

MAPLE LEAVES

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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN
INCORPORATED 1946

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EDITORIAL

Canadian News

Publishing 'news' items in a bi-monthly periodical such as *Maple Leaves* is always a risky business. Matters of outstanding importance and 'news-worthiness' so frequently see the light of day in weekly philatelic publications that their repetition certainly would not commend itself to our members, most of whom we can assume, subscribe to one or more of the excellent philatelic magazines published in this country or abroad. On the other hand *Maple Leaves* ought to provide something for the record of the contemporary scene, if only for future reference, perhaps many years hence. Considerations such as these point the dilemma in which we, editorially speaking, find ourselves: to publish 'and be damned' or not to publish and still incur the same fate!

Not that this is the only dilemma, on the horns of which, we are always painfully poised. Readers will be familiar with some of the others to which we have drawn attention from time to time, and to which there is no solution calculated to please everyone. We are reminded of this by the accumulation in our files of news items about, *inter alia*, 'tagged' stamps, booklet stamps, new postal stationery of a revolutionary kind, local 'stamps' and 'errors'.

For these we are indebted to a number of correspondents in Canada, two of whom are comparatively new members, Messrs. Churley and Clark, both of whom have kept us informed with a commendable assiduity

which must receive some acknowledgement. From time to time we hope to be able to publish something, at least, of the extensive reports for which they are responsible and for which we are glad to express our appreciation. For a start, in our next issue we shall publish news of a set of 15 postcards of an entirely original kind as far as Canada is concerned and about which very little, if anything, is known in this country. We are well aware that 'postal stationery' is not everyone's 'kettle of fish' and to those who feel inclined to write and remind us of this we would say: 'what is one man's *bête noire* is another man's *bête blanche*.'

Much the same can be said of the 'tagged' stamps of Canada, the first of which were issued as far back as 1962, and about which, as far as we have been able to gather, there is very little interest in this country, despite their catalogue status and the tremendous interest in the 'phosphor' issues of Great Britain. Some of the prices asked for the earlier Canadian 'tagged' stamps would suggest the 'old, old story'. So many collectors are too preoccupied with the older issues that they cannot be bothered with the newer, let alone the latest. Until, of course, the cachet which age inevitably confers upon them gradually becomes apparent. By this time the stamps have become quite elusive, dealers' prices reflect the market (and the sudden demand) and then, *mirabilis dictu*, the once despised and rejected issues acquire a status of almost 'classical' proportions.

If our readers reply to the effect that this is merely our *apologia* for sullyng the pages of *Maple Leaves* with modern trivia, we can only reply with an Asquithian 'wait and see' and remind them that there is a tremendous upsurge of interest in Canadian philately in Canada, and the U.S.A. particularly. That Canada is a country with a future and with almost illimitable resources no one would deny, and the 'boom in Canadian philately' which Mr. Smythies portrayed so graphically in our last issue reflects the insatiable demand for Canadian stamps, not only in their country of origin, but in the U.S.A. and this country as well. While it is true that the author confined himself to the first 80 years of Canadian issues the trend which he illustrates also applies to many of the issues of the last forty years, as even a casual comparison of prices over the last ten years will reveal.

STAMPEX 1972 FOR YOUR DIARY

February 28–March 4

Monday 28	Noon–8 p.m.	Admission 50p. First Day
Tuesday 29	11 a.m.–8 p.m.	15p. Other Days
Wednesday 1	11 a.m.–7 p.m.	'Season' Tickets £1
Thursday 2	11 a.m.–8 p.m.	Children Half Price
Friday 3	11 a.m.–8 p.m.	Every Day
Saturday 4	10 a.m.–7 p.m.	

Small Queens Study Circle

Contributed By W. Williams

The Small Queens Study Circle was formed some years ago, to deal with questions received from members (whether Beginners or Specialists) by the regular issue of a Circulation Sheet containing the questions and answers and to record all new discoveries in respect of the Small Queen Issue for the benefit of all members. In addition the Secretary acts as a contact member by introducing new members to other members known to have similar interests and willing to correspond direct and help in any particular branch of study.

During the past year very few new questions have been received and while it may be that the series of beginners' articles which appeared in *Maple Leaves* during the previous year covered some of the likely questions, it is only possible to keep up to date by active co-operation. In other words to get full benefit from your membership, you must play your part.

Although few questions have been received (apart from 'When is the next Circulation Sheet coming out'), several members have been put in touch with others having similar interests and information has been received with regard to new discoveries and dates. This information is now published for the benefit of all members.

3 cents Small Queen. The 'Two Dots' or 'Double Scar' variety

Aubrey Smith (Halifax, N.S.) reports that he has a copy dated September 1892 and it is possible that this might be the earliest recorded date, as previously reported dates cover the period from early 1893 to 1895. Details of this variety appeared in *BNA Topics* (September 1952) in an interesting article by Peter J. Hurst, together with illustrations of six stamps dated 28th July 1893 to 6th April 1895. These show the flaw to be diminishing over the period. The earlier dated copies show the flaw as triangular shapes (possibly caused by the dropping of the Engraver's tool) and later copies show shrinking of the flaw to smaller dots. The same member who seems to be very active (especially during the winter months when the temperature is minus 20 degrees in N.S.) also reports a possible new variety.

2 cents Small Queen. 'Scar on Neck' variety

So far as we are aware this variety has not been reported before. It is slightly lower than the two scars on the 3 cent value, but heavier. Aubrey Smith has discovered two copies. Both stamps are of the 1892-93 shades. One copy is used with Montreal postmark and the other Mint. We shall be glad to receive information from other members regarding this variety.

3 cents Small Queen (Carmine Red or Deep Rose) 'Shoemaker'. Thick Paper variety

Art Leggett (Weston, Ont.) kindly sent a cover dated London, 20th December 1870 for examination, stating it was the earliest date he has seen for this paper variety. The stamp was well tied to the cover and certainly appeared to be the right shade and paper for this variety. We now have to revise our records from January 1871 to December 1870.

1 cent Small Queen, 'Shoemaker'. Thick Paper variety

John Siverts mentioned that this paper variety is also known on the One Cent and he has a copy. Unfortunately I missed the opportunity of inspecting it while he was at Philymphia last year, owing to rushing about and meeting so many overseas members at the time. A re-examination of the 'One Cents' appears to be worthwhile and your reports are awaited.

3 cents Small Queen (Orange Red shade). Perforation variety P 12¹/₂ x 12?

Dr. M. Pytela (Czechoslovakia) has kindly sent a copy for examination which he believes to be a true perforation, together with a Czech stamp definitely known as P. 12¹/₂ which matches. The perforation is above P. 12¹/₄ and almost fits the perforation holes of the 3 cent Indian Red P 12¹/₂ when placed together. Have you a similar copy?

'Information for the Collector' in S.G. 1972 Catalogue states ' . . . Where perforations are exactly on the quarter or three quarters measurement, the catalogue quotes the higher figure, i.e., 11³/₄ x 12¹/₄ = 12 x 12¹/₂' It is also interesting to note that the Registration Stamps previously catalogued as P. 12 x 11¹/₂ exactly, are now catalogued as P 12 x 11¹/₂ or P 12 x 11³/₄. Could it be that, in the past, we have tried to be too exact and have now 'missed out', or is it a case of 'inflation'.

The Study Circle is quite informal and the more material available, the more we shall learn.

COME AND JOIN US

Roller Corner No. 7

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

R. S. Bloomfield of Knoxville, Tenn. has kindly sent a list of Roller cancellations not hitherto recorded, found in a large wholesale lot of 88,000 stamps.

Post Office	Type	No.	Period
QUEBEC			
+ Quyon P.Q.	IV	1	VI
+ St. Jean Port Joli P.Q.	IV	1	IV
+ St. Pacome P.Q.	IV	1	V
+ Senneterre P.Q.	III	2	VI
ONTARIO			
+ Cardinal	IV	1	III
+ L'Original	IV	1	IV
MANITOBA			
+ Benito	IV	1	VI
+ Boissevain	IV	1	II
SASKATOON			
+ Regina	IV	13	5
British Columbia			
+ Silverton	IV	1	VI
Large Cities			
+ Montreal, Canada	VII	2	III
Station C			
+ Tor Terminal (no ONT.) ...	VIII	50	VI

The Large Heads of Canada

By Geo. R. G. Searles Part VI

6 cents Brown, March 1868

Ottawa printing, Two Plates; Approximately 11,600,000; *Perf* 12;
Thin hard rather transparent paper.

Plate 1

Blackish Brown 1868, Medium to stout Wove.

Blackish Brown, Plate 1, 1868.

Blackish Brown, Plate 1, 1869.

Yellow Brown, Plate 1, June 1870, Medium to Stout Wove.

Chocolate Brown, Plate 2, 1869.

Yellow Brown, Plate 2, 1871 Watermarked large capitals.

Chocolate Brown, Watermarked stitch.

Chocolate Brown, Bisected Half or 6 cent bisected (Nova Scotia) 1869.

Plate 1

Has the guide dot below the foliage S.W. corner.

Plate 2

Dot is under the S of Six.

Re-entries Plate 1

1. Doubling of head circle between E of postage and SE figure 6.
Yellow Brown shade. Plate 1.
2. N.E. and N.W. scroll ornaments clear extra line at top, Plate 1.
3. Top frame line from N.W. scroll clearly doubled to over POS of Postage.
4. N.E. scroll doubled at top and frame lines under S in cents trebled.
5. Frame line above DA POS of Canada, postage doubled.
6. Outer frame N.E. scroll, circle under P of postage, outer frame at right of S.E. 6 and outer frame from level with tope of S in Cents to under the S of cents, all clearly doubled.
7. Bottom frame under TS of cents.

Proof

Black on India paper.



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A National Philatelic Museum for Canada

Stamp collectors will be able to pore over the rare stamps, philatelic oddities, first day covers, original drawings, essays, proofs. . . . Others will marvel as the history of Canada unfolds in miniature before their eyes.

Where?

In the national philatelic museum which the Post Office is now setting up. The museum, to be located at the Department's Headquarters building in Ottawa, will open its doors in April 1974, or perhaps even before then.

'We are setting our sights high', says Jim Kraemer, the man behind the project and an expert philatelist himself. 'Our goal is to display a collection that includes items unique in the philatelic world as well as to promote interest in Canadian stamps both inside and outside Canada.'

The museum will house stamp collections, artists' original drawings, approved designs, imperforates, sheets of stamps and artefacts associated with the postal service. Over the years since Confederation, the Post Office has filed away unique and rare philatelic items. These will be exhibited along with the donations the Post Office has received from collectors.

Although the emphasis will be on Canadian philatelic items, stamps received from other countries, through a Universal Postal Union exchange programme, will be displayed on a rotating basis.

Postmaster General Jean-Pierre Côté invited about 25 philatelists, including the directors of philatelic societies representing the collectors specializing in the study of Canadian postage stamps, to a meeting in Ottawa on 8th December. Mr. Côté wants to exchange ideas with them concerning plans for the museum and the acquisition of unique philatelic material.

'In the past, too many of our rare Canadian stamps have left Canada,' the Minister said. 'Many are in the United States, Switzerland, Italy and elsewhere.'

Recently, one of the two known copies of the 1868 '2-cent Green' (on laid paper) was sold for \$25,000 to an American dealer. Most of the '12-penny blacks', probably Canada's best known stamp, are in the hands of collectors in Britain and the United States.

A 'proof book' showing all the cancellation devices used by the Canada Post Office prior to 1908 is in the Philatelic Foundation in New York.

Some of the unique Canadian stamps which will be displayed in the new museum are:—

The '3-penny beaver', Canada's first stamp, issued in 1851, only ten years after the world's first stamp was produced in Britain. This was the first stamp ever to depict an animal.

The 1928 'Bluenose', which is generally considered to be one of the most beautiful engraved stamps in the world.

The 1959 'Inverted Seaway' stamp, probably the outstanding example, in Canada, of an error in printing. The Post Office has a number of this inverted stamp stored in the vaults of the Bank of Canada.

The 1969 6-cent Christmas stamp, with the denomination missing.

Despite the occasional errors, Canada does much better than the world average.

'There have been very few mistakes,' says Mr. Kraemer. 'Stamp collectors have a lot of confidence in Canadian stamps.'

'Our early Canadian stamps have the distinction of being among the best engraved in the world,' he added. 'They also rank among the leaders in world popularity. The philatelists coming to this meeting in Ottawa are not all from Canada—but they are all serious collectors of Canadian stamps.'

Mr. Kraemer expects to secure many interesting items from old post offices which have closed or are now closing. This includes cancelling devices, scales, documents, proof books, etc. He also hopes the Canadian public will contribute to the national museum by donating rare stamps, bequeathing entire collections and providing financial assistance. There exist very favourable tax concessions for donations of this kind. 'The money which is contributed will help us to acquire items needed to fill in the blank spaces in our national collection,' Mr. Kraemer said.

The National Postal Museum of Great Britain, founded in 1965, received its impetus when Mr. R. M. Phillips donated his gold medal collection of 19th Century Great Britain. In addition, funds were donated for research and for use by the museum in acquiring various philatelic items.

The National Philatelic Collection of the U.S.A. received its first donation in 1866. Their collection has been continuously built up through donations of specialized collections by philatelists and through transfers of philatelic items from Federal Agencies.

Several collections have already been given to the Canada Post Office. Among them are a collection of Canadian postal stationery, donated by the late Professor R. de L. French of Montreal, and a large collection of Canadian First Flight covers. The covers were not mounted, so considerable work is required to mount and write up this large collection before it can be presented to the public.

In connection with this museum, and with the cooperation of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and the British North America Philatelic Society, the Post Office plans to set up a committee to authenticate Canadian stamps.

Mr. Côté has said that the philatelic museum in the Post Office Headquarters' building would be only temporary, with a more permanent postal museum envisaged for the future. 'In this museum we visualize the display area, a library, quiet rooms for research, meeting and lecture rooms with facilities for projecting films, a microfilm viewing room, staff offices, necessary storage rooms, work areas, a post office, etc.,' said Mr. Côté.

Mr. Kraemer emphasized that collecting and cataloguing the stamps are not the only problems he faces. 'We have to study a hundred and one things, such as lighting, room temperature, plastic covers for the stamps, cabinets, etc.,' he said. 'For example, certain adhesives used in displays can ruin a stamp because, in time, they penetrate the paper. Also, lighting can cause some colours on a stamp to fade or change colour.'

Philately involves more than just collecting the stamps. 'You have to know what each stamp represents in the history of the particular country,' Mr. Kraemer says. 'Collecting postage stamps is an easy way to learn history. I hope that the schools will take an interest in the museum. The stamp collection is expected to promote an awareness of our country and pride in our cultural heritage.'

Some of the items that will attract a lot of attention in the new museum are the sheets of stamps without perforations. These are press proof sheets and progressive colour proofs or, on rare occasions, sheets containing an error in perforating. Some imperforate items have gone into circulation before the mistake was spotted.

(This happened as recently as this year when two partially imperforate sheets of the Maple in Spring stamp were released as part of the 26 million which went on sale last April.)

'The amazing thing is,' says Mr. Kraemer, 'that some people, in order to make the stamps usable, have used a sewing machine to put in the perforations! If they only knew the fortune they were throwing away. . . .'

Ontario Postal History Society

The Ontario Postal History Society was recently launched, at least on an interim basis, by a committee which had been named for such a project at a postal history seminar in London in mid September. The Committee adopted the foregoing name for the organization and appointed provisional officers to plan the founding organization meeting next spring.

Named as chairman pro tem was Michael Millar of Barrie, with Peter Wiedemann of Stratford as secretary and Fred Schiller, of London, treasurer.

The Committee will recommend to the founding meeting, tentatively scheduled for the first Saturday in May with the Stratford Stamp Club as host, that general membership meetings be held twice yearly, one in late April or early May and the other about the end of September with two or three knowledgeable collectors speaking on various facets of postal history collecting.

A sub-committee consisting of the secretary, treasurer and Arnold Benjaminsen, of London, was named to prepare a draft constitution for approval at the founding meeting. In the meantime the first of planned quarterly news letters will be mailed to persons who attended the London seminar and others actively interested in this phase of philately.

(Persons who were unable to attend the London seminar can secure a copy by writing to Peter Wiedemann, secretary, P.O. Box 303, Stratford. It will include a membership application form.)

(We are grateful to Stan Shantz, 763 Green Lane, London, Ont. Canada, for the above interesting information—Editor)

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Admiral Booklet Panes

By Hans Reiche

After having had the opportunity to study a large dealer's stock of panes and a further look at some existing proof sheets, some additional notes can be published which will assist specialists in this field.

The identification of the pane printed on vertical or horizontal wove paper can often be accomplished with the help of the horizontal or vertical hairlines, thus showing if the plates were bent the short or long way. These lines may have been caused by the stress which was set up on the plate surface owing to metal flow when entering the subjects. This metal flow or creep has always been a variable factor, and after entering the surface must be smoothed before hardening of the plate. This means that some metal is taken away and the flow is usually heaviest near the stamp frames, thus not only weakening this area but introducing stresses which must be released by heat treatment. Messrs. Campbell, William and Holmes discussed similar questions with me and others. This question is certainly an interesting one and the writer would be glad to hear any other views.

As pointed out in my handbook, some booklet pane plates can be identified by the guide dots in the tabs. Having measured a few on the proof sheets and compared these with actual panes it is not surprising to find that they differ. Paper shrinkage is probably the main reason for this. Because it is very unlikely that a large number of specialists are able to examine some proof sheets for their classification of panes, the actual panes and the guide dot dimensions on them are the only means of identification. For example, the 1 cent green panes from Plates 17 and 18 (63 panes examined) show all guide dots at 0.85 and 3.25 mm. For the 2 cents Plate 9 (14 examined) all show guide dots at 0.50 and 5.50 mm. Plate 15 guide dots are 1.5 and 6.0 mm. (7 examined). Plates 17 and 18 (18 examined) have guide dots at 0.0 and 3.5 mm. One single pane from Plate 18 with a retouch in the left boxes of stamps 5 and 6 has guide dots at 0.25 and 3.5 mm. The 2 cents pane of 4, Plate 1, shows guide dots 13.0 mm. from the design.

Of great interest to any specialist are the early dated copies. As for the Admirals in general many unanswered questions remain with regard to the actual issue dates. Although officially said to have been issued in 1912, recent handbooks indicate that some denominations were issued in 1911. Although such early dates must be very elusive, once in a while we hear reports that such early dates were located. Part 2 of the writer's handbook indicates for the 2 cents the find of a dated copy 15th December 1911. Early booklet pane dates are not common. For the 2 cents panes from Plate 1 or 2 the writer found a copy dated 8th March 1912. For Plates 9 and 10 the earliest date found by the writer is 26th January 1914 and for Plates 13 or 14 it is 3rd December 1914. For the 1 cent Plates 5 or 6, the earliest date in the writer's collection is 2nd May 1913.

Amongst the large number of panes examined the writer found on a pane from Plate 1 or 2 on the 2 cents and also from Plate 3 or 4 two fine re-entries. The first one, stamp 2 on the pane, shows doubling in the letters A OSTA and below the word 'Postage' down to the tip of the first leaf. The second one is stamp No. 4 and this one shows doubling in the boxes and bottom frame line.

The writer has a number of used copies of the 1 cent Type 4 from Plates 9 and 10 but these copies are on a vertical wove paper with horizontal hairlines instead of horizontal paper and horizontal hairlines. There is a possibility that one or both plates were used later again. Please, examine your copies.

One fact which was not made clear in the handbook was the tête-bêche booklet panes, of which only very few exist, were all issued with gum. In an auction in London some years ago two such sets were sold and both were described with gum. The writer owned such a set but sold it almost 25 years ago, when he had no interest in the Admirals.

There appears to be mounting evidence that the 1 cent yellow and the 2 cents brown exist in dry and in wet printing panes. The writer has not seen any of the 3 cents dry printed but some collectors have corresponded with the writer on this question. The writer has, though, a pane of the 1 cent which appears to be printed by the dry method. Sometimes it is very difficult to determine if a stamp was printed by dry or wet method, because the shrinkage depends on the moisture content of the paper when it is printed, the speed with which the paper was dried after printing, the temperature and the actual paper thickness.

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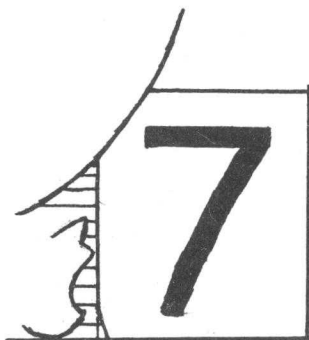
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A Resumé—Part III

by D. F. Sessions

Notes on the individual values, continued



(e) 7 cents

Only two plates were made for this value, and from them were produced 25,305,000 stamps. Date of issue was 1st July 1903, but the usual 200 imperfs were produced on 1st June 1903, from Plate 1. (Holmes gives 400 imperfs). Boggs' Handbook indicates that Plate 2 was brought into use in 1910 although the actual date is not known. A study of copies dated 1910 and later has so far produced no reliable method of separating the two plates.

Seven cents prepaid the registration fee plus postage (5 cent + 2 cent) on domestic, U.K. and U.S.A. registered letters.

The colour of the stamp makes study a strain on the eyes, but it is the colour itself which presents an interesting problem. Both Gibbons and Holmes list only two shades, and they agree that the second shade appeared in June 1912, some six months *after* the release of the 7 cent. value of the Admiral series. One wonders why a fresh printing of an obsolete stamp should be released so late and it seemed reasonable to suppose it was a question of using up old stock. However, an interesting article in *B.N.A. Topics* (July/August 1964) by Messrs. Jephcott and Chaplin points to a definite late printing. Printing orders 83-88 produced the first Admiral releases, whereas printing orders 89 and 92-95 produced the latest releases of the 5 cent, 7 cent, 10 cent, and 20 cent Edwards. The 7 cent (printing order 93) is only one that seems to have a recognisable shade difference. Printing order 88 appears to have been executed mid January 1912 and printing order 98 towards the end of February 1912, so the late Edward printings were presumably made late in January 1912 or early in February 1912. It cannot be that the first Admiral plates were considered unsatisfactory as in each case at least one of the plates used in the initial Admiral printing was used in a printing subsequent to the late Edwards.

It has been suggested that expiration of the printing contract in 1912 may have been the reason but as the American Bank Note Company had made and used the Admiral plates by the end of 1911 there seems little support for the theory.

It is interesting to note that Holmes quotes the same price for the two shades whilst Gibbons lists the later shade 2 X mint and 4 X used. When one considers that the first shade was on issue from 1903 to 1912 it would seem that the differentiation should be greater. However a study of dated copies suggested an answer; several distinctly different shades were noted with dates prior to 1912. Any two of the shades could readily be offered as the two listed shades, thus the acquiring of two different shades presents no problem. During the past year the writer has seen only four dated copies which qualify as the true late shade and each one was dated June 1912. The shade was constant and Holmes' description 'bistre' is a far closer description than Gibbons' 'Greenish Bistre'. In fact, on two separate visits to Gibbons retail shop, inspection showed not one true S.G. 181 amongst those so described! Inspection of John Lea's extensive stock in Manchester produced a similar result. The difficulty of sorting undated copies is further heightened by the fact that at least one of the earlier shades is very close to the true late shade. Members holding copies dated June 1912 or later are asked to notify the writer of their holdings, and if they care to forward copies for comparison against my lone copy a note of the result will be gladly supplied in return.

Probably due to the aforementioned difficulty in studying the stamp, only one article has been located describing varieties on this value, and even in this, by Messrs. Lloyd and Harper, honours are shared between the 7 cent. and 20 cent. values. Re-entries can be found, usually at the base of the numeral boxes.

The article refers to extensions of the bottom inner frame line to the right and the right inner frameline downwards. My own small collection (74 copies) threw up 33 with the downwards extension but none with the horizontal extension. Dated copies show the variety occurs on both plates so it appears to stem from the transfer roller. Absence of the horizontal variety suggests it is more likely to be a retouch on the plate, but comments on this point are invited.

An interesting variety, noted by Lloyd and Harper, is illustrated; the 74 copies yielded 5 definite examples of the variety. Weak lines and obliterations make this figure a little indefinite, but even so the proportion is too high to suggest a plate retouch, and we are again faced with the possibility of a transfer roller variety. It will be seen that the left vertical frame of the right numeral box is angled inwards. On the only crisply printed copy I have, evidence of the original vertical line can be seen but the line of shading has been extended to meet the new line. The only dated copy in my collection is December 1906 and I have a pair, one with and one without the variety. Messrs. Lloyd and Harper reported a block of six (2 x 3) with the variety in two rows whilst the third row was normal.

One copy of my 74 is on a paper substantially thicker than all the others; no previous record of a thick paper variety has been noted. Holmes lists such a variety on the 2 cent. purple of the previous (Numeral) issue, but makes no mention of such a variety in the Edward issue.

All copies examined have been on vertical wove paper.

Position dots have been noted in several different positions along the horizontal axis, and one example showing a portion of a horizontal guide line has been seen. Blocks of the 7 cent. value are scarce, one block of three shows position dots on the left hand stamp and none on the two right hand stamps. Members owning blocks, particularly marginal blocks, are invited to take up their lenses and report their findings on the presence of dots and their relative positions.

(f) 10 cents

Two plates were laid down and from them were printed 15,080,000 stamps. Official release date was 1st July 1903. The date of introduction of the second plate is not known and study of a very limited number of dated copies has given no point of distinction between the two plates. Once again the usual 200 imperf. copies (Boggs and Holmes agree this time) seem to have appeared on the 1st June 1903. There were two late printings carried out after the initial printings of the Admirals.

10 cents prepaid the registration fee plus postage (5 cent + 5 cent) on registered letters to other U.P.U. countries. It was also used as a parcel rate.

Several re-entries have been recorded by H. A. Isnardi-Bruno and G. B. Harper. Lack of sufficient material makes extensive study of this issue difficult. Most of the re-entries are seen in the numeral boxes, with the left hand box predominating. A nice re-entry shows doubling of the inner and outer lines of the oval at the top, and the top two lines of shading of the spandrels. A copy in my collection is dated 9th June 1908, on which the attached portion of the imprint OTTAW indicates position No. 5. A note from members of any dated copies bearing re-entries would be appreciated.

Perhaps a word of warning to the unwary would not be out of place here; the faint line between the first and second lines of shading in the upper spandrels is not a re-entry. It is constant on all copies and is assumed to stem from the secondary die. Also there is what appears to be evidence of re-entry outside the left vertical frameline at the top. This too is common to most copies, although it varies in length. This could be from the secondary die, or from the transfer roller.

A position dot can be found on some copies, the usual position being at 9 o'clock outside the outer rim of the oval, i.e. in the margin. A block of three in my possession shows position dots on the two right hand stamps and none on the left hand stamp, whilst a strip of three shows dots on all three stamps.

An insufficiency of dated copies precludes the drawing of any conclusions regarding the appearance of the listed shades. Suffice it to say that my earliest dated pale dull purple is 30th June 1908.

All copies of this samp examined have been on vertical wove paper.

(g) 20 cents

Only one plate was prepared for this issue and 3,150,000 stamps were printed therefrom. The new value was not introduced until 27th September 1904, and no imperfs have been recorded to the best of our knowledge. The last printing was carried out after the initial Admiral printings.

20 cents was used to prepay heavy registered letters abroad, also as a parcel rate.

As the values increase so diminishes both the amount of material available for study and the amount of recorded research. Lloyd and Harper, in their aforementioned article, draw attention to only two possible re-entries. The first showing doubling affecting the top frameline centre and also adjacent outer oval; 'P' of Postage also doubled and a re-touch at lower left frameline. The second was reported as showing doubling of the top frameline centre, inner side of right vertical frame at top, left vertical frameline at the bottom and the right vertical frameline of the right numeral box at the top. The authors of the article were unable to confirm the varieties and stated that the appearance of the subjects indicated the possibility of both re-entry and re-touch. We regret that no member of our group was in possession of these varieties, so no opinion can be given.

Gibbons list two shades, but lack of dated material makes it impossible to report at this stage any indications regarding their appearance. Members with dated copies are invited to report the relevant shade or, better still, forward them for inspection.

Copies of this value are known overprinted 'SPECIMEN' diagonally.

All copies examined have been on vertical wove paper.

(h) 50 cents

This value appeared late on the scene, 19th November 1908 to be exact. Only one plate was prepared. Boggs indicates that 600,000 stamps were printed from the plate, but both Holmes and Patrick give only 500,000. As with the 20 cent. value, no imperfs have been recorded.

The 50 cent. value was used solely for parcel post—this fact, coupled with generally poor centring, makes a fine used, well centred copy very much a premium item.

It is recorded that only two printings were made. These can be separated by slight difference in shade, one being lighter than the other. Again, a lack of dated material has prevented the drawing of any conclusions as to when the second printing appeared and, once again, members are invited to advise of any dated copies they hold, indicating whether pale or dark shade—better still, send them along.

A nice re-touch can be found, if you're lucky, showing the top of the '5' in the right numeral box projecting into the oval.

A report has been seen of the variety fifty with 'P' and 'F' joined, but no copy has been seen by the Group. Anyone holding a copy is asked to report.

All copies examined have been on vertical wove paper.

The next instalment will deal with the booklets and coils.

The Edward VII Canadian Experimental Coils on the 1c. Green Edward (Walburn's T.74)

By R. B. Hetherington, F.C.P.S.

The Edward VII Experimental Coils precancelled with Type 'T' or the Ottawa Roller (see Smythies Handbook).

Two short articles appeared during December 1971 with reference the above, one by E. H. Hausmann in *BNA Topics*, Vol. 28 No. 11 (whole No. 307) for December 1971 and the other by George E. L. Manley in *Maple Leaves* Vol. 14 No. 1 (whole No. 133) for December 1971.

The statements in the two articles are conflicting, as Hausmann states that, and I quote, 'Toronto dealer William Maresch purchased the entire find of the 1 cent green experimental coils this fall. To differentiate between the two basic types found, he has designated the most common type as type A, and the other as type B, the unique joint-strip bearing both types of precancel as type C. The 271 copies are all there, and to ensure that stamps from this find will not be duplicated, Maresch has numbered every single copy, signed them, and has photographed them. While one side of most have nibbed perfs, only a few of the strips require support across the perfs to hold them together'.

As you will see from the foregoing Maresch says that there are only 271 copies, now George Manley says in *Maple Leaves* for December 1971 that in 1964 he came into possession of an accumulation of partial sheets of the K.E. VII 1 cent and 2 cent precancelled with either the Ottawa parcel Roller or with the official precancel Walburn's Type 'T'. (*See Boggs, Vol. 1, Pages 353-355.*)

Most of the blocks (part panes) consisted of 8 x 10 rows of the 1 cent stamp and these were from Plates 48, 51 and 52. Three different Ottawa Rollers were used. 'No number', '1' and '14'. George Manley does not say the exact number of stamps involved in his find but it was considerable.

Besides the above mentioned, C.P.S. Member George R. C. Searles (No. 176) has seen or knows of several other paste-up coils in his district (Kent). Member F. Goodhelpsen (No. 1602) of Edmonton, Alberta, has other strips in his well-known collection of Canadian Coils. Messrs. Robson Lowe Ltd., sold several strips in three different lots in their Sale in late September or early October 1971. (I cannot refer to my files as they are still in store!). Another strip of four was sold in one of the Dale Sales in New York, and this has already been referred to in *Maple Leaves*. Therefore it can be seen that the statement by Hausmann in his article in *BNA Topics* is rather misleading, and dealer William Maresch's claim to have purchased the entire lot of the 1 cent green Edward VII experimental coils precancelled, is debatable, to say the least.

It would be interesting to know how many of these strips DO exist.

Canadian Experimental Goil Stamps

By R. S. B. Greenhill

Winthrop Boggs (*page 355*) describes the early experiments in producing coil stamps and explains that they consisted of strips of precancelled stamps or those with the Ottawa roller cancel being pasted together to form a coil for experimental purposes. He illustrates a strip of four of the K.E. VII 2 cent and states that only about 150 copies are known in this coil form.

During the summer of 1971, we received from a vendor a coil of K.E. VII 1 cent green precancelled with bar type (Noble, Type T) except for a few with the Ottawa roller cancel and all joined by paste-up strips at every tenth stamp. The condition was a little rough as befitted a coil after nearly sixty years of life in a desk or drawer. So brittle were they in fact that the coil broke into three pieces despite most careful handling.

Research into this item elicited the fact that some time prior to the outbreak of the 1914 war a stamp vending machine was invented in New Zealand by Messrs. Dickie and Brown and was submitted to the British Post Office by the British Stamp and Ticket Co. It was rejected as it would only accept stamps punctured with two large holes between the stamps.

At that time a Mr. F. W. Hall heard of this invention and he joined the British Stamp and Ticket Co., where he re-designed the machine to one which was the basis of those in existence to-day.

At some stage Hall interested the Canadian Post Office in this machine for in 1914 he took one to Canada for discussion. The idea was acceptable to the Post Office but they were not prepared to buy large quantities. It was then arranged that Hall should supply the machines for a commission of 2 per cent on stamp sales from the machines, this being the same rate as was allowed to sub post offices on stamp sales.

It was then found that, under the Postal Act of Parliament, the P.M.G. could not instal stamp vending machines in the streets and the Act was redrafted and passed in the closing hours of Parliament before the outbreak of war.

At a later date a finance company in Toronto bought the rights of the stamp vending and the post office contracts and formed a company known as the 'Dominion of Canada Postage Stamp Co.'

Mr. Hall subsequently produced a number of inventions, many for Government departments. He died in March 1971 at the age of 92.

Convention Auction, 1971

A list of prices realised is available on loan from the Librarian. For address *see page 60*.

Trying to complete a squared circle collection !!

Can you help me ?

Using the most up-to-date roster recently compiled by Dr. W. Moffatt of U.S.A., all the wanted towns listed below are known, in various collections, except for towns bracketed.

If you have any of these, for sale, for trade, or simply lying around . . . I NEED THEM !!

1. **On any stamp:** Type I: Coleman (Montreal).
Type II: Pointe a Pic (St. Johns, Quebec).
Fonthill; Palmerston; Revelstoke (7 needed).
2. **On any cover or postcard:** Type I: Byng Inlet North; (Coleman); (Montreal); (Springhill Mines); (St. Hilarion). Type II: Great Village; Noel, N.S.; (Matane); Belle-Rive; Hochelaga; St. Gabriel de M; Pointe a Pic; (St. Johns, Que.); Sutton; Windsor Mills; Blyth; Comber; (Fonthill); Forest; (Fort William W); (Kingsville); Mill-Brook; Palmerston; (Pontypool); (Waterdown); Estevan; Ashcroft Station; (Mission City); (Revelstoke). Total 29—of which 16 are known. (But I do have a Lambton Mills cover, **nct** shown on the roster.)
3. **On a MAP stamp (on or off cover).** All these towns are known on a Map stamp: Aldergrove; Montreal-St. Charles; New Germany; Terrebonne; Antigonishe; Kentville; Northport; Wolfville; Baie-Verte; Indian-town; Milltown; St. John III; Acton Vale; Eastman; Granby; Lotbiniere; St. Gregoire; Alma II; Aurora; Aylmer West; Brantford; Formosa II-2; Glencoe; Kingston II; Lanark; Marmora; Owen Sound; Powassan; Rockton; Sault St. Marie; Schreiber 2; Thornhill; Tilsonberg; Strachan Avenue; Waterloo, Ont.; Weston; Williamstown; Woodstock, Ont.; McGregor Station; Pipestone; Souris. (41 towns needed.)

For those who prefer exchange, I have some **exceptional** trading material in almost all fields of early B.N.A., for any of the above items . . . including some rare Br. Columbia covers.

Please write to:

S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S.

51 WESTFIELD ROAD
BIRMINGHAM 15
ENGLAND

The Exchange Packet

Members are asked to note that with effect from 1st February, Dr. Carstairs is relinquishing his office as Packet Secretary after nearly four years 'hard labour'. Everyone we are sure will join with us in expressing our very best thanks for his invaluable work in a field which is undoubtedly the most popular service which the society provides for its members and one which makes an extraordinarily heavy demand upon the time and enthusiasm of the man responsible for its administration. When he took over we took the liberty of reminding members that there was much that they could do to make the path of the Packet Secretary as smooth as possible; this is summed up by urging members to study the Packet Rules carefully, and having done so, to observe them meticulously. Non-observance of the rules and carelessness involve the Secretary in needless correspondence and time-consuming work. When this is imposed upon the burdensome chores inevitably associated with the work, the life of the Secretary becomes wearisome, to say the least. At this point we must add that Dr. Carstairs has never complained of his lot. Indeed he wishes to thank members who have in the main co-operated well, and this means most of those who contribute to or enjoy the facilities of the Packet. This is just a gentle reminder to the few who can, inadvertently, make life difficult, or should we say more difficult than it needs to be?

Dr. Carstairs' successor is Mr. R. Grigson, of 75 Clarence Road, Windsor, SL4 5AR, Berks., and all new books for circulation should be sent to him in future. Dr. Carstairs will, however, continue to deal with outstanding packets in circulation at present. It only remains for us to urge members to give Mr. Grigson the same support which they have rendered to Dr. Carstairs. Initially this means that he will require as much material as can possibly be sent. If this is reasonably priced the sales will look after themselves.

Peter Harris

SPECIALIST IN CANADIAN POSTAGE STAMPS

Extracts from my current lists	Complete booklets, S.G. numbers
1953, 6x4c. English (B1) 40p.	1954, Beaver,
Bilingual (B1a) 90p.	5x5c. Stapled (B4) 45p.
1953, 4x3c. x2. Eng. (B2) 90p.	Stitched (B4a) 75p.
Bilingual (B2a) £1.75	1955, 5x5c. Stapled (B5) 25p.
1953, 3x1c, 3x3c, 3x4c	Stitched (B5a) 35p.
Bilingual (B3) 70p.	Used Officials; 'Flying' G
English (B3a) 90p.	S.G.040a, 045a, 046a 95p.

Recently published: A complete listing by R. A. Lewis of Canada's **part Perforate** issues (**straight edged** ex coils). A growing side-line—This handy booklet is designed for use as a check list, 90p. **Perf. OHMS**—Fine mint used, including multiples. List on request.

Canada Only New Issue Service: Details for S.A.E.

For all Canadian stamps: 14 GUNTON DRIVE, LOWESTOFT, SUFFOLK

New Stamps and Stamp News



The Canada Post Office issued its new 8 cent regular definitive stamp on 30th December 1971. The first-class rate for letters went up to 8 cents on 1st January 1972.

The slate-coloured stamp measures 24 mm by 20 mm and was designed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited. The design bears a portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in the right foreground with a view of the House of Commons Parliamentary Library in the background.

In format the design is a continuation of the definitive series begun in 1967 with the Sovereign's portrait on the right and a background view of scenes and subjects distinctive to Canada. The designs for the first five denominations in this series depict the major economic regions of Canada. The designs for the six and seven cent issues depict communications and transportation media which link the regions together.

The Parliamentary Library view incorporated in the 8 cent design provides recognition of International Book Year, proclaimed for 1972 by the United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and serves as an appropriate national symbol of Canada's participation.

The stamp is being produced in one-colour steel engraving, continuous printing, by the British American Bank Note Company Limited.

MAPLE LEAF IN FOUR SEASONS—WINTER

Twenty-six million stamps depicting the maple leaf in winter were issued by the Canada Post Office on 19th November 1971. The seven-cent stamp measures 24 mm by 40 mm and was printed in a process of five-colour lithography by Ashton-Potter Limited of Toronto.

This is the fourth and final issue of the special stamps designed by Miss Alma Duncan of Galetta, Ontario, for the 'Maple Leaf in Four Seasons' series. The stamp's design shows two maple leaves, brown and slightly furled, against the contrasting whiteness of freshly fallen snow.

(For illustration, see page 22 of our last issue, Whole No. 133. This was inadvertently used to illustrate the 'Autumn' Maple Leaf issue for which we apologise—Editor).

Printing Error—MAPLE LEAF IN AUTUMN ISSUE

The Canada Post Office today confirmed the inadvertent issue and sale of one sheet of the Maple Leaf in Autumn stamp with one colour missing.

The missing colour results in a complete absence of the text 'Canada, Autumn, Automne, 7' from all stamps in the faulty sheet. One to four additional, similarly faulty sheets may exist.

MAPLE LEAVES IN SPRING ERROR

An undetected manufacturing flaw has resulted in the issue and sale of at least two partially imperforate sheets of the Maple in Spring stamp. They were among the total issue of 26 million stamps of this design which were released on 14th April 1971.

The stamps were supplied to post offices in sheets of fifty, comprised of five horizontal rows of ten stamps per row. The four upper rows are not perforated and the bottom row is perforated along the bottom edge only. The two faulty sheets are identical in this respect.

No faulty sheets have been recovered by the Post Office. However, specimens from the two sheets have been examined with a view to ascertaining as accurately as possible the cause of the manufacturing fault. Steps have been taken to prevent as far as possible a repetition of the mechanical error. Based upon the evidence examined and the mechanical processes involved, it is possible that two to eight additional, similarly faulty sheets may exist.

Only two comparable errors in Canadian stamps have escaped detection in recent years. They were the 1969 Christmas issue and the special issue commemorating the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959. In both cases the few faulty stamps are valued by collectors in four figure amounts.

1972 STAMP PROGRAMME

The dates on which the 1972 special and commemorative stamps will be issued are as follows:

1 March	World Figure Skating Championships.
7 April	World Health Day—Heart Disease.
17 May	300th Anniversary of the Appointment of Frontenac as Governor of New France.
6 July	Canadian Indians (first of a series).
2 August	Earth Sciences. 24th International Geological Congress. 22nd International Geographical Congress. 12th Congress, International Society of Photogrammetry. 6th Congress, International Cartographic Association.
11 October	100th Anniversary of the Death of Cornelius Krieghoff.
8 November	Christmas issue.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr. H. G. Binns writes:

Boom in Canadian Philately

The article by Mr. Smythies on the Boom of Canadian Philately caught my eye. I found it very interesting but the findings the writer had obtained differed from my own mental picture of how Canadian prices had advanced in Gibbons, catalogues in recent years. For many years I have only collected pence issues, 1859 issues and the large queens. Mr. Smythies in his article had taken the prices of *mint* stamps but if he had taken prices of *used* stamps he could probably have obtained quite a different picture. For me to have collected the early Canadian issues in mint condition would have made my hobby prohibitive. I have of course a number of the early issues in mint condition but I prefer to collect the used issues mainly because of the study one can make of all the various cancellations which is the most interesting part of Canadian Philately.

I have no Gibbons' 1963 or 1967 Catalogue but I have a 1966 Catalogue, and comparing the prices of 1966 and 1972 Catalogues taking the *used* prices for the Imperfs and large Queens, the following table shows the price variation over the last six years:—

Pence Issues				
S.G. No.	1966	1972	% increase over 6 years	Increase per annum
	£	£		
25	28	50		
10	25	25		
12	70	90		
22	300	325		
20	80	100		
	<u>£503</u>	<u>£590</u>	17.3%	2.9%
Large Queens				
53	2.25	2.50		
55	2.25	2.25		
56	2.25	2.25		
58	1.50	1.50		
60	2.50	2.50		
61	2.50	2.50		
64	3.50	4.50		
75	5.00	6.00		
70	3.75	3.75		
	<u>£25.05</u>	<u>£27.75</u>	9.0%	1.5%

There is thus a wide discrepancy between price increases for mint and used issues in recent years and a number of prices for used stamps in the early issues have not changed for several years. A price increase for some of the used stamps is long overdue in my opinion.

For several months I have sent in postal bids to various auction rooms in London and elsewhere for early Canadian material without any success, although in many cases my bids had been double and even three times the Auctioneer's valuation. As I was particularly anxious to obtain some of these items I contacted one auctioneer as to why I had been unsuccessful on so many occasions when I had put in such high bids. I was told in reply that all the material had gone to Canadian bidders. I have known for some time that Canadian prices are generally higher than British prices for similar material.

I have a Canadian philatelic friend whom I have known for 30 years and when I recently told him of my difficulty in obtaining early Canadian material at auction in this country and told him that a number of large Queen stamps had not advanced in price in Gibbons' Catalogues for many years in used condition, he told me of the prices obtained at the recent auction of the Firth collection in Toronto. The total value obtained for the large Queens $\frac{1}{2}$ cent to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cent was \$185,000 against a Canadian Catalogue value of \$80,000, i.e. 2-3 times Catalogue. I am told that a considerable portion of the lots sold went to Stanley Gibbons so it would seem an increase in Gibbons' prices for large Queens is long overdue.

I have not looked up price increases in recent Catalogues of used Canadian stamps (say since 1900) but I should imagine that the price increases are much lower than for mint stamps.

Major R. K. Malott writes:—

ORAPEX 1972

The following data are submitted for your publication's or club's use concerning the annual ORAPEX of the RA Stamp Club. A prospectus will be issued and sent to you in January 1972.

The annual ORAPEX of the RA Stamp Club of Ottawa, with participation of the Ottawa Philatelic Society and other Stamp Clubs of the Ottawa Valley, will be held in the Curling Club Arena of the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, K1H 7X7, on Saturday, 6th May and Sunday 7th May 1972. ORAPEX '72, the 11th annual ORAPEX (Ottawa Recreation Association Philatelic Exhibition) will honour the 25th Anniversary of the RA Stamp Club and will also sponsor a special souvenir envelope for the occasion.

The exhibition will feature exhibits from the Canada Post Office, members' exhibits, and 16 bourse tables operated by stamp dealers from Canada and the U.S.A. The stamp competition will be in the same classes as last year. Because of the lack of space only members of the RA Stamp Club, the Ottawa Philatelic Society and Ottawa Valley Stamp Clubs may compete.

For further details write to Major R. K. Malott, 16 Harwich Crescent, Ottawa, Ontario, K2H 6R1.

Mr. H. Reiche writes:

Hairlines

The question raised by D. F. Sessions on hairlines is an interesting one. As you will be aware hairlines exist on the two previous issues and are not noticed from the Edward VII issue up only. Surface hardening was, I believe, always done but the chrome finish was only used long after the first plates of the Admirals appeared. Although the quality of the steel must have some effect on the surface of the plate, this may not be the only and the major reason for the cracks. That the number of printings from a plate has some influence can be verified by Plate 4 of the Admirals 2 cent red. Certain lines on the plate remain throughout the entire printing of this plate but additional cracks can be noted from the second printing order of this plate which has the order number 83 crossed out. The belief, however, that the less number of hairlines there are on the stamp, the earlier must have been the printing, is false. I agree with the idea that the number of printings has only some bearing on the surface cracks and this Mr. Sessions points out in the case of the Quebecs. If I may suggest another theory, I would like to venture that the reason for the large number of hairlines on the Admirals compared with those on the Edward VII and Quebec issues is due to the fact that the rather heavy outside frame line (four parallel engraved lines) in the Admirals caused a much greater surface stress condition, especially on the corners of the frames and the boxes. The other issue had either no frame at all or much finer frame lines. Moreover, the metal flow caused by the transfer roll on small size stamps is much greater than on large ones, increasing the stress problem. Seldom does one see hairlines on large size stamps.

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Amendments to Membership to 2nd January 1972

New Members

1809. WHEATLEY, C. W. R., 45 Southbrook Road, Langstone, Havant,
Hants. C
1810. ALMOND, T. E., 27 Fircroft Close, Tilehurst, Reading, RG3 6LJ.
CE—CGC,PC,BS
1811. WATSON, J. N., 26 Hillcrest Avenue, Willowdale 441, Ont., Canada.
1812. DAVIS, G. A. N., 21 Holtwood Avenue, Aylesford, Maidstone, Kent.
CL—CS
1813. TAYLOR, P., 156 College Street, Long Eaton, Nottingham. P,FDC
1814. CHAPMAN, A. U., Western Reserve Academy, Hudson, Ohio 44236,
U.S.A. CGE,V
1815. JOHNSON, A. J., 46 Watersplash Road, Shepperton, Middx. CGE
1816. KING, N. F., 5 Heathersdene Road, Chandler's Ford, Eastleigh, Hants.
BS,PC,RPO
1817. WEDGWOOD, M., 6 Birkhills, Burton Leonard, Harrogate, Yorks.
CS,N
1818. BRACHE, R. W., 'Siesta', La Rocquette, Castel, Guernsey, C.I. C,PS
1819. HENSON, R., 26 Latimer Grange, Latimer Road, Headington, Oxford.
C
1820. STRASSBURGER, H. J., 1 Berlin 41, Hertel Str. 8, Germany. P,Pc
1821. MOORE, J., 22 Upton Park, Finaghy, Belfast, B.T.10 0LZ. C
1822. SINGER, P., P.O. Box 818, New Westminster B.C. C,N,B
1823. PRIOR, G. N., 20 Heol Y Sheet, North Cornelly, Bridgend, Glam.
C,P,RPO,F
1824. POIRIER, G., 6690-29th Avenue, Apt 6, Montreal 409, Canada
1825. HENNOK, J. A., P.O. Box 75, Borden, Ontario, Canada

Deaths

685. PHILLIPS, S. W.
1149. McINTYRE, A. W.

Change of address

1040. CHARRON, J J., 1980 Chemin de Chambly, Apt. 14, Longueuil,
Quebec, Canada.
421. ELSTON, T. F., The Well House, High Street, Brancaster,
King's Lynn, Norfolk.
1541. HOULE, L. D., 81 York Street, Apt. 312, Kitchener, Ontario
316. HOWE, B., c/o Murray, 2 Haddington Place, Edinburgh, EH7 4AE
1044. LAMONT, R. A., 148 Queen's Drive, Glasgow, G4Z 8QN
1213. MOSER, H. W., 18-1 Okamoto Choshi, Motojama-Cho,
Higashi-Nada Ku, Kobe City, Japan
1523. REED, A., 34 Church Garth, Pemberton Gardens, London, N.19 5RN
909. SARA, S. E., 13 Ravenscroft, Mount Road, Eastbourne, Sussex
804. SYMONDS, C., amend postal code to PE17 4TH
1507. STEPHENSON, Miss A. E., 53 Doocot Road, St. Andrews, Fife
808. SMITH, J. R., 38 Evergreen Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk

Corrections to Year Book

1225. ASQUITH, L. G., add interests RPO,SC,CS,CQ—CGA,F,MPO
721. PELLETIER, N. A., delete 'Canadian Airmails'

Information required of new address (copies of 'Maple Leaves' returned)

1547. PAWLUK, W. S., Apt. 206E, Baseline Road, Ottawa 5, Canada

Net Change: Plus 15 New Total: 680

THE LIBRARY

Mr. Greenhill reminds us that a new library list is in course of preparation. Among the additions to the library is a list of the Post Offices of Prince Edward Island compiled by Dr. Byth for which we are very grateful and an additional list of amendments to Whitby and Millar's *List of the Post Offices in the County of Simcoe*, both of which are available on loan to members in the usual way. Our grateful thanks are also due to the authors for making their work available to members.

MAPLE LEAVES (BINDING)

Members are reminded that Volume 13 of *Maple Leaves* can be bound by our printers, S. Cockburn and Son Ltd., of Station Road, Ossett, Yorkshire. The 12 numbers (Whole Nos. 121 to 132 inclusive) should be sent to the printers, together with the index and a remittance for £2.30.

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.

*

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FOR SALE

COLLECTION of 95 unmounted plate blocks, mainly 1952–57; also 38 definitive phosphor corner blocks, 1962–68 all in Lighthouse block album.—Further details from John Thompson, 6 Ten Acre Wood, Margam, Port Talbot, Glamorgan, SA13 2SU.

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