place that I was entitled to 6d. Seeing then that the Post Masters were neither dishonest or grossly ignorant of their duty, I told Mr. Bouchier that he must send the back of the letter to Stayner's office at Quebec. He did so, and the D. Postmaster Gl. in his reply said I was not entitled to anything! I immediately applied to P.M. here for the whole of the letter and envelope, sent them to S. Francis Freeling the D.P. Master General in England. He forwarded the back of of my letter to Glasgow, where it was posted and I cannot forget the laconic reply 'Paid When Posted'. Out came Sir Francis' letter to Stayner instructing him to forward the answer from Glasgow, to remit the postage and to request that Mr. Bouchier should make an ample apology.'

Beaverton got a post office in 1836, the next township north on the east shores of Lake Simcoe was called after itself Mara, in 1842, and so the northern reaches of Ontario County were getting postal services. At the eastern edge of Georgina Township, which is now in York County, a settlement had sprung up on a brook flowing into the south-eastern corner of the lake. Its founder was William Johnson, a supporter of the Reform administration of Robert Baldwin. His letters in the Baldwin Papers, Toronto Reference Library, illuminate his efforts to get a post office established at his village, named Pefferlaw a decade later.

On 15th March, 1845, he wrote to Baldwin in Montreal:

'The establishment here consists of a factory, grist mill, two run of stones, saw mill, and a store, and there is no post office nearer than Sutton on the west side of the township, distant 10 miles. I am sure you will admit that such a convenience ought to be given to the place. The letters, for this neighbourhood, ought to come by the Brock mail direct from Duffin's Creek (Pickering), and they would arrive here on the same evening that they reach Toronto by the present out of the way routes, and in consequence they do not come to Georgina or Sutton post office till two days afterwards. The post office at Thora (Beaverton) and Mara, might reap an equal advantage from the same change in the mail route. I was in Toronto last week and

called at the post office for the Post Office Surveyor, but he was at Montreal. Therefore should you have him before you in the Committee will you be so good as to direct his attention to this, indeed there is a lamentable want of post offices everywhere. I am convinced that a post office can be located here with little or no additional expense.'

The government began work on a plank road north from Windsor Harbour, at Whitby, in 1845, through Brooklin, Myrtle, and Manchester, to Port Perry. Concerning it Johnson wrote on 19th May, 1846 to Baldwin:

'I am glad to see that there is only £100 of the £2,000 for the Windsor Road gone. I sincerely hope that the work will now go on in opening the road; for the farmer has been tantalised enough. I have built a grist mill but, at present, it is scarcely of any use to me, for it is only in winter that one can carry a load of flour to market. There is another great advantage we shall have when this route is opened. There will be a line of post offices established which will bring in letters here, at least two days sooner than by the present circuitous route of Newmarket.'

Johnson was still working away at getting a post office and change of route when he wrote on 1st January, 1849:

'I am truly glad that you will soon have the management of the Post Office. As you may make a new arrangement in regard to the post office route from Whitby to this part of this riding, I beg to enclose you Mr. Dennis' letters. The route pointed out in the diagram I showed you would make a great improvement in this section of North York, which you will know has been shamefully neglected.'

On 19th February of the same year Johnson admitted:

'I was perhaps a little too soon in sending to you the petition and diagram in regard to the post office, for I observe that nothing will be done 'til the proper authority arrives from the Home Government. Well we must wait a little longer.'

With the taking over of full control of its Post Office Department by the Canadian government in 1851 many places that had been waiting for postal facilities for years obtained them. That year Johnson's daughter opened the post office which he had long urged, becoming postmistress of Pepperlaw.

POST OFFICES OF SASKATCHEWAN

by Dr. J. G. Byth

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Oakley* | 16. O'Malley* | 31. Osage |
| 2. Oakshela | 17. Omand* | 32. Oscar Lake |
| 3. Oban Station | 18. Onion Lake | 33. Osler |
| 4. Odessa | 19. Onward* | 34. Otterton* |
| 5. Odessa Station* | 20. Openshaw* | 35. Otthon |
| 6. Ogema | 21. Orcadia | 36. Oungre |
| 7. Ogema Beach | 22. Ordale | 37. Outlook |
| 8. Okla | 23. Orkney | 38. Outram |
| 9. Oldbury* | 24. Orley | 39. Outram Station* |
| 10. Old Wives | 25. Ormaux* | 40. Ovenstown* |
| 11. Olga* | 26. Ormeaux* | 41. Overland* |
| 12. Oliver* | 27. Ormiston | 42. Oxarat |
| 13. Oliver's Ferry* | 28. Ormside* | 43. Oxbow |
| 14. Olroy* | 29. Orolow | |
| 15. Olson* | 30. Orpington* | Office closed * |

BYPEX '67 SUCCESS

The 39th annual convention and exhibition, BYPEX-67, of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, which took place in Ottawa from 28th to 30th September, was an outstanding success. It was held under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Roland Michener, C.C., Governor General of Canada, who with Mrs. Michener visited the exhibition and were the guests of honour at the dinner which concluded the convention.

BYPEX-67 was attended by philatelists from many distant points in Canada, the United States and overseas. The exhibits both in the competitive section and in the Court of Honour were of a very high order. Following the present trend there were many very interesting postal history exhibits. The quality of the exhibits in the Court of Honour, consisting only of B.N.A. material in honour of Canada's Centennial Year, would grace any international exhibition. The whole show was well arranged and most attractively staged. It was one of the best presented exhibitions ever to be held in Canada. The honorary patrons were Hon. Jean-Pierre Cote, Postmaster General of Canada, and Don B. Reid, Mayor of Ottawa.

The Ottawa committees, under the general chairmanship of Colin H. Bayley, consisting of Walter F. Anderson, Assistant Commissioner E. Brakefield-Moore, J. A. Calder, Mrs. G. M. Geldert, J. E. Kraemer, Arthur May, Hans Reiche and Thomas Stott, are to be warmly congratulated on organising a most successful event.

P.M.G. Opens BYPEX-67

The exhibition was officially opened by Postmaster General Cote, who, in the course of his address, said that next year contracts for the production of Canada's postage stamps will be shared by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited and the British American Bank Note Company Limited, both of Ottawa. The two companies are installing new equipment for the production of multi-coloured stamps using a variety of techniques. He announced the issue of the following commemorative stamps during 1968:— Grey Jay, February 15th; 200th anniversary of First Meteorological Readings, 13th March; Narwhal, 10th April; International Hydrological Decade, 8th May; 300th anniversary of the voyage of the 'Nonsuch', 5th June; Lacrosse, 3rd July; Christmas (two denominations) 9th October; and the 50th anniversary of the 1918 Armistice, 6th November.

The president of the society, Harry Sutherland, LL.B., of Toronto and the directors welcomed the delegates to the Convention held at the Talisman Inn at the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's reception on the Thursday evening.

The Canada Post Office maintained a post office at the exhibition where the new Toronto Centennial stamp was available on the day of issue, the open-day of the Convention.

There was a large bourse and during the Convention a number of very instructive discussions sessions took place including talks by Ed. A. Richardson of League City, Texas, and Horace W. Harrison of Pikesville, Md., as well as an auction conducted by J. N. Sissons of Toronto. There was a full schedule

of events for the ladies including bus tours of Ottawa and district and a luncheon given by Mrs. G. M. Geldert at the Royal Ottawa Golf Club.

Gold Award Winners

In the competitive section of the exhibition six Gold Medals were awarded, three going to Canada and three to collectors in the United States. The gold awards and R.P.S.C. Trophy winners in catalogue order were as follows:— Dr. Robert V. C. Carr (Youngstown, Ohio) for Prince Edward Island which exhibit also won the grand award, the Brisley Trophy; A. Graham Fairbanks (Westmount, P.Q.) Nova Scotia also the Seagram Trophy; Horace W. Harrison (Pikesville, Md.) Canadian Registered Mail also the Philatelic Specialist Society of Canada's Medal; Susan M. McDonald (Canton, Ohio) Cross Border Covers between Canada and U.S. also the Postal History Society of America's Award; Mrs. G. M. Geldert (Ottawa) Great Britain used in Malta; and James A. Calder (Ottawa) Spain 1850 issue.

Silver Awards

There were 13 Silver Medals awarded as follows:— John T. Pratt (Wayzata, Wis.) Nova Scotia; Harry Lussey (Fort Lee, N.J.) Canada Admiral issue also Woodhead Trophy; A. T. Hurter (Montreal) Newfoundland; Edith M. Faulstich (Yonkers, N.Y.) Canadian Expeditionary Force mail in Siberia; Ed. A. Richardson (League City, Texas) Canadian Military Postal History, with the Felicitations of the Jury; Col. Charles L. Marston (Spokane, Wash.) Great Britain, also the Christensen Trophy; Vice-Admiral George C. Dyer (Annapolis, Md.) U.S. used in Philippines during Spanish American War, also B. F. Goodrich Trophy; A. H. Hinrichs (Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.) India; Anthony Ruta (Toronto) Jaipur; Sidney W. Ivry (Montreal) Austria; H. Sutherland (Toronto) Chinese Treaty Ports; Col. Leonard H. Smith, Jr. (Clearwater, Fla.) Australian Airmails, also the Shymko Memorial Plaque; and Dr. M. R. Friend (Chicago, Ill.) Greece.

There were also 22 Bronze Medals awarded. The Lamoureux Trophy for France was won by A. G. McKanna (Etobicoke, Ont.) the Montreal Trophy for Topicals by C. F. Black (Ottawa) and the American Topical Association's Certificate by Mary Turner (Ottawa).

The members of the jury were A. H. Christensen (Westmount) chairman, Jack Banks (Toronto), Vincent G. Greene (Toronto), Stuart Johnstone (Vancouver) and Professor R. T. Waines (Toronto).

Court of Honour

The Court of Honour contained a magnificent selection of B.N.A. material from the collections of A. Graham Fairbanks (Westmount) Canada Large Queens issue; Vincent G. Greene (Toronto) Canada Pence and 1859 issues; W. E. D. Halliday (Manotick, Ont.) Bytown Postal History; Dr. C. M. Jephcott (Toronto) B.N.A. Stampless Covers; Stuart Johnstone (Vancouver) British Columbia Postal History; the Hon. George C. Marler (Montreal) Die Proofs of the Admiral issue of Canada; Ed. A. Richardson (League City, Texas) Canadian Revenues; and G. E. Wellburn (Duncan, B.C.) New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1967

The Secretary, Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth reported the best year for membership for about seven years, there being 68 new members during the year, and a total of 50 removals from the list of members. The number of those removed for non-payment of subscription (17) was the lowest during this time. The 68 new members came from 11 countries as follows: Great Britain, 27; Canada, 25; U.S.A., 6; South Africa, 2; Ireland, 2; and one each from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, India, Czechoslovakia and New Zealand. He stated that Mr. Smythies' articles in Stamp Collecting had produced good publicity, and numerous new members.

The Exchange Packet Secretary commented upon an increasing number of members who did not adhere to the packet rules. Particularly troublesome were those who delayed the packet through not advising him of their absence from home on holiday, and the usual unsigned spaces and under-payments. The meeting gave their full support to Mr. Beilby using much sterner measures against offenders, even to removing their names from the packet circuits.

The Editor, Mr. L. F. Gillam, once again appealed for more original articles. The Librarian, Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill, said that little use had been made of the Library in that only 36 members had borrowed 61 books between them. The Handbook Officer, Mr. S. Cohen, reported the success of the new Roller Book, 188 out of 300 copies having been sold within a few weeks. As last year the 'small ads' had been little used by members.

Change of Life Membership rates. The sub-committee had been reviewing this subject during the year, and their recommendation, which was unanimously accepted was a subscription of £25 for members under 50 years old, and £20 for those over 50. The new rate is effective immediately.

Change in Fellowship rules. The amendment as published in the October issue was accepted, namely that an Officer of the Society may be awarded the Fellowship for services to the Society, whilst still in office.

Convention Auction Commission. The commission rate from next year will be 15 per cent on all lots sold.

Award of Fellowship

R. S. B. Greenhill, for services to the Society, particularly in the London Section.

R. B. Hetherington, for research into Precancels.

Convention Awards

| | | | |
|------------------|-----|---|----------------------------------|
| Founder's Trophy | ... | G. Whitworth for research into 1959 issue and the publication of a handbook on the issue. | |
| Godden Trophy | ... | Major W. F. Ellis | ... Large Cents |
| Bunny Cup | ... | J. J. Bonar | ... 2c numeral frame lines |
| Admiral Cup | ... | A. S. Mackie | ... 3c Carmine |
| Aikins Trophy | ... | Dr. M. W. Carstairs | ... Article on '1892' post-marks |
| Members' Trophy | ... | P. G. Walker | ... 5c Seal |

Diplomas

Class I. Research and Study

1. J. J. Bonar ... The frame lines of 2 cents 'Numeral'
2. P. G. Walker ... 5 cents Seal of Newfoundland

Class II. Group Display

1. London Group ... Admiral 1 cent green booklets

Class III.A. (to 1897)

1. Major W. F. Ellis Large Cents Issue
2. G. F. George ... Early postal markings

Class IIIB. (after 1897)

1. Sqn/Ldr. P. R. Grey Canadian Mail Ships.
2. Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth ... Edward VII Issue

The judges commented on the general high standard of the exhibits but expressed surprise that there was no entry of Queen Elizabeth II stamps.

Election of Officers

The following, having been duly proposed and seconded, were elected:—

President: J. Hannah

Vice-President: J. Millar Allen

Committee:

NORTH: J. P. Macaskie

SOUTH:

D. G. Robertson

SCOTLAND: F. H. Fairweather

Secretary: Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth

Auditor:

J. P. Macaskie

From the Past President

Convention 1967 is over and with it my period of office comes to an end. I hope our Editor will grant me a small space in which I may express my thanks to all Officers and Members for their support during the past year and particularly to those who attended Convention at Eastbourne or who helped it to function by taking part in the Exhibition, Competitions, Auction, etc. I received over forty letters of good wishes from members who would have liked to have been with us. This is very encouraging. THANK YOU ALL.

We now look forward to a new season and I appeal to you to support your area group or at least one of the postal study groups. Stevie will give you all the information. Lastly, on your behalf, I extend our very best wishes to our new President, John Hannah and ask you to make a date with him at Aberdeen, in October, 1968.

L. D. Carn

New Stamp Issues

1968 POSTAGE STAMP PROGRAMME

Canada's Wildlife heritage, anniversaries of historic significance, the nation's involvement in international affairs, sport, Christmas and a commemorative of the 1918 Armistice will be themes for Canada Post Office stamp during 1968.

Beginning in 1968, contracts for the production of Canadian postage stamps will be shared by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited and the British American Bank Note Company Limited, both of Ottawa. Canada Post Office contracts for the production of stamps have always been awarded on a tender basis. However, the bidding procedures were altered this year in order that the facilities of both security printing companies would be available to the Department.

The two companies are installing new equipment for the production of multi-colour stamps using a variety of techniques. Coincidental with the introduction of new processes, the Post Office Department has developed a design programme to take advantage of the printing methods available. The overall total of new issues in 1968 will, however, not be as large as in the Centennial and pre-Centennial years.

Consultations with officers of the National Museum resulted in selection of the Narwhal, a comparatively little known mammal of the far-north, as the first to be used in a resumption of the Canadian Wildlife series initiated at an earlier date. The Grey Jay as a design subject for a stamp will illustrate an example of bird life in Canada. Long range plans formulated by the Post Office are expected to result in a completion of the animal and bird series during the next four years. One or two prominent personages from the pages of Canadian history will also be honoured by stamp issues but at this time it is not possible to enlarge on this item by mentioning the names or the dates of issue. This is an area where the Department prefers to have an open period in order to take advantage of such material that could gain importance through current events.

The need for optimum use and conservation of water resources will be reflected in a stamp recognizing Canada's active participation in the International Hydrological Decade. The early opening of Canada's West through the fur trade will be marked by a stamp recognizing the 300th Anniversary of the Voyage of the Nonsuch.

As in 1956, when the Canada Post Office prepared a hockey stamp, the Department will recognise Canadian sport by releasing a Lacrosse issue. Known to have been played by Indian teams before white men arrived, Lacrosse is recognised as the oldest organised sport in North America. This stamp is planned as the forerunner of others to complete a sports series within a few years. Another issue will emphasise the importance of the nation's meteorological service by commemorating the 200th Anniversary of Canada's first recorded observations of barometer and thermometer readings at Prince of

Wales, Fort Churchill, Manitoba. These commenced in 1768 and are recorded by the Department of Transport as the first by established scientists continuing over the period of a year.

Christmas stamps in two denominations, to be released in October for overseas mailings, will constitute the continuation of a policy initiated in 1964 when the first Canadian stamps especially prepared for this season were introduced.

The final stamp in the planned programme is an issue to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the 1918 Armistice. This reflects the Department's consistent policy of refraining from issuing stamps to honour battles, regiments or wars. The Armistice stamp emphasises Canada's dedication to the cause of world peace.

All stamps of the 1968 commemorative programme are restricted to the one denomination except the Christmas issues when an additional value is preduced.

The schedule of release dates for Canadian Post Office 1968 stamps is:—

Gray Jay—15th February, 1968.

200th Anniversary of 1st Meteorological Readings—13th March, 1968.

Narwhal—10th April, 1968.

International Hydrological Decade—8th May, 1968.

300th Anniversary—Voyage of the Nonsuch—5th June, 1968.

Lacrosse—3rd July, 1968.

Christmas (two denominations)—9th October, 1968.

50th Anniversary of 1918 Armistice—6th November, 1968.

STAMPED ENVELOPES

Stamped envelopes of the 4 cent and 5 cent denominations are now being manufactured with an inside printed design. The design which is formed by the continuous use of the words Postes Canada Post was added to the inside of the envelopes to increase the paper opacity and thereby help to conceal an envelope's contents.

Four cent and five cent envelopes containing an inside printed design will be issued as supplies of current envelopes become depleted.

Stamped envelopes bearing a three cent postage stamp impression will remain unchanged. Since these envelopes are primarily used for printed matter mailings, they will not be produced with an inside printed design.

**Contributions and articles on all branches
of B.N.A. philately and postal
history are urgently required
for publication in this journal**

Amendments to Membership to 9th November, 1967

New Members

1589. HADFIELD, C. T., 22 Derby Road, Blackpool, Lancs. C, A, FF
 1590. HOARE, S. Sgt. J.W.O's & Sgt's Mess, 17/21st Lancers, B.F.P.O. 16 CGC-CGE
 1591. JONES, H. C., 4 Denmark Road, Exmouth, Devon. CL-CQ
 1592. BOYCE, H. Prescott, 116 West Emerson Street, Melrose, Mass 02176, U.S.A.
 1593. WADSWORTH, E. G., 70 High Street, Eastport, Maine 04631, U.S.A.
 1594. ASBURY, Wing Com. W. B., 16 Oakburn Court, Clayton Park, Rockingham, N.S., Canada. CR2-CS
 1595. CUNNINGHAM, G. J., Apt. 109C, Royal York Gardens Apts., 1137 Royal York Road, Islington, Ontario, Canada. CR-CQ
 1596. MARCHANT, A. H., 141 Crestaway, Luton, Chatham, Kent. CR-CG
 1597. HOBBS, L. F., 116 Western Way, Letchworth, Herts.
 1598. WATTS, G., 15 Beaconsfield Crescent, Low Fell, Gateshead 9, Co. Durham.
 1599. REILLY, N. A., 31 Struma Drive, Clarkston, Glasgow. C, FDC, BL
 1600. LODGE, W. J. H. Nags Farm, Pity Me, Co. Durham. C
 1601. NEWSON, M. N., 174 College Road, Norwich, Norfolk, Nor 54 F. C
 1602. GOODHELPSON, F., 8671—76 Street, Edmonton, Alta., Canada.
 1603. TUDOR JONES, Canon J. S., 7 Shortheath Road, Farnham, Surrey. C
 1604. LAWRENCE, P., 9 Fairfax Close, Barford, Warwick. C
 1605. MEEK, R., P.O. Box 1041, Brantford, Ontario, Canada. C, N, B, BL
 1606. BLAIR, C. D., 8741 Terri Drive, N., Westland, Michigan 48185, U.S.A. C, CGE, V, RPO
 1607. RADFORD, L., 1015—24th Avenue, N.W., Calgary, Alta., Canada. C
 1608. HOLDEMAN, R. F., 3 Portugal Gardens, Twickenham, Middlesex. NWT, A
 1609. WILLIAMS, J., 14 Bramhall Street, Warrington, Lancs.
 1610. ARROL, A. D. B., Linsum, Beaumont, Carlisle, Cumb. CS, BL
 1611. EVANS, T. H., 9 Clareville Road, Caterham, Surrey. C

Reinstate

1361. HAYES, R. A., 7 Common Lane, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.
 1474. MORRIS, H. W. O., P.O. Box 171, Victoria, B.C. Canada.
 1257. ARONS, M. L., 204 Muriel Street, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.

Resignations

1226. JARVIS, L. E. 1497. MOORE, G. A. 783. PEARCE, H. R. W.
 604. ROUS, Miss O. 344. TOMLINSON, L. G.

Deaths

1105. GELDERT, Dr. G. M. 349. HOPKINS, Major A. 1138. MALCOLM, A.
 508. SANDERSON, C. W.

Change of Address

1469. AITKEN, D., 3 Hoyle Avenue, Toronto 7, Canada.
 1260. DANE, Lt. Cdr. P. R., R.N., 3 Figsbury Ridge, Defence N.B.C. School, Winterbourne Gunner, Salisbury, Wilts.
 1470. DORAN, Fl/Lt. C. R., 14 O.M.Q., R.A.F. Compton Bassett, Calne, Wilts.
 1010. GATES, Mrs. M. E. M., 107 Stanhope Street, West Footscray 3012, Victoria, Australia.
 1508. HASTIE, Lt. John, R.N. (Ret'd), 15 Clarence Parade, Southsea, Hants.
 907. McLENNAN, L. M., 94, Spadina Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.
 1557. O'NEILL, G. F. 54 Milner Road, Heswall, Cheshire.
 1562. KENNEDY, D. D., 40 Bowfell Drive, High Lane, Nr. Stockport, Cheshire.
 212. LEVINE, J., 511 Peyton Street, Apt. C, Raleigh, N.C. 27609, U.S.A.
 1093. PARKER, Dr. W. B., 129 Copse Hill, Wimbledon, London, S.W.20.
 1014. ROBERTS, A. G., 9 Park View Road, Hove, Sussex, BN 3, 7 BF.
 1507. STEPHENSON, Miss E., Holly Rayde, 58 Palatine Road, Manchester 20.
 1482. TAYLOR, Dr. Ian W., 7695 Milwaukee Avenue, Wheeling, Illinois 60090, U.S.A.
 1116. YOUNG, J. H. M., 503 John Street, Keeganoo, Thornhill, Ontario, Canada.
 1349. ZINKANN, R. W., M.D., 1260 Hahn Street, N.E., Aiken, S.C. 29801, U.S.A.

Amendments to Previous Listings

1016. CLEMENTS, E. H., county should be Sussex.
 1521. HOOPER, F. R. add interests C, N, B, BL, RPO, MPO

(see opposite)

Letters to the Editor . . .

Mr. C. A. King writes:

Plate II, Map Stamp, date of issue

I should like to enlist the aid of *Maple Leaves* to ask your readers whether they are able to confirm an apparent error in the issue date of Plate II of the Map.

Fred Tomlinson's admirable handbook shows Plate II as not in use before 1st January, 1899. I have however recently found in my Map collection two copies clearly identifiable as Stamp 37 and Stamp 47 (confirmed by F. T.) dated DE 29 '98 and DE 30 '98 respectively from St. John's and Nanaimo.

Perhaps my fellow map enthusiasts would care to examine their collections for any evidence to support this finding.

Mr. D. Handelman writes:

Aerogrammes

Concerning Mr. Greenhill's interesting article in the April issue of *Maple Leaves* re Aerogrammes I have noticed a small flaw in the fifth from the left bottom parallelogram (red) as part of the series of parallelograms outlining the area for the address.* The flaw consists of a small deep red tear-like mass, surrounded by a dull halo, the rest of the parallelogram being of the normal red colour. It is definitely constant as I have two copies of the flaw (unused) and have seen three others which are now, alas, lost to philately. They were first obtained at a small sub post office in Northern Toronto in the summer of 1966.

*In Mr. Greenhill's type No. 4(22).

Mr. G. Morgan writes:

Floral Issue, S.G.552

Re the letter in the latest issue of *Maple Leaves*:

This variety also occurs in the same position on the lower right pane No. 41, thus the red printing plate was only five stamps wide.

I cannot end this short note without paying a warm and sincere tribute to you for a magnificent journal, it is a joy to receive.

One day perhaps I can show my appreciation by a small contribution, whilst having a reasonable collection I feel very much a new boy compared with the giants!

1504. KRAEMER, F., 4111—19th Street, N.W., Calgary, Alta., Canada.

1539. KRAMER, F. G., 3801 Newbery Street, Halifax, N.S., Canada.

683. McGREGOR, A. F. L. add postal code AB1 9SN.

1485. SHERATON, R. F. W., add F.C.A. after name.

1586. name is SHEPPARD not Sheppherd.

1411. TOPF, K. add interests Co, PS, SP, P, Met.

1401. WATT, Miss A., add Apt. 18 to address.

Net change plus 17.

New Total 667

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