

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

A. E. Stephenson, 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

Published Every Second Month by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

Issued Free to Members

Additional copies, 3/6 each

Vol. 13 No. 5

June 1970

Whole No. 125

EDITORIAL

Study Groups

Among the many helpful letters we have received recently in response to our questionnaire is one from a correspondent who writes: 'I don't recall seeing any Group reports concerning their activities or questions directed to the general membership requesting confirmation on any specific problems they may have encountered. What do they do?'

That certainly is *the* question, if not the 64,000 dollar one. Speaking for the R.P.O. Study Group we can only reply, honestly, and regretfully, '*nothing*'. The attempt which we made some time ago to revive this one-time flourishing infant proved abortive. Far too few members expressed any wish to be included on the circulation list of the file of additional information which has accrued in recent years, and Editorial chores being what they are, insufficient time and energy were at our disposal to pursue a matter in which interest seemed to be conspicuously lacking.

We are not in a position to comment on the viability of the many other study groups which exist, at least on paper, and not for the first time we appeal to study group secretaries to report their activities, if any. Of our many new members some, at least, will almost certainly welcome the opportunity of joining one or several of the groups which may still be functioning. Alternatively an influx of new enthusiasts might help considerably to revive any group which has temporarily suspended operations. This is mainly a matter for the secretaries concerned, but to

interested members and particularly new members, we would say 'write to the secretary of the study group in which you are interested, (names and addresses are to be found in the current Year Book); we are sure that they will welcome enquiries and are almost certainly able to help in one way or another.'

Society Handbooks

In our last issue we announced the appearance of the Second Edition of E. A. Smythies' *Canadian Roller Cancellations, 1894-1930* which closely followed the publication of Part IV of Ken Barlow's *Canadian Machine Cancellations*. The work of these indefatigable writers and researchers provides a happy contrast to the apparently moribund state of affairs which obtains in the study group field and we are pleased to see that the publication of Mr. Smythies' latest work has resulted in the provision of additional information already. This is appended to Mr. Smythies' article on the Toronto Rollers which appears on page 136, and supplies, in part, an answer to our correspondent's second request: 'Why do we not have periodic updating, through *Maple Leaves*, of specialist handbooks previously published? There must be some later discoveries.' There must, indeed. Both the works mentioned are obtainable from the Handbooks Secretary, Mr. S. F. Cohen (address on page 144) price 15s. and 25s. respectively. Additional information will be welcomed by both Mr. Smythies and Mr. Barlow and with their permission we shall be glad to publish *your* discoveries in these two interesting fields.

If you have not yet obtained copies of these two latest works may we dare to suggest that you do so now? Both of our members have worked extremely hard (and here we perpetrate what must assuredly be *the* understatement of the year) and deserve all the support that can be afforded them.

A. E. Stephenson Memorial Fund Appeal

In our December issue we reported the decision of the Annual General Meeting to launch a memorial fund to our Founder, A. E. Stephenson, the proceeds of which were to be applied to the purchase of a President's Badge of Office. It was suggested that donations of up to 10s. should be made and sent to the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Bryce. May we remind members that the fund has not yet been closed and that the provision of a suitable and fitting memorial to our Founder depends on the support of everyone. That it *deserves* the support of everyone it goes without saying. Please do your bit to help commemorate the life of one who did so much for the Society and who never spared himself in its cause.

R. F. W. Sheraton, F.C.A., F.R.P.S.L.

Congratulations to Mr. R. F. W. Sheraton on the award of the Congress Medal. This will be presented to Mr. Sheraton at Congress in Folkestone on 12th June.

President's Message

I was delighted to hear from Matthew Carstairs that the 'Exchange Packet sales are now booming.

No doubt Contributors to the Packet will take the hint and perhaps, at the same time, find a few lots suitable for the Convention Auction.

It is hoped that, by the time you read this Message, you have already dealt with the various requests detailed in the April issue of *Maple Leaves*. If not, please do it now—time is running short.

After reading the Editorial in the last issue, I just happened to see a Slogan, which read 'Ignore the Hungry and they will Go Away'—I do hope that someone will get the message.

By the time this message appears, some members will be away on holiday—others still at home with their stamps; in both cases, I hope you have fun and enjoy yourselves.

With Best Wishes,
BILL WILLIAMS

***See page 135 for important convention
announcement***

CANADA

We plan to have a good stock of Mint, used and covers of Canada and British Commonwealth on our September visit at

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6.	1851. 3d. plate proof in orange vermillion, with good margins all round. ...	£10
7.	1851. 3d. plate proof in black, overprinted 'Specimen'. ...	£10
8.	1851. 6d. plate proof in pale yellow orange. Holmes P22. ...	£10
9.	1851. 6d. plate proof as above, but in a horizontal pair. Holmes P22. ...	£20
10.	1851. 6d. plate proof in grey, overprinted 'Specimen' in a block of four. Holmes P22. ...	£30
11.	1857. 7½d. plate proof in black with full margins all round. Holmes P30. ...	£12
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13.	1857. 7½d. die proof, as above, but in orange brown. Holmes E7. ...	£80
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16.	1851. 12d. plate proof in black, overprinted vertically with 'Specimen' in red. Holmes P47. ...	£65
17.	1851. 12d. plate proof as above, but in a fine horizontal pair. Holmes P47. ...	£125
18.	1851. 12d. plate proof as above, but in fine block of four. Rare in a multiple of this size. Holmes P47. ...	£265
19.	1851. 12d. 'Goodall' die proof in vermillion. Scarce. Holmes P48. ...	£65
20.	1851. 12d. 'Goodall' die proof in brown. Scarce. Holmes P48. ...	£75
21.	1851. 12d. 'Goodall' die proof in black on india paper. Brilliant margins on 3 sides, clear on the 4th. Holmes P48. ...	£125

Write for detailed listing of other fields of Canadian Philately—
from the Pence Issues to the 'Jubilee' issue.

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Mr. A. F. L. McGregor

Just over 7 years ago Mr. McGregor took over the treasurership of the Society from Mr. Harold Donne and since that time he has devoted himself wholeheartedly to the care of our finances in a way which has commanded the admiration of everyone who has any insight at all into the volume of work which has devolved upon him. Not the least part of his responsibility has, of course, consisted of the collection of subscriptions from a world-wide membership, a task in itself burdensome enough. But this is not all by any manner of means, as a glance at the annual balance sheet will reveal. The proceeds from the sale of handbooks and other publications, advertising revenue, the exchange packet finances and the annual auction and convention accounts all involve a tremendous amount of detailed and painstaking effort. For good measure we can throw in the accounts for *Maple Leaves* and all the incidental expenses attached, the Year Book and much else.

It is small wonder, therefore, that early in 1968 Alan asked for some relief and it is a tribute to him that he did so only when his health was obviously showing signs of strain. Even then his devotion to the welfare of the Society would not permit him to relinquish all his responsibilities and for nearly two years he has continued to undertake the work entailed in the collection of subscriptions.

The time has now come for him to take a complete rest and how well that is deserved will be appreciated by all our members. That he does so reluctantly there can be no doubt for it is hard to think of anyone more devoted to our Society or more concerned for its well-being.

In wishing Alan a speedy return to full health we do so in the happy knowledge that this relief from such heavy responsibilities will contribute very greatly to this end.

Mr. J. H. Bryce has kindly agreed to take over from Alan as Assistant Treasurer. We wish him well as he steps into the breach. May we remind members at this point that Mr. J. A. Grant will continue to act as Treasurer and that only matters relating to the payment of subs. should be addressed to Mr. Bryce. All other financial matters should still be directed to Mr. Grant as heretofore.

Stampex Awards

Congratulations to the following members on recent awards at Stampex: Capt. N. D. Campbell (Silver), C. G. Banfield (Bronze-Silver), J. H. Short (Bronze-Silver), J. D. Todd (Bronze-Silver), G. Carr (Bronze), G. F. George (Bronze), and Canon J. S. Tudor Jones (Bronze).

QUEBEC TERCENTENARY ISSUE

By W. B. C. GRAY

The set of stamps issued by Canada in 1908 to commemorate the 300th Anniversary of the founding of the City of Quebec was one of considerable beauty as well as of historic interest, and a credit to both the designers and engravers. It was in 1603 that the Frenchman Champlain first set foot in the Indian village of Stadacona, on the site of Quebec, but a further five years were to pass before he returned there and founded the first permanent settlement of white men in those parts.

The set consisted of eight stamps, printed in sheets of 100—10 rows of 10—by the American Bank Note Company at Ottawa. The designs on the ½ cent and 2 cents values call for little comment, save that the Royal portraits may be regarded as an expression of the loyalty which Canadians feel towards what they call 'the old country', a loyalty which was subsequently to find expression in two world wars. The 1 cent stamp unites the two most famous names in Canada's early history, Cartier and Champlain. Cartier was the first European to sail up the St. Lawrence; he made his first voyage in 1534 when he claimed the country for France, and later voyages in 1535 and 1541; he thus paved the way for Champlain some 70 years later. On the 5 cents value we see Champlain's settlement which from the circumstances of the times was more in the nature of a fort. A curious feature of the inscription is the archaic spelling 'Quebecq'. Wolfe and Montcalm face one another on the 7 cents stamp as they faced one another above Quebec on the Heights of Abraham in 1759, when both lost their lives in the battle that changed the history of the continent. Britain thus won Canada from the French, and in so doing went a long way towards losing shortly afterwards the colonies to the south, since the New Englanders no longer needed to rely on the 'red-coats' to protect them from the French. The 10 cents value shows Quebec as it was in 1700, a very different picture from the modern city, built mostly on the Heights of Abraham and dominated by the Chateau Frontenac. Champlain's departure for the west is depicted on the 15 cents stamp, in which we have a further example of obsolete French in the word 'partement'. The 20 cents value shows Cartier's three ships arriving at the site of Quebec in 1535. Boggs incidentally tries to turn the explorer into a kind of 'Flying Dutchman' by giving the date as 1608!

Generally speaking these stamps—and especially the higher values—are not easy to find in first class condition, either mint or used. The mint all too frequently suffer from gum disturbance or some degree of thinning, while if the printers are to be faulted in their work, many stamps are not always as well-centred as they might be.

First class copies command a high proportion of the catalogue price, and this is particularly the case in the North American market; inferior copies are far more common and can be picked up comparatively cheaply. Apart from the 1 cent and 2 cents values, the quantities printed were by no means large; much the scarcest are the top two values, and of these only about 300,000 of each were printed.

According to Gibbons some stamps are to be found on toned paper; one wonders which values are referred to, for while this seems not uncommon on the 1 cent, the same can hardly be said of other values. Hair-lines too are a feature of some of these stamps. Once again it is the 1 cent that shows the variety most often, though Boggs maintains that it is also on the 2 cents, while the writer has noticed faint traces also on the 5 cents. Other values may well show the same marks. All values exist imperforate, both with and without gum, the former being the rarer. They are priced in Gibbons and appear occasionally in auctions. There are, however, grounds for believing the these were specially printed as 'complimentary copies'—like certain other Canadian imperforates—and were never issued to the general public.

Particular varieties that have been noted include the following:

- ½ cent A pronounced re-entry, notably a line through the bottom of 'ANADA' of 'Canada'. The same stamp has a spur coming from below the centre of the base line, caused almost certainly by a slip on the part of the engraver.



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- 1 cent (a) Re-entry in '1908' and in the bottom lettering.
 (b) Traces of doubling inside the top of the outer right frame line.
- 5 cents (a) Re-entry in '1908' and in the bottom lettering.
 (b) A faint horizontal line through 'CANADA POSTAGE'.
 (c) A vertical dotted line through 'P' of 'POSTAGE'.
- 15 cents Broken 'C' in CANADA.
- 20 cents (a) Re-entry, doubling of right frame line at top.
 (b) Minor re-entry at the base of 'TAGE' of 'POSTAGE'.
 (c) A small scratch above 'C' of 'QUEBEC'.
 (d) A small gash in 'G' of 'POSTAGE'.

Finally there is the variety 'dot' in 'P' of 'POSTAGE' which seems to be common to most values and of no particular interest or worth. No doubt there are other varieties for the finding and perhaps these notes may provide the necessary stimulus.

(Editor's Note: See Maple Leaves Vol. 3 No. 8, Vol. 4 No. 1, Vol. 4 No. 3 and Vol. 7 No. 8 for previous articles on this interesting issue. We make no apologies for the appearance of this present article, the first for 11 years and nearly 20 years after C. E. C. Shipton first contributed an introductory article. In our next issue we hope to publish an interesting contribution from L. D. McConnell on the plating of the ½ cent value.)

Revision of 1970 stamp programme

The Post Office Department have announced that the release of a stamp commemorating Alexander Mackenzie, discoverer of the river bearing his name and the first explorer to reach the Pacific overland north of Mexico, will be advanced from 14th July to 25th June.

Other changes in the revised schedule will result in the Sir Oliver Mowat stamp appearing on 12th August instead of 18th September and the Group of Seven commemorative will now be issued on 18th September instead of on 12th August.

A complete listing for the remainder of 1970 is as follows:—

15th April	—Henry Kelsey.
13th May	—25th Anniversary of United Nations.
19th June	—Louis Riel.
25th June	—Alexander Mackenzie.
12th August	—Sir Oliver Mowat.
18th September	—50th Anniversary of Group of Seven.
7th October	—Christmas.
4th November	—Sir Donald Alexander Smith.



notes on the large heads

by G. R. C. SEARLES

The thin crisp 'Bank Note' type paper

Today's price shows just how scarce are the first Large Heads of March 1868. Those of us who were collecting these in the 1930s and early 1940s were able to handle enough of these to recognise this paper on sight. The 2 cent specially is so easily picked out. Stamps which are not on this thin crisp paper, S.G.46 to S.G.52, are sometimes offered in all innocence because a medium wove paper was almost concurrently used. Copies dated as early as April 1868 are known on this medium wove so relying on early dated copies can mislead.

The 3 dot Variety on the 15 cents.

In the early 1950s it was thought this variety only appeared on the Late Ottawa printings. In the July 1953 issue of *Maple Leaves* after seeing this variety on the first thin paper 15 cent and another copy on stout wove dated 6th April 1875 I wrote, 'we can now expect this variety to be found on all printings of the 15 cent and I asked who had it on the Clear deep Violet'. Several years later Jim Cater showed one, this a really superb copy with the Crown cancel. The sheet position is No. 10 and is described as a cluster of dots in the East Margin close to design, NE of the 5 in the SE figure 15.

12½ cent perf. 11½ x 12

This perf. variety has not yet been catalogued although in the 1930s Mr. R. W. T. Lees Jones had a copy and by 1953 a confirming copy had turned up. This should be catalogued now. The 12½ cent imperf. horizontally which came to light in 1966 is already catalogued.

The 5 cent perf. 12 all round

The 5 cent which normally comes 11½ x 12 was known in 1949 perf. 12 x 12 and is now catalogued.

The 15 cent Clear Deep Violet

Normally on thick 'Carton' paper. It really is thick and it was the paper alone most relied on when searching for this stamp. Very much rarer is the same shade on the medium wove paper. Brigdr. M. A. Studd wrote about this many years ago. Why is this shade listed as clear deep Violet or sometimes as Cold Violet? If you put your copy in a saucer of cold water it will clearly show.

The 15 cent Script Watermark

Nobody has done more for the good of Canadian philately than Brigdr. M. A. Studd and Mr. R. T. W. Lees Jones. This watermark might still be undeciphered had it not been for the latter, who finally deciphered it. Dated copies are known from January 1876 to July 1877. Brigdr. Studd at the C.P.S. of G.B. Convention, April 1949, stated that this watermark variety also can be found perf. 12 x 12.

One of the treasures I still have, although I have long since parted with my collection, is a photograph of an envelope given to me by Mr. R. W. T. Lees Jones. On the back he has written 'For your collection. This gave me the clue to the Pirie watermark' because the paper from which the envelope is made clearly reveals the watermark of Alexr. Pirie and Sons, who also provided the paper used for printing S.G.72. This photo is one memento of all the encouragement and valuable help Mr. Lees Jones gave me over many years when I was learning about the Large Heads.

Re-entries

Most of the re-entries on the Large Heads were discovered and recorded many years ago by Brigdr. Studd and Mr. Lees Jones. I discovered the re-entry on the 1 cent and two on the 3 cents which were recorded in the *Philatelic Journal of G.B.* in the April-June 1947, plate positions are not known. I recorded finding the 15 cent re-entry in the July-September issue of 1948. The position on the plate is No. 1 and clearly shows a doubling of the outer frame line over 'POS'.

The 15 cent Bright Green, Late Ottawa

This is a Bright Green shade not to be confused with the drab dull green shade. This Bright Green is a colour changeling. I long thought it might be and when I saw a stamp in another collection where the top portion was this bright green and the bottom portion in the late mauvish shade I was convinced.

The drab dullish green shade on roughish paper is quite different and not a colour changeling. I had a strip of four and two singles all identical in shade and have seen two other copies.

BOOK REVIEW

The 4th Edition Canada OHMS Officials Catalogue listing, and illustrating the 237 major, and 607 minor varieties, in the Overprinted and Perforated OHMS stamps has now been published.

Added editorial coverage identifying the eight positions of the OHMS, the Narrow Spacing, Missing Periods, 'Blackout' and War slogan cancellations are among the new features of the catalogue.

It is obtainable from Roy Wrigley, 2288 Bellvue Avenue, West Vancouver, B.C. Price \$3.00.



under the hammer

Stanley Gibbons Auctions (12th–13th March)

Canada: 1852–57 thick hard wove, 3d. (2) and 6d. with '32,' '37,' and '21' target cancels; also 1857 ribbed paper 3d., 1855 thin wove 10d. with target and bars cancels respectively and 1857 7½d. pale yellow-green, unused; all with faults incl. margins cut into thins or creases, tears etc., 7½d. is partially restored, general appearance good. Valuation £25. Realisation £85.

—Ditto, 3d. red (S.G. 15) good margins at top large other three sides, good colour though very slight staining, tiny crease, light '43' target cancel, very slight thinning (Plate 2). Valuation £20. Realisation £23.

—1857, 7½d. deep yellow-green (S.G. 22a) very fine colour, clear to large margins, close but clear at corner, light numeral '37' cancel. (Plate 2). Valuation £75. Realisation £86.

—1859 Perf. 12 5c. pen cancelled on envelope to Brockville showing straight-line 'Registered' in red and Brockville April. 15 1864 arrival mark on reverse; also Queen Victoria 5c. red Postal Stationery envelope pen cancelled internally at Prescott and showing Prescott July. 18. 1865 marking on reverse, both items with faults. Items 2. Valuation £8. Realisation £5.

—1897 Jubilee, ½c. to \$5 (S.G. 121–140) complete set with all shades, extremely fresh, generally well centred and fine o.g., beautiful set. Valuation £275. Realisation £305.

—1959 St. Lawrence Seaway, 5c. 'centre inverted' (S.G. 513a) marginal example, superb and fresh, unhinged o.g. (Plate 2). Valuation £550. Realisation £520.

—Official: 1949, 50c. (S.G. 08) block of 4, superb o.g. and apparently unhinged (Plate 2) Valuation £60. Realisation £55.

Canada: 1851 laid paper, 3d. red (S.G. 1) beautiful example, very fine colour, clear to large margins, very neat 'target' cancel B.P.A. Cert. (1965) (Plate 2). Valuation £35. Realisation £40.

—1852–57, thin wove, 6d. slate-violet (S.G. 8) just cut along outer frameline at top, otherwise large margins, small trace of expertisers mark on face generally hidden by neat black 'target' cancel (Plate 2). Valuation £35. Realisation £38.

things to come ?

According to reports circulating in Canada, a certain Alderman J. Gould, of New York, Toronto, has approached the Canadian Post Office Department with a request for a special issue of stamps 'for collectors'. What he has in mind, apparently, is a commemorative issue with high values exceeding 1 dollar, possibly as high as 5 dollars. According to his estimate such a set would attract a revenue of 170 million dollars, of which 30 million would be provided by collectors.

This is not the first time that the Canadian Post Office has been approached (and reproached), about the conservative nature of its 'special issue' policy and the low denominations of its commemorative stamps. Whether or not it resists the temptation to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs remains to be seen, but if wisdom prevails (and all who have the good name of Canadian philately at heart will hope that it does) it will continue to regard its reputation with philatelists as of paramount importance. To pander to the wishes of speculators might very well result in the increased revenue suggested by the worthy alderman, but at a price which, estimated in terms of goodwill among many thousands of stamp collectors all over the world, would certainly be too high. The interests of collectors and those of the Canadian Post Office Department will best be served by resisting Alderman Gould's blandishments, and this, one must hope, is what the Canadian Post Office Department will do.

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The Small Queen issue of Canada [1870-97]

By W. WILLIAMS

Shades and Perforations

In my second article I made a brief reference to the various papers and I will now attempt to give some help with regard to the two other factors which must be taken into consideration. I have found that, in some cases, the perforation will help to identify the colour or shade and with experience it becomes possible to select stamps with certain perforations by only looking at the shades.

The following examples may help to clarify the statement:—

- (1) The 3c Indian Red 1870 (apart from the rare perforation $12\frac{1}{2}$ x $12\frac{1}{2}$ which, of course, must be Indian Red) is known as Perf. 12 x 12 (or very slightly under).
We are, therefore, able to eliminate the 1873-77 printings by checking the perforation. It is well known that some of these shades do cause confusion.
(see further remarks under 'Perforations' with regard to exact measurements).
- (2) The 3c Brown Red (March 1873) being on a white paper, is sometimes mistaken for the Rare Carmine Red (S.G. 84a, deep rose red Jan. 71). The 1873 stamp is P. $11\frac{1}{4}$ x $11\frac{1}{4}$ —the rare shade and paper is P. 12 x 12.
- (3) The 3c Rose Carmine (Oct. and Dec. 1888) is P. 12 x $12\frac{1}{4}$. Although the same perforation is known on other stamps, it is now generally accepted that the correct shade must bear this perforation.

Shades

We must first accept the fact that the listings in standard catalogues merely represent groups of shade. Any variation in the quantity of each ingredient used for producing a colour would create a new shade. In addition varying quantities of 'patent dryers' were used in the manufacture of the ink.

With the possible exception of a distinctive 'Lemon' or 'Lemon Yellow' shade which appears in the One Cent issue (about 1873) most modern catalogues have now been brought up to date and for our purpose we may accept the listings. Many collectors find difficulty in sorting out the Green shades and some remarks may help. Green is, of course, made up with Blue and Yellow and if the stamps are laid out on a table behind a window that has good natural lighting the main basic colour will predominate and you will be able to sort out the Blue Greens from the Yellow Greens. Another distinctive shade is the 2c. Deep Green on Thin

Paper 1872. Dated copies of this period will help you. The rare stamp in the 10c issue and sometimes called 'a faded stamp' is the very pale lilac magenta.

Perforations

We now have measuring instruments which give precise readings but many years ago the authors of our 'weighty works of authority' were at some disadvantage. It is noted in 'Jarrett' that any article on this subject is meaningless if the author does not specify the gauge used in his studies—what is Gauge 11 to one is Gauge 12 to another. There is always a risk that some of the very early articles may not be correct, particularly when they attempt to divide the 'half scale'. Geo. R. C. Searles (No. 176) who has done much towards revising the records and correcting catalogued information, believes that only distinct differences may be regarded as important. He has found that P 11½ as related to the 1873-77 series, is not precise and in any case prove to be P.11.6 or P.11.7 It therefore follows we must be careful when we refer to P. 11¾. As to other matters I can only hope that searches will reveal. In my next article I will attempt to deal with Plate Re-entries.

Edward 2 cents Precancel

A very interesting Canadian Precancelled item came up for sale in the Louise Boyd Dale and Alfred F. Lichtenstein British North America Sale held by H. R. Harmer, Inc. of 6 West 48 Street, New York, N.Y. 10036, U.S.A. on 26th-30th January 1970, i.e. Lot No. 1519 Edward VII 2 cent carmine, experimental coil, vertical strip of four showing paste up—precancelled with Type 'T' (Walburn's Catalogue price 75 cents as an ordinary single).

These paste-up strips are mentioned and illustrated in Boggs Vol. 1 Page 355, and I quote as follows: *The First Canadian Coils* 'The period of 1910 to 1913 saw the first experimentation in this form of stamp. We illustrate a paste up strip of four, of the precancel coil made from an ordinary sheet (pane?) torn in strips of ten and pasted together. Apparently only about 150 copies of this coil survived, of which there could be only some 15 paste-ups.' (How the figure of 150 is arrived at I do not know as if in single stamps it would be impossible to tell them from the ordinary precancel, Edward VII T-75).

Although Harmer's valuation was only \$25, the Lot fetched the sum of \$300.00. This serves to illustrate the interest now taken in Canada and the U.S.A. in Canadian Precancels.

Canadian Airmail Notes

By Major R. K. Malott
(Continued from whole No.122)

Part IX

SMALLER ORGANISATIONS

Other smaller organisations operating in the country were: Edgar A. Alton, of Winnipeg, Man; J. V. Elliot of Hamilton, Ont; H. H. Fitzsimmons of Lethbridge, Alberta; R. J. Groome, of Moose Jaw, Sask; Laurentian Air Services of St. Jovite, Que. Their work was chiefly passenger carrying and pleasure flying. Mr. Fitzsimmons established a regular week-end service to Waterton Lakes from Lethbridge and carried 177 passengers during the summer season, besides a quantity of express matter. He also ran a taxi service to the oil wells, a distance of 115 miles from the railroad at Lethbridge, and flew passengers there on demand.

The Alaska Airways Limited, incorporated in the United States, and working under contract with the United States Post Office, operated a mail service between Seattle and Victoria, B.C., connecting with outgoing and incoming steamers arriving at Victoria from the Orient. This is the only regular international service in Canada. It is carried out in accordance with the terms of the International Convention for Air Navigation in all respects. The machine reports to the Canadian Customs on arriving and before leaving Canadian territory. No trouble or difficulty has been experienced in operating this route, which shows that, when the time is ripe, international flying between Canada and the United States may be of mutual benefit to the commerce of both countries. An approximate total of 45,000 pounds of mail matter was carried during the year.

One flight made by a commercial pilot deserves mention. Mr. C. S. Caldwell, of the flying staff of Laurentide Air Services Limited, entered the 'On-to-Dayton' race in connection with the international flying meet at Dayton, Ohio. This race was open to commercial and private aircraft. Contestants were credited with one point for every ten miles over 500 miles, and with 10 points for every passenger carried. With regard to efficiency, first, one point was deducted for every mile of cruising speed under 150 miles per hour, the maximum of points being 100. Then five points were deducted for each 40 cubic inches of engine displacement (assumed to be equal to 10 horsepower) in excess of 10 horse-power, the maximum number of points being 200.

This formula was altogether in favour of the more modern high compression engines. Mr. Caldwell's entry was a Thomas Morse single-seater with an 80 horse-power LeRhône engine. As this is a low compression rotary type, the formula told heavily against him and though he made one of the longest flights, from Three Rivers, via Ottawa, Camp Borden and Detroit, to Dayton a total distance of over 900 miles, he did not gain a prize.

Squared Circle Postmarks

Collectors of these fascinating postmarks will be interested to know that I have recently acquired the fine collection formed by member H. E. Canham, of Regina, Sask., Canada. Amongst many other gems, Mr. Canham discovered both known copies of the Kingsville, rarity, the clearest example of which is now in my collection. Kingsville, together with Springhill Mines and Waterdown add three new towns to my 301 towns raising my total to 304 out of the possible 311, with 7 still to go. . .

All the duplicate towns from the Canham collection, and also from the Ludlow and Thompson collections, in all a total approaching 290 different duplicate towns, are on offer for sale **at cost prices** or are available in trade for items I still need. This is an opportunity for all s.c. enthusiasts to improve their holdings. Also there are over 200 covers available surplus to my collection. Prices vary enormously according to RF of the town and clarity or otherwise of the strike. It is impossible to list them all, but, generally speaking, low RF towns work out around 4 cents (4d.) per RF whilst towns of RF 70 and over rate highly, around 50 cents per RF or more. This is for small stamps (3 cts. sm.qns., etc.) and for large stamps (Maps, Jubilees) approx. 1½ times these prices.

Interest in squared circles is reviving, after some 2-3 years, as I discovered from the remarkable response to my advert in October 1969 'M/L' requesting Map stamps. Replies from U.S.A. (many), Canada (several), G.B. (only a few) and solitary responses from Norway, France and Czechoslovakia were received. In all 16 difficult new Map towns were acquired . . . all in exchange . . . this is the fun of postmark collecting. If you have little trading material, you can acquire from the collections above.

Finally, here is a list of Map towns that can be **deleted** from my October Wants list: Cumberland; Lunenburg; R. Louison; Woodstock, N.B.; Aylmer E; Clarenceville; Montreal; Riv. du Loup; Dunnville; Flesherton; Oxford Mills; Paisley; Roseneath; Sutton W; Edmonton; Ripley.

Who says it doesn't pay to advertise in 'Maple Leaves'?

S. F. COHEN, F.C.P.S.

51 Westfield Road, Birmingham, 15, England

N.W.T. Centennial Commemorative Dogsled Mail Run— Eastern——

Notification of the Centennial Western Dogsled Mail Run appeared in our last issue.

Two merging Eastern runs were made to commemorate the early R.C.M.P. journeys from Fullerton, near Chesterfield Inlet, to Churchill; and from Baker Lake to Churchill.

Both eastern runs left Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake on 15th March—the same date as the western run, and similarly was run in relays from settlement to settlement. The teams leaving these two originating settlements joined forces at Rankin Inlet and proceeded south to Churchill.

A limited number of special commemorative covers were carried on each run. The attractive cover design, in four colours depicts a typical mail sled, dog team and driver with an inscription to identify the two separate runs.

On arrival at the final destination each cover was authenticated with a special stamping certifying that the letter was carried on the run and indicating the point of origin and each leg of the journey.

The Canadian Post Office official N.W.T. Centennial Commemorative Stamp was then affixed and the letter mailed to the subscriber or to the Centennial Centre, Government of the Northwest Territories through the post office at the end of the run.

An Invitation

To Members of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

*

If you are not already a member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and would be interested in joining the 'Royal' please write to The Secretary, The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Box 3144, Station 'C', Ottawa, Canada, for membership application forms or information.

Members receive The Canadian Philatelist, published bi-monthly, and are entitled to use the sales circuit.

*

Annual Dues: \$6.00

Admission fee: \$1.00

GROW WITH THE ROYAL

Canadian R.P.O.'s.

Addendum to Shaw's Catalogue

Serial No.	Route	Type	Dir'n	Period	Rarity Factor	Reported By
-159A	Telegraph Creek & Wrangell Mail Service	5		162-241	150	75 16, 107
-160U	R.P.O. Princess Louise Vancouver-Skagway	22G		220	200	7
-160V	Vancouver-Kingcome Inlet Str. Cheakamus	3D		134	200	107A
-160W	Vancouver-Kingcome Inlet Str. Cowichan	23C		134	200	107A
-160X	Vancouver-Stillwater R.P.O. Steamer 'Selma'	3D		105	200	107A
-160Y	Vancouver, Powell River R.P.O. Apr 3 1915 Steamer 'Selma' Steamer 'Santa Maria'	1K		106	200	107A
-160Z	Van-Skag R.P.O. Str. Princess, May	3C		105	200	107A
-160AA	Van & Naas R.P.O. Mar 6 1909 Str. Queen City	3D		94	200	107A
-160AB	Van & Cpe Scott R.P.O. Mar. 6 1909, Str. Tees	3D		98	200	107A
-160AC	Van & S. Current R.P.O.	17A	W	123	200	107A
W-160AD	Princess Norah R.P.O. Apr. 7 1939 Vancouver to Skagway	17-O		248	200	107
-161F	Vic & Court R.P.O. Train 2 Dec. 26, A. W. Buckingham	22C		No year	150	103
-161G	Victoria, Quatsino. Aug. 7 1917, S.S. Maquinna, S.S. Tees	3C		135	200	107A
-161H	Victoria & Courtenay R.P.O. Jan. 25 1924 P. H. Hardiman	5H		134-156	170	32,124
-161I	Vic-Court R.P.O. Jul. 4 1952 W.R.B.	1E		317	200	16
-161J	V.P.R. & Stew. W.S. From Nanaimo B.C.	22B		366	150	32
-161K	Vic & Court Cornish	17J		268	200	16
-161L	Despatch Branch Victoria B.C.	23C		397	150	16
-165A	Vic & Well, R.P.O. B.C.	4J		105	200	107A
-169C	Wey. & Assa. R.P.O.	22		340	150	32
-171A	Wey. & Leth. R.P.O. E. Badger	9H		106	150	123
-179L	Wpg. District R.P.O. Frank W. Copp	7E		390	100	107
-179M	Winnipeg District F. J. Handkamer	12C		390-450	100	107,116
-179N	Wpg. Division, T. W. Miller	5H		350	150	16
-190B	Winnipeg & Kamsack R.P.O. Chas. Haft	8E		268	150	103
-190C	Winnipeg & Manitou	9A	East	36	150	107

(Continued from Whole No. 122)

NOTE: Reporters' Number 107A refers to postmarks in the Post Office Proof Book. There is no evidence that the postmarks have been brought into use although instances of actual usage on mail may subsequently be discovered.

CONVENTION AUCTION

Saturday, 10th October 1970

All lots should be sent to: Mr. W. Williams, 53 Central Road, Wembley, Middlesex. HAO 2LQ. AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Members are particularly asked to note that:—

- (a) Only B.N.A. material can be accepted.
- (b) Closing date to guarantee inclusion in the catalogue is *1st July 1970*.
- (c) Please send a brief description of each lot, **TOGETHER WITH A NOTE OF THE ESTIMATED VALUE OR RESERVE**.
- (d) Do not send lots with an estimated value of less than 20s.
- (e) Single stamps and small lots should be mounted or housed on thick paper or card not more than 5in. (horizontal) by 6in. (vertical).
- (f) Commission on sales is 15 per cent.
- (g) A stamped and addressed card should be enclosed if a receipt is required.

Catalogues will be available in August 1970 and overseas members requiring Catalogues by Air Mail should make early application and enclose stamps to cover postage.

PLEASE SUPPORT THE CONVENTION AUCTION AND HELP THE SOCIETY.

The auction will be conducted by Mr. G. Manton of Cavendish Philatelic Auctions (Lots for this auction must NOT be sent to him).

All correspondence with regard to the Auction should be addressed to Mr. W. Williams, who will be preparing the Catalogue for Mr. G. Manton. Mr. Williams will also be pleased to receive Donated Lots for the Society and these will be acknowledged in the Catalogue.

Full details as to the Auction Conditions of Sale, Postal Bids and despatch of lots will appear in the Catalogue.

24th Convention of the C.P.S. of G.B.

Wednesday 7th October to Saturday 10th October 1970, to be held at the Burlington Hotel, Eastbourne.

Application for reservations should be made on the enclosed hotel booking form and sent to: Mr. L. Dorland Carn, F.C.P.S., 138 Whitley Road, Eastbourne.

Roller Corner No.3

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

The Rollers of Toronto



Type V C
Street

One of the most noteworthy features of Roller cancellations was the comparatively enormous numbers in which they were made and issued. This is well illustrated by comparison with other official cancellations. For example, there were 60 different 2-Ring numerals. In the 40 years, 1862-1902, about 250 duplex hammers were issued. In the nineties, 350 Squared Circles. By comparison, in the 40 years between 1894 and 1934, over 2,700 Rollers were issued, of which Toronto received more than its fair share, i.e., about 440 are recorded in the new Roller handbook! Some typical examples are illustrated top left and below.



Type V A
Railway station



Type V B
Branch P.O.



Type VI
Registered



Type VII
Canada

There is an interesting explanation of this difference. The numeral, duplex, and squared circle hammers were supplied (with few exceptions) to head offices only, one (occasionally two) to each. A few special 'street or district P.O.'s also received special hammers, for example in Toronto there were 4 special duplex, numbered 2 (Parkdale), 3 (Spadina Avenue), 4 (Yorkville), 5 (Riverside), and 10 'street' duplex; in squared circles there were 7 'street' hammers. The branch and sub post offices did not get these special hammers and had to make do with C.D.S. and cork killers.

When we turn to Rollers, we find a very different state of affairs. There were, of course, far more post offices by then, and some genius had the brilliant idea that by including a name and number in the engraved Roller, not only the town and post office of origin, but may of the branch and sub-post offices as well could be pin-pointed! The idea for Toronto and Montreal and some larger towns was adopted with enthusiasm, and especially for Toronto.

There was, for example, one series marked Toronto Ont. numbered 1 to 228, another series marked Toronto only numbered 1 to 57 (with some gaps). There were Postal Terminals numbered 25 to 62, Postal Stations A to M and S (15), Streets (20), Sub-offices, i.e. small independent offices located in a shop or store (7), etc., etc. This is what makes Rollers unique in Canadian official cancellations—no other type of cancellation attempts to pin-point many branch and sub-offices on this scale, and explains the huge numbers of Rollers issued to the larger towns. The total number of Rollers issued between 1894 and 1934 already recorded in the new handbook exceeds 2,700, and is continually growing. The fact that about 1,000 of these are not known used (but only from impressions in the Proof books) indicates the great scope there is for further study and research in this most interesting type of cancellation.

(to be continued)

Addenda to Roller Handbook

Some additional Rollers have recently been reported and should be added to the Appendices as noted below:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Appendix I</i> | <i>B. COLUMBIA</i> |
| <i>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND</i> | + Chamberlain B.C. IV. 1. VI |
| + Charlottetown P.E.I. IV. 7. VI | |
| <i>QUEBEC PROVINCE</i> | <i>Corrections</i> |
| + St. Roch-de-Quebec | For Maryville ONT |
| QUE III. 2. IV | read Maryfield ONT |
| <i>ONTARIO</i> | For Warwick PQ |
| + Dashwood ONT IV. 1. IV | read Warwick QUE |
| + Sturgeon Falls ONT IV. 1. IV | For Bridgeburg ONT |
| | read Bridgeport ONT |
| <i>SASKATCHEWAN</i> | |
| + Bienfait SASK IV. 1. VI | |
| + Edam SASK IV. 1. VI | |
| + Liberty SASK IV. 1. VI | |
| + Simpson SASK IV. 1. VI | + Toronto ONT IV. 41. 49. III |
| + Yellow Grass SASK IV. 1. VI | + Toronto ONT IV. 95. IV |
| + Yorkton SASK IV. 2. VI | |
| <i>ALBERTA</i> | <i>Appendix II</i> |
| + Delia ALTA IV. 1. VI | <i>Appendix IV</i> |
| + Provost ALTA IV. 1. VI | Error. Name mis-spelt. |
| + Tabor ALTA IV. 1. VI | + BRICKVILLE ONT IX. 1. II |

The following Rollers are now known used:—

Appendix I

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
++ Charlottetown III. 2. 3. III

NOVA SCOTIA
+ Glace Bay IV. 1. 1920

QUEBEC PROVINCE
+ Cap St. Agnace QUE III. 1. 1919
+ Franklin Centre QUE III. 1. 1912
+ Montmagny QUE IV. 1. 1908
+ Ste. Anne-de-Bellevue. P.Q.
III. 1. 1916
+ St. Jean Baptiste QUE III. 1. III
+ St. Sauveur de Quebec QUE
III. 1. 1913

ONTARIO

+ Alliston ONT IV. 1. 1909
+ Campbellford ONT IV. 1. III
+ Dundas ONT IV. 1. III
+ Gorrie ONT IV. 1. 1920
+ Marmora ONT IV. 1. III

MANITOBA

+ Boissevan MAN IV. 1. 1909

SASKATCHEWAN

+ Kincaid SASK IV. 1. 1918
+ Lanigan SASK IV. 1. 1909
+ Moose Jaw SASK IV. 8. 1912

B. COLUMBIA

+ Fraser Mills BC IV. 1. 1910



new stamp issues

25th Anniversary of United Nations

On 13th May the Canada Post Office issued two stamps, in ten and fifteen cent denominations respectively, to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of the United Nations (*see opposite*).

Twenty-five years ago Canada was one of fifty sovereign states whose delegates participated in the unanimous adoption and signing of the United Nations' founding Charter at the San Francisco Conference. As a Charter member of the United Nations, Canada joins with fellow member countries in celebrating this anniversary for which 'Peace and Progress' has been selected as the theme.

The two stamps were designed by Brian Fisher of Vancouver, B.C. In the words of the artist, the design presents 'a world divided, with a great deal of energy being focused toward its unification, though this unity is not yet accomplished, and poses a question for the future'.

The ten cent issue is blue and the fifteen cent issue is violet and maroon. Both measure 40 mm x 24 mm with design positioned horizontally. The stamps were printed by lithography in quantities of 12,500,000 each by the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa.



LOUIS RIEL

A six cent commemorative stamp honouring Louis Riel will be issued by the Canada Post Office on 19th June. It marks the 100th anniversary of the year in which the Métis leader reached the apex of his career.

Riel was born in St. Boniface, Assiniboia, on 22nd October 1844. He first rose to prominence during the Red River Uprising of 1869-70 when he became president of the Council of Assiniboia, the provisional government whose negotiations led to Assiniboia's entry into Confederation as the province of Manitoba.

In 1873, and again in 1874, Riel was elected to Parliament as the member for the district of Provencher. In 1875 he was banished from the country for five years. He returned to Canada from the United States in 1884 to lead another protest against the Canadian Government. By 1885 the protest had become the Northwest Rebellion, ending in defeat for Riel at Batoche. Charged with treason, Riel was tried before a court in Regina where he was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was carried out in that city on 16th November 1885.

Designed by Reinhard Derreth of Vancouver, B.C., the Louis Riel issue is red and blue and measures 24 mm x 40 mm. A quantity of thirty-four million will be printed in two-colour gravure by the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa.

Riel and the Northwest Rebellion

Louis Riel was the son of a respected family whose roots were deep in the Red River country. His father, Louis Riel, was a Métis and his mother, Julie Lagimodière, was the daughter of the first white woman in the Northwest.

At the time of Riel's first involvement in the Red River Settlement dispute, the governments of Canada and Great Britain were negotiating the transfer of western territories to the control of the Canadian Government. In preparation for the land transfer, and to facilitate the growing influx of agricultural settlers from the east, the Government had already begun surveys and road construction. The people of the Settlement, and particularly the Métis, regarded these events as a serious threat to their rights, their lands, and their way of life.

Under the leadership of Riel, the Métis organized a committee to negotiate with Canada and obtain guarantees for their rights. Shortly thereafter, the English settlers joined with the Métis to form a provisional government. In light of this united resistance on the part of the Red River settlers, Canada postponed the land transfer until an agreement could be reached through negotiations with delegates from the Council of Assiniboia. The Council's terms were substantially accepted (most notably the principle of consultation before annexation) and they became the basis for the Manitoba Act of 1870.

The second uprising, which began some fourteen years later, grew out of essentially the same conditions as the first. A number of Métis, some of them from the Red River Settlement, had moved west to form a new settlement on the banks of the South Saskatchewan River. With the continuing advance of agricultural settlers and the construction of a railway from the east, the Métis feared once again for the security of their land and their rights. When their representations to the Government failed to bring reassurance, the Métis sent a delegation to Riel, now teaching in Montana, to return to Canada and help them.

At first, Riel attempted to resolve the problem constitutionally by petitioning the Canadian Government. Eventually, however, he established a provisional government of his own at Batoche. A detachment of North West Mounted Police was sent in to the area to quell any possible rebellion. They were met by Métis forces at Duck Lake and defeated in the opening battle of the Rebellion of 1885. The Rebellion ended some two months later when Government troops finally defeated Riel's main forces at Batoche.

References: *Encyclopedia Canadiana*, Volume 7, pages 361 to 364, and Volume 9, pages 27 and 28.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr. W. Williams writes:—

Small Queen Issue

It will be seen in Mr. Bonar's letter (*April Maple Leaves*) that the Printers replaced the 'Large Queen' with a 'Small Queen' and while there is always a risk when taking part of a statement out of its context, it sometimes provides a clear answer.

Although I am arrayed with 'weighty authority' I can find no evidence that the 12½ cent Large Queen was printed after the 10 cent Small Queen appeared. Records appear to confirm that the last printing was in 1871 and further supplies were not required to be printed.

Reference to the contemporary Press of 1872 disclose some surprising statements to the effect that there was little demand for the 12½c Large Queen and that 'it can now be bought at the Post Office for 12 cents.' After the reduction of the Parcel Post Rate to 12 cents in 1879 it would appear that the stamp was sold for 12 cents, with official approval.

The whole object of the exercise in writing a 'Beginners Article' on the Small Queen Issue was to give a clear view of a limited subject and from the many letters received from both beginners and experts, it appeared I had achieved its purpose. The reason for the 10c stamp will appear in a later article.

Mr. Bonar's comments are always welcomed and I am very grateful for the opportunity to clarify the position.

Dr. M. W. Carstairs writes:—

Toronto Cork Duplex

I was delighted to read Dr. Stulberg's article on the Toronto cork duplex of 1874 in the February 1970 *Maple Leaves*.

I cannot muster the magnificent collection of these markings that he possesses. I have only four:

Type 2 7th August (Earlier than Dr. Stulberg's date).

Type 4 26th August.

Type 6 and 7. 11th September.

Type 6 and 7. 21st September.

I think that his types 6 and 7 are the same 'cork'. Both show a similar 'step' in the upper left cork segment, and both markings display a faint vertical grid. I think the small differences are due to the cork splitting and wearing.

Furthermore I think type 8, is the same piece of 'cork' after being refaced, producing, of course, a new postmark.

From a study of Canadian 'corks' it would seem that worn killers were often refaced to provide new killers quickly. After all it would only need a sharp knife.

precancels on the

admiral issue

By R. B. Hetherington
and F. W. L. Keane

		Precancel	
		Type 1	
Beamsville			
3 cents red	Original die retouched, 1923		
	New die, 1924		

		Precancel	
		Type 1	'Bribdgebürg'
Bridgeburg			
1 cent green	Original die, 1912		
	Original die retouched, 1913	n a b	i j
1 cent yellow	Original die retouched, wet. 1920	n	i
	Original die retouched, dry, 1926		
	New die, dry, 1925		

		Precancel	
		Type 1	
Carleton Place			
1 cent green	Original die, 1912		
	Original die retouched, 1913		a
1 cent yellow	Original die retouched, wet. 1920	n a	
	Original die retouched, dry, 1926	n	
	New die, dry, 1925		
2 cents green	Original die retouched, wet. 1922	n a	
	Original die retouched, dry, 1924		
	Original die re-engraved, dry, 1925	n	
	Thin paper, 1924	n	
3 cents brown	Original die, wet, 1918		
	Original die retouched, dry, 1922	n a	
3 cents red	Original die retouched, 1923		
	New die, 1924	n a	
4 cents bistre	Wet, 1922		
	Dry, 1925		

		Precancel	
		Type 1	
Chatham			
1 cent yellow	Original die retouched, wet, 1920		
	Original die retouched, dry, 1926		
	New die, dry, 1925		

Amendments to Membership to 2nd May 1970**New Members**

1744. McCULLOCH, J. D., 1293 Gainsborough Drive, Oakville, Ontario, Canada C,N,B
 1745. LINNELL, V. A., 5221 Hingston Avenue, Montreal 253, P.Q., Canada C
 1746. WRIGHT, S. A., 27 Charnhill Crescent, Mangotsfield, Bristol C.PH
 1747. HAWKINS, Rev. R. D. W., St. Mark's Vicarage, Locks Lane, Mitcham, Surrey
 CR4 2JX
 1748. THOMPSON, D., 514 30th Avenue N.E., Calgary 64, Alberta, Canada C

Rejoined

1567. MEADE, J. A., Glenavon, Fermoy, Co. Cork, Eire

Death

44. SOUTTAR, A.

Resignation

- 1259 LETO, A. J.

Change of Address

1328. GAYLORD, S. B., P.O. Box 71, Harrison, New York, 10528, U.S.A.
 1449. GODFREY, E. C., 26 Vartown Place, N.W. Calgary 45, Alta., Canada
 1474. MORRIS, Capt. H. W. O., P.O. Box 5098, Station B., Victoria B.C., Canada
 1528. WALLBUTTON-CRAWLEY, K. J., 41 Rosary Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.7
 1715. WALTERS, E. P. F., 2 Elleray Court, Prospect Road, Nr. Aldershot, Ash Vale,
 Surrey
 1704. WILLIAMSON, Mrs. J. G., 3928 Clarke Street, Oakland, California 94609, U.S.A.
 1116. YOUNG, J. H. M., Tanglewood, 26 Forest Glen Crescent, Toronto 12, Ontario,
 Canada

Amendment to previous listing

413. HARRIS, A. L., add code P.O. 51 PZ
 1574. PERKINS, C. M., add house No. 52, and interests C,CS,CG,P

Information required of latest address (last known address given)

497. CANHAM, H. E., 4935 4th Avenue, Regina, Sask., Canada
 1414. HAYWOOD, B. K., 13 Castle View Avenue, Toronto 4, Ontario, Canada

Net Change: Plus 4

New Total: 707

Corrigendum

Members are asked to note that a number of serious errors occurred on page 106 of the last issue, under the heading 'Precancels on the Admiral Issue'.

The following amendments should be made:

- (a) For Niagara Falls substitute OTTAWA
- (b) For 'n' in column headed 'Type 1' opposite 2 cents red original die 1912 substitute 'a'
- (c) In column headed 'Type 1' opposite 5 cents blue Marler Type 1A, Reiche Type 1A 1913(?) insert 'n a b c'
- (d) In column headed 'Type 3' opposite 10 cents plum, Marler Type 2, Reiche Type 2, 1920 insert 'n a'
- (e) In column headed 'Type 3' opposite 10 cents blue, Wet 1922 insert 'n a'
- (f) In column headed 'Type 3' opposite 20 cents olive, Marler Type 1, Reiche Type 1, 1912 add 'a'

We apologise for these errors.

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

WANTED

Canada Precancels, Perfins, R.P.O. cancels, B.C. and early Western town cancels on stamp, piece or cover. I have some of the same material for sale.—H. G. Walburn, Box 55, Okanagan Centre, B.C., Canada.

CANADA 1868 12½ cents. Dated copies, covers, proofs or anything of unusual interest required. All shades, all papers.—Mrs. Moubray, Ridlington House, Uppingham, Rutland.

1912–26 ADMIRAL issues. Mint, used. Lathe Work. Blocks, plates proofs, etc. Will buy or exchange.—J. Anderton, 43 Foxhill Court, Weetwood, Leeds 16.

BRANT COUNTY items, covers, illustrated cards, postal history.—Barchino, Brantford, Ontario.

IF you have legible ROLLERS IN QUANTITY for sale or trade, I shall be surprised and delighted to hear from you.—Smythies, Castle Morris, Tralee, Ireland.

Correspondence desired with anyone interested in postal history of Assiniboia. Write—Ronald Kell, 27 Briardene Close, Greenacres, East Herrington, Sunderland, Co. Durham, England.

PERIODICALS

“THE MAGPIE'S NEST” contains inexpensive postal history items and ephemera to give character to your collection. Specimen free.—Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimbourne, Dorset, England.

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN — 1969–70

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