

# 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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Edited by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.  
66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

Opinions expressed in the various articles in this journal are those of the writers and are not necessarily endorsed by the Society

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## EDITORIAL

### Membership

On the last page or two of nearly every issue of *Maple Leaves* we include a 'feature' entitled 'Amendments to Membership' and among these we include the names, addresses and interests of our new members. With the December issue, however, this 'feature' disappears; the latest amendments and those of the preceding five issues are incorporated in the new Year Book and the latter is inset with the December issue. The whole process then begins again with the February issue. When the Year Book is revised in this way the names of those members who have resigned, or have died or just simply have failed to pay their subscriptions are also removed so that the Year Book when published in December contains a complete and up-to-date listing of our current membership.

The list of amendments also contains all the notifications of 'changes of address' about which members have informed us. To revise and bring up to date a Year Book of this kind is, of course, time-consuming and the time which is consumed in this way is that of our busy secretary. How he 'finds' the time is a mystery known only to him; but he very obviously does and the only thing that we can be certain of is that he finds it at the expense of what is somewhat euphemistically known as 'leisure' time.

The task of checking the proofs of the Year Book before publication is that of the editor at whose door can be laid all the omissions and errors in the Year Book about which members write so promptly. We are glad that they do so. An incorrect address in the Year Book leads to an in-

correct address on the addressograph and THAT means that one or more issues of *Maple Leaves* finish up on the Editorial mat instead of at the right address. Other issues finish up at the same place because members have moved and failed to notify us of their change of address. Whatever the reason this can lead to dissatisfaction and a dissatisfied member may become a disaffected member. Now while we accept responsibility for our own errors we cannot eliminate them without members' co-operation and that means unless members check their names and addresses in the new Year Book immediately so that any mistakes can be rectified before the next issue. If this is done and if members notify the secretary promptly of any changes of address all should be well, or as nearly so as can reasonably be expected in this imperfect world. It is flattering, of course, for members to suppose that the secretary and editor are both infallible and telepathetic; actually we are just ordinary human beings however much we might wish for the super-human qualities that it is sometimes supposed that we have.

### **New Members**

From time to time, but alas not as frequently as we ought, we devote some space in *Maple Leaves* to welcoming new members and to drawing their attention to the services and facilities of the Society which are now at their disposal. IF THEY ARE RESIDENT IN GREAT BRITAIN the exchange packet and library facilities are on offer, and although unfortunately it is not possible to extend these facilities to our overseas members there is no reason why they should not CONTRIBUTE to the exchange packet or join a study group. To our new members everywhere, therefore, we extend a hearty and sincere welcome and express the hope that they will take advantage of as many of the services which the Society has to offer as possible.

### **Contributions to 'Maple Leaves'**

On page 162 of this issue we publish a reminder from Mr. Greenhill that contributions to *Maple Leaves* are not the exclusive preserve of a chosen few or of a group of 'specialist' writers. It is true that many of the articles published are the work of a few well-known writers of authority in their special fields. Our dependence upon these valued contributors is greater, however, than we would wish. We depend too much upon their skills and enthusiasm and without them we should be very hard pressed to turn out bi-monthly issues with a regularity which all members expect but which few members do anything about making possible.

Sometimes members feel constrained to write to us with excellent suggestions. 'Why not', writes one member, 'have a questions and answers page devoted to members who "want to know" and who can be helped by the answers of more knowledgeable members?' 'Why not, indeed?' we reply. 'But first we must have the questions'. We are still waiting for them. Sometimes a 'letter to the editor' gives rise to an exchange of published correspondence of general interest. In these questions are sometimes posed and answered over a series of issues. If we commend Mr. Greenhill's suggestions to members it is because the problems do not lessen with the course of time. We aim to publish contributions from our members alone;

we do not but rarely depart from this and then only with extreme reluctance; we do not like reprinting articles which have appeared in earlier issues or in the columns of our contemporaries. We would, however, welcome the republication of earlier articles provided they have been brought up to date and revised in the light of later research. This is a suggestion which we would commend to the original contributors or to others who can offer revisions of earlier articles. Many of our earlier issues contain material of outstanding interest and there must be many members who do not have access to back numbers. We do not lack suggestions, therefore, and what we hope is that some of them at least will be taken up and acted upon. Will you play YOUR part, PLEASE?

## **Pictorial Postcards**

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The receipt of a set of five 'Manitoba' pictorial postcards from our member and faithful correspondent, Mr. S. A. Clarke of Winnipeg, was the first intimation that we have had that the 'Canada Post' is really serious in its intentions to go ahead with a separate series of issues of such for all of the Canadian provinces. The cards are postmarked 'Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada' and are dated 24th July 1972, the first date of issue. (Not a special 'F.D.C.' handstamp incidentally.)

Subsequently we have received a coloured, illustrated broadsheet from Dr. D. Sanderson which depicts 18 sets of cards (5 in each set) including 3 sets each for Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, 2 sets for Alberta and 1 set for each of the remaining 7 provinces. The set (for Manitoba) noted above, therefore, is the first of a long line so confidently predicted, but never, so far as we know, officially confirmed by the 'Canada Post' until recently.

That advance notice was given of these 'postcards with matching stamps' as they are officially called is an assumption on our part. As far as we know no notice of the official first date of issue has appeared in the philatelic press and if this is so it does not augur too well for interested collectors over here if the policy of 'springing it on them' is maintained.

The sets referred to above do NOT include the three sets (for the Canadian National Exhibition, Ontario Place, Toronto) which appeared last year and which caused such a furore in Canada. Certainly no advance notice of these was given, and the apparently unheralded 'Manitoba' issue, if it was such, must give rise to serious misgivings. At a price of \$1 a set of five cards the complete issue mint or used will cost collectors \$18 and if collectors build up any sales resistance to the issues it would be no matter for surprise.

Incidentally, Dr. Sanderson reports that the C.N.E. cards were re-issued by the Philatelic Branch in Ottawa together with the other two sets for Ontario Place and Toronto, presumably as a result of the clamorous protests of collectors. This might be 'good business' for 'Canada Post' but it is difficult to resist the conclusion that it could have been 'better business' if the whole exercise had been mounted with a little more consideration for those who are called upon 'to pay the piper'.

## A New Squared Circle?

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See page 139 of our last issue for details of the above 'New' Squared Circle. Readers' comments will be appreciated.

## The 3d. Beaver — An emblem of value

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By W. Williams

At the present time, when the 'in thing' for Countries seems to be floating currency, it may afford some light relief to look back to the floating Beaver of the 1850s.

Many articles have been written with regard to the accepted design (by Sir Sandford Fleming) for Canada's first postage stamp, the 3d Beaver, issued on 23rd April 1851, stating that it was appropriate that the Beaver design was chosen. The natural activities of the Beaver in felling trees and building dams across rivers are also incorporated in the design.



While many articles pay tribute to the Beavers, as being the first Builders of Canada, it may be that the Beaver Skin as an emblem of value has a greater significance.

Jarrett makes a brief reference in his well known Handbook that the Beaver Skin was used by the Hudson Bay Company as a Standard of Trade and the coins later used by this Company bore a Beaver as an emblem of value.

If one engages in lateral thinking, it might be possible to make a fair case that the value of the 3d Beaver Stamp was one Beaver Skin, allowing a floating margin from 1d to 4<sup>3</sup>d for a single skin.

The Trading Table reproduced below, is stated to be from official trading records of the period and, at least, should make amusing reading:—

Prime Cost	Articles supplied to the Indians	Beaver	
		No.	Market Value
s. d.			£ s. d.
22 0	1 Gun ... ..	20	32 10 0
0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 Gill (about 2 wine-glasses) of Powder	1	1 12 6
0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	18 Leaden Bullets ... ..	1	1 12 6
0 1	8 Charges of Shot ... ..	1	1 12 6
0 1	10 Gun Flints ... ..	1	1 12 6
1 6	1 Axe ... ..	3	4 17 6
12 0	1 Copper Kettle (6 gallons) ... ..	16	26 0 0
0 2	1 Fire-steel ... ..	1	1 12 6
0 4	1 Scalping-knife ... ..	1	1 12 6
0 6	1 File (8-inch) ... ..	2	3 5 0
0 9	Tobacco-box and Burning-glass ... ..	2	3 5 0
0 2	1 Common Horn Comb ... ..	1	1 12 6
0 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 Awls ... ..	1	1 12 6
0 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 Dozen Brass Buttons ... ..	1	1 12 6
0 3	12 Brass Finger-rings ... ..	2	3 5 0
0 1	6 Clay Tobacco-pipes ... ..	1	1 12 6
0 4	1 Paper-mounted Mirror ... ..	1	1 12 6
0 10	1 Pound of Beads ... ..	6	9 15 0
0 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 Ounces of Tobacco ... ..	1	1 12 6
5 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 Blanket (3-point) plain ... ..	10	16 5 0
7 0	1 Blanket (3-point) striped ... ..	12	19 10 0
12 0	Man's Slop-coat (large) ... ..	12	19 10 0
5 3	Boy's Slop-coat (largest) ... ..	5	8 2 6
0 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 Yards of Gartering ... ..	1	1 12 6
6 6	1 Pair of Trousers ... ..	9	14 12 6
1 9	1 Shirt (Cotton) ... ..	3	4 17 6
0 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 Handkerchief (Cotton) ... ..	1	1 12 6
0 3	1 Ounce of Vermilion ... ..	1	1 12 6
0 4	1 Pint of Rum (watered)* ... ..	1	1 12 6

# Not so much a postage stamp . . . . . . more a way of franking part XV

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

## Squared Circles on the 5 cents Registered Letterstamp

To my astonishment I find it is over a year since my last article in this series appeared in *Maple Leaves*. Having had my knuckles editorally rapped for my tardiness, and quite rightly so, I am now all ready to continue. . .

I mentioned in passing the 5 cents RLS in Part XIV when discussing Squared Circles in general. I received a number of letters from interested collectors asking for further details of towns known on this stamp, some from collectors even in Norway and from behind the Iron Curtain, as well as from Canada and U.S.A.

It appears that any s.c. town found on this stamp is a highly desirable acquisition for quite a few very strong s.c. collections do not boast of a single example. The Rarity Factor can therefore be almost completely abandoned. It is obviously better to secure a rare town . . . as, for example, Parliament Street (see below) than Paris, Ont., and yet only one copy is recorded of the latter town on this stamp. The Rarity Factors should accordingly be the same.



I have tried to compile a record of all known towns and the list is now 37 strong, with an extraordinary and recent turn up of none other than Bying Inlet North. (No, I don't have it, worse luck!) I have these spread over 21 collections, of which the majority have only one example. I think I am just ahead of the field with 16 towns but Horace Harrison is running me close with 14 at the last count.

What is surprising is that there is no single 'common' town. The most recorded copies noted are for Beaverton with 5 known copies. Single

copies are known of the following towns:—Byng Inlet North; Mansonville; Mount Forest; Freeport; St. Anne de Beaupre; Arnprior; Belleville III; Glencoe; London East (On a 2 cents); Markdale I; Paris; Paris Station; Tilsonburg; Toronto (Parl. St); Hartney; Port la Prairie; Golden; Butternut Ridge; International Bridge; Selkirk and Kamloops.

Two copies each are recorded for Westville; Northport; Charlottetown; Harriston; Prescott and Regina.

Three copies each for Antigonishe; Almonte; Brantford; Ingersoll and McGregor Station.

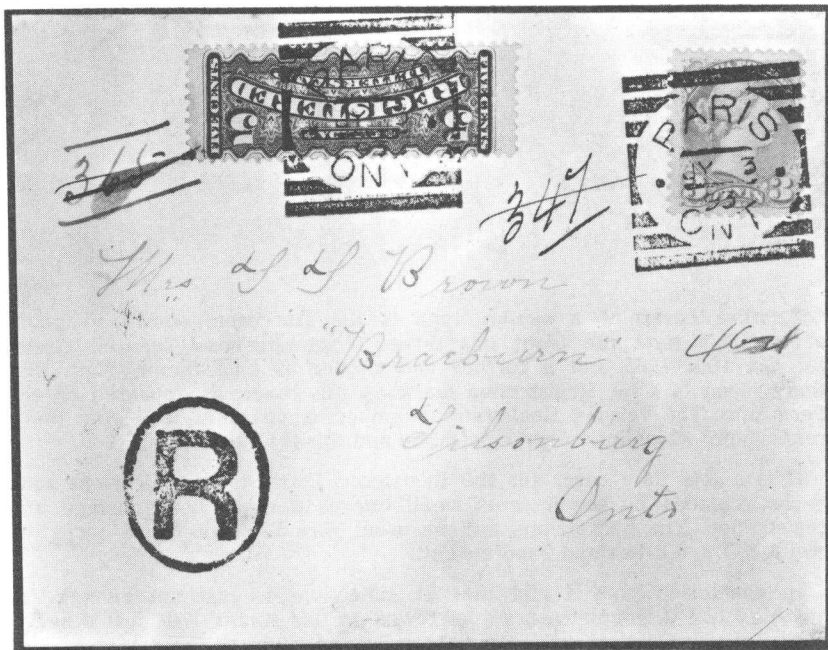
Four copies each for Grimsby; Rat Portage; Windsor, N.S.; and Toronto (Strachan Avenue).

Five copies known for Beaverton.

So that, out of 70 recorded examples, 37 different towns would appear to be little short of remarkable.

There will be many collectors with additional information on this fascinating theme and I do wish they would write and tell me if they have any examples that I can include in my records.

The dark green colour of this stamp does not help in the identification of the black postmarks and so it is with some difficulty that some towns can be identified especially if only a partial strike falls on the stamp.



The ideal situation is to have a cover showing the strike on the stamp, but these are unhappily very few and far between.

My next illustration shows the only known example of Paris, Ont., on the 5 cents RLS. This entire to Tilsonburg dated Jy.3.93 has another unusual feature. The top line of the indiciae is 'Blank' whilst Paris almost invariably has 1, 2, 3 or PM in July 1893. (Later A, B, C, D are commonest) The 'Blank' top line is specially mentioned in the Handbook 3rd edition on page 25, but is not even included in the towns check-list (p.48).

As always on registered covers of this period the backstamps are varied and interesting. This one shows another Paris s.c. (identical); two differing R.P.O. date-stamps; a London c.d.s., and two further full 'R' in circles. It's a pity space does not permit of a photo of the back of this cover as well as the front!!!



Another cover of a similar type is the Harriston, shown in photo above. This time the front has three 'sock-on-the-nose' squared circles for Oc. 16th 1893 and a further two similar as backstamps. Note that there is no (R) for Registration mark on this cover, as appeared on the Paris one. The varying Registration numbers appear but it is only the 5 cents stamp which intimates registration and this is unusual.

It is a late date cover for the Registered Letterstamp which was soon to be replaced by the 8 cents small queen to cover both postage and registration. The backstamps are the usual varied transit marks including two R.P.O.'s; 3 c.d.s's and 2 more s.c's!!!

In conclusion, may I add that 21 collections is just not enough for anything like a complete survey of towns on this stamp. It is just a beginning. Your collection may add new information. If so, please write me.

## National Postal Museum

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In our February issue we published a preliminary notice of the establishment of a National Postal Museum in Canada. Members will be interested to learn that our Society will be represented on the Advisory Committee which will shortly meet for the first time.

The purpose of the National Postal Museum Advisory Committee is to ensure that the Museum will present the National collection and related artifacts, in a manner that will trace the historic and philatelic development of Canada's postal service.

By the use of postage stamps, it is hoped to reflect the cultural heritage, express a pride in the National achievements, trace a truly Canadian design style and demonstrate the Nation's dedication to national unity, international understanding and goodwill.

The Advisory Committee will recommend:

- (a) Methods of display.
- (b) Subject matter for special displays.
- (c) Museum participation in regional exhibitions, museums and related events.
- (d) Priorities of our objectives.
- (e) Methods of preservation.
- (f) Sources of material for loan to the Museum.
- (g) Acquisitions of material.
- (h) Procedures and sources of expertise for the authentication of philatelic material.

The Committee will advise in other matters concerning the Department's National Postal Museum in relation to:

- (a) The aesthetic aspects of the Museum's facilities and its displays.
- (b) Publications and ancillary services.
- (c) Long range planning of facilities.
- (d) Resource requirements.
- (e) Scope of operations.

The Committee will comprise 7 members and a Chairman. The Chairman will be an officer of the Canada Post Office.

The initial Committee members will hold office for two years. To ensure that the Postal Museum shall benefit from the wide range of professional direction available, the membership will subsequently change each year by the replacement of one or two members.

(We hope to be able to publish the name of the member who has been chosen by the Postmaster General to serve on the Committee in our next issue—*Editor*.)

# Precancels on the Admiral Issue

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

		Precancel	
		Type 1	
<b>WELLAND</b>			
<b>1 cent green</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..	n	a
	Original die retouched. 1913 ...		
<b>1 cent yellow</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1920	n	a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926		
	New die, dry. 1925 ... ..		
<b>2 cents red</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..	n	a
	Original die retouched. 1913 ...		
<b>2 cents green</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1922	n	a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1924		
	Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925		
	Thin paper. 1924 ... ..		
<b>3 cents brown</b>	Original die, wet. 1918 ... ..	n	a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1922		
<b>3 cents red</b>	Original die retouched. 1923 ...	n	a
	New die. 1924 ... ..		
<b>WOODSTOCK</b>			
<b>1 cent green</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..	n	a
	Original die retouched. 1913 ...		
<b>1 cent yellow</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1920	n	a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926		
	New die, dry. 1925 ... ..		
<b>2 cents red</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..	n	a
	Original die retouched. 1913 ...		
<b>2 cents green</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1922	n	a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1924		
	Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925		
	Thin paper. 1924 ... ..		
<b>3 cents brown</b>	Original die, wet. 1918 ... ..	n	a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1922		
<b>3 cents red</b>	Original die retouched. 1923 ...	n	a
	New die. 1924 ... ..		

## Book Review

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### Checklist and Catalogue of Canadian Official Postage Stamps

Perforated and Overprinted 'O.H.M.S.' and 'G'. 5th edition, 32pp., 5x10, mimeographed, soft cover, fully illustrated, available from dealers, or the publisher, Roy Wrigley, 2288 Bellevue Avenue, West Vancouver, B.C. \$3.00.

The Catalogue illustrates and prices 237 stamps perforated, or overprinted OHMS or 'G', and in addition lists 607 minor varieties.

In the three year interval, since the 4th edition, in the earlier 5-hole OHMS there have been nine additional varieties added, and 25 price changes. No. OA158 Canada's most beautiful stamp, the Bluenose, remains at \$35.00, though Mr. P. B. Clark, of Prince George, B.C. announces finding a 'B' position. The No. OA159 \$1.00 Parliament Buildings is increased from \$35.00 to \$40.00. There are six stamps in the early 5-Hole OHMS in the \$100-\$150.00 range. The 1917 OA135 3 cents brown Confederation, at \$150.00; 1927 No. OA147 12 cents Laurier-MacDonald, at \$150.00; The 1930 No. OA174 12 cents Quebec Citadel at \$125.00; the 1932 No. OA194 13 cents Allegory, at \$150.00; the 1935 No. OA215 10 cents Silver Jubilee Windsor Castle at \$100.00, and the No. OA216 13 cents Royal Yacht 'Britannia', at \$125.00. When one appreciates that there are as few as three copies of some of these in collectors' hands, one may readily recognize the appreciation in value of these, with the increasing interest in this group of Canadian stamps.

In the 4-Hole OHMS No. 0223 10 cents Mountie was overdue to increase from \$20.00 to \$25.00. No. 0234 1937 4 cents yellow, from \$1.00 to \$2.00, No. 0236 8 cent orange \$1.25 to \$3.00; No. 0238 2 cents, and No. 0240 3 cents coils \$30.00 to \$50.00, No. 0244 50 cents Vancouver \$3.00 to \$5.00; No. 0245 \$1.00 Chateau \$10.00 to \$15.00; The three Royal Visit stamps have moved to \$40.00, \$45.00 and \$50.00; No. 0262 \$1.00 Destroyer \$7.50 to \$12.50; stamps No. 0273 \$1.00 Ferry \$6.00 to \$8.00; and finally the most contested value in the Officials No. OCE3 17 cents Air Special Delivery Die I error, at \$25.00, while the Die II corrected is \$50.00. The No. OE11 1906 10 cents Special Delivery from \$3.00 to \$5.00 is, along with the above 4-Hole items, quite scarce, and are all worth paying a premium to acquire.

In the 5-Hole OHMS there have been 25 price increases, in the 4-Hole 147, in the o.p.OHMS 24, and o.p.'G' 74, making a total of 266. In the same period 9 new items have been reported in the 5-Hole, and 16 in the 4-Hole Perforated.

A second printing of the set of 65 Album pages, with 904 illustrations, for the OHMS has been issued, at \$5.00.

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**Contributions are VERY URGENTLY required for the next issue.**

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# Precancels

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

Since March 1968 there has been no new edition of the *Official Catalog of Canada Precancels*. For those interested in the collecting of Canadian Precancels the lack of an up to date catalogue is a great drawback, as since the last (eighth edition) prices have risen a very great deal as can be shown by the prices realised at Philatelic Auctions both in this country and in U.S.A./Canada. During the past year some astounding prices have been realised at Auction, some of which have already been mentioned in this magazine; I refer to the prices realised for the Edward VII experimental precancelled coils in paste up strips which were estimated by one our best known Auction Houses to fetch between £10 and £15, but in fact were knocked down for between £150 and £185. This may be an extreme example, but many other lots of Canadian Precancels have fetched two or three times their estimated values. It is about time the Editor of the *Official Catalog* came up with a revised list of prices bearing some relation to the prices obtained at Auction and the prices asked by dealers for these stamps.

Very few members of the C.P.S. of G.B. who collect precancels seem to be aware of the market value of their stamps or the potential they have in their collections. Many precancels are extremely rare and now that so many more collectors in Canada and the U.S.A are taking an interest in these stamps prices are bound to rise, and rise very steeply, if I am a judge.

For instance, I recently bought a copy of the 1897 Jubilee \$2.00 purple, precancelled Type 'T' Wallburn's No. T-42, from a Canadian Dealer and although it was far from being a perfect copy (Walburn's rating 'C') I had to pay £35.00 for it against a catalogue value of \$50.00 (Class 'B') (approx. £21.50). Do not forget my stamp was Class 'C' which would be rated in the *Official Catalog* at a discount of 50 per cent or so, i.e. about £10 to £11, so in fact I have to give more than three times full catalogue. In my opinion any stamp with a catalogue value of \$5.00 or more should be increased by between 200 per cent to 400 per cent to bring the catalogue value somewhere near the market prices.

Owing to domestic difficulties I have not been able to do much with my stamps during the past year or so, but in future I hope to be able to continue my studies of the various aspects of Canadian Precancels. I trust that various members of the C.P.S. of G.B. who have written me during the past months will forgive me not answering them, but I have only been able to carry out a very limited correspondence. I hope in future, however, to contribute further articles to *Maple Leaves* (the next on Types 'K' to 'N').

It would be a great help if other members would take up their pens and let their fellow members know what treasures they have in their collections. In the past only some three or four of our members have ever written about their PRECANCELS—WHY?

## **The British Philatelic Association Expert Committee**

From 1st July 1972, all stamps considered to be genuine will be certified on a *white* form in place of the yellow form at present used.

The other forms—pink for forged or unsatisfactory items, and buff for items in respect of which the Committee decline to issue a full certificate—will continue in use.

From the same date new arrangements will apply in the case of *complete sets* submitted to the Committee for opinion. Provided the stamps are found to be either *all genuine* or *all forged* a single certificate will be issued covering the set. In such cases the Expert Committee Fee will be:—

For a set without overprint or surcharge—£10 (or 14 per cent of the value if it amounts to or exceeds £700).

For a set either overprinted or surcharged—£15 (or 1½ per cent of the value if it exceeds £1,000).

In both cases the 'value' rate will be 2½ per cent for non-members of B.P.A. or Affiliated Societies; and *all* certificates for sets are subject to a non-member surcharge of £5.

Where sets are found to contain both genuine and forged stamps, certificates will be issued and fees charged at the discretion of the Chairman of the Expert Committee.

THE MEETING PLACE OF  
ALL  
SERIOUS B.N.A.  
COLLECTORS

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Philatelic Society**

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## SPECIALIZATION — Are we going too far?

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By A. S. Mackie

Philately gives us a great deal of pleasure, creating amongst us specialists, who in turn produce many fine writings on various subjects for us to further our knowledge of these. Are we carried away by our enthusiasm in as much that at times conclusions are made without true knowledge of a certain aspect in the field of research? In particular, I have Paper in mind.

The stamps of Canada have given us practically all the variations in paper that one could desire. Is this due to the fact that no hard and fast policy was laid down by the Post Office to the Printers, that a certain quality had to be used? Was the primary interest cost, how many for how little? It would appear so, as in any issue that covers several years of use many variations in paper can be found.

Can we not just leave it at that, and stop attempting to do things that even in this modern age the manufacturers can not do? For instance, the thickness of paper. To use a micrometer to measure the thickness of a stamp is ridiculous. Perhaps not in the eyes of a layman, but to the maker whose greatest concern is this factor. I would like to quote from Page 172 of *Paper* by the National Association of Paper Merchants, London:

“Thickness of paper depends on how much it is compressed, and the standard method of determining thickness and bulk specifies a pressure of 7.5 lbs. per square inch. Some of the pocket micrometers do not conform with the specification and they may give erroneous readings on such papers as featherweights. They should, therefore, be checked against a standard instrument (Deadweight Dial Micrometer) on a range of papers.

To use the instrument, raise the weight by means of the lever on the top and insert eight thicknesses of paper. Gently lower the weight and observe the reading. Ten measurements on various parts of the wad should be made and the average worked out. Divide this by eight to get the thickness of the sheet.’

Have I made the point?

Please do not think that I am an authority on paper, far from it, but it has been a subject that has interested me over the years. Having visited mills which make from board to security paper many times in our area, and read many books on the subject, made me put pen to paper and take the step of adding the above book *Paper* to our Society’s Library. I hope that those interested will take the opportunity of reading it, and further their knowledge of paper.

## GROUP NEWS — The London Section

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Despite the difficulties caused by Power Cuts, Railway Strikes and 'Go Slows' during the past season, eight monthly meetings were held at the B.P.A. Board Room in the Strand.

The curtailed travelling facilities affected our April and May meetings and the annual Beaver Cup Competition had to be cancelled.

The Squared Circle Study proved to be popular and the 'Fancy Cancellations on the Small Queens Issue' attracted a full house, when many out-of-town members attended and new members were enrolled.

Unfortunately the B.P.A. have to vacate their premises at the end of the year to make way for still further redevelopment in the Strand and in the circumstances it has only been possible to arrange for a further three meetings at this venue (446 Strand, London, W.C.2 ORA).

These meetings will be held on Monday evenings 6.30 to 8.30 p.m.

### Programme 1972

23rd October	Ten Minutes per member. Individual Displays (any subject).
20th November	President's Night. Dr. M. W. Carstairs—Ship Mail.
18th December	Large Queens Study Circle.

The Programme for 1973 will be published when alternative accommodation can be found.

### Visits to Local Philatelic Societies, 1973

Tuesday, 20th March	Hertford and District P.S. (at Welwyn Garden City).
Tuesday, 3rd April	Lewisham P.S.
Friday 20th April	Kingston upon Thames and District P.S.

Members living in or near these districts may join our Display Team at these meetings.

For further information please write or telephone the London Secretary and Contact Member, W. Williams, 53 Central Road, Wembley, Middx. HAO 2LQ. Tel. 01-902-6442.

## The Kent and Sussex Group

---

About a dozen members met at the home of J. C. and Mrs. Cartwright for our 73rd meeting on Saturday, 15th July.

Although J.C. was confined to his bed he was able to receive us, one at a time, for a little chat and to present each of us with a delightful memento from his collection.

P. B. Crighton brought some of his early material and posed several queries which, had it not been for the expert knowledge of Leo Baresch might have kept us deliberating all night.

R. D. Ely presented a very concise display of pre-cancels, well-arranged and beautifully written-up. This was followed by some fine examples of lathe work on 'Admirals' shown by Donald Robertson. It is almost impossible to do justice to all when presenting a brief report. However we found no difficulty in doing justice to the excellent tea served by Mrs. Cartwright and Mrs. Crighton. Quite a party!

We missed Major Ellis and J. F. Sutton who were prevented from bringing their displays, a pleasure we still have to look forward to.

Before going on to the second session, we discussed the possibility of increasing attendance at future meetings and it was decided to ask members in Kent and Sussex to write me if they would like a meeting held in their area. WILL ALL CONCERNED PLEASE NOTE AND ACT QUICKLY.

L. D. CARN.

## Corrigenda

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### 15 cents Large Heads

In our last issue we were remiss enough to miss an obvious correction in Mr. Searles' article on the 15 cents 'large Heads'. Most collectors will have realised that it was a mistake to refer to VERY THIN carton paper. This is a contradiction in terms of course. For 'very thin' therefore, please read 'VERY THICK' (*page 137*). We apologise to our readers and to the unfortunate author for a gremlin that is very much our responsibility and no one elses.

Incidentally, we are grateful to Stanley Cohen for pointing out not only our error but also for drawing our attention to the fact that the clear deep violet shade is also found on *thin* paper. The distinctive very thick so-called carton paper is far more solid than the definition 'stout wove' implies. He also informs us that a bluish-grey shade is to be found on the thick carton paper as well.

Furthermore, Mr. Cohen states that the Montreal printings perforated  $11\frac{3}{4}$  by 12 are difficult to distinguish from those perforated 12 all round. They are, however, easily distinguishable from those perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  by 12.

There remains one final note and that also of contrition. We omitted to record the  $11\frac{1}{2}$  by 12 printings! That this was an obvious omission which would have been noted by most members does not make our mistake any less reprehensible. . . .Editor.

### 8 cents Black Current Definitive

In the 8th and 9th paragraphs on Page 109 of our June issue we refer mistakenly to 8 cents stamps when the reference was to 6 cents stamps. We apologise for this error. As Fred Keane, who draws our attention to it remarks, the current issue is complicated enough without our making confusion worse confounded!

# 'You can write if you try'

---

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

All too often there comes from the Editor a plea for articles for *Maple Leaves* and one can well imagine the remarks of the majority of readers 'How can I write anything—others know far more about Canadian philately than I do?'

As Librarian I occasionally receive requests for books or pamphlets on subjects about which little or nothing has been written. My letter of regret at inability to supply prompted the reply, on one occasion, that the member did not think much of a Library which could not enable him to *specialise* (my italics) in a certain subject.

This, I suppose, must be the outlook of many people—they are not prepared to give time and thought to their chosen subject, but prefer to follow the findings of others and pretend to themselves that they are specialists! A certain octogenarian member of our Society has written me on several occasions in the past requesting information on various subjects but, on my telling him that nothing exists, he, being a true philatelist and specialist, sets to and produces, not only articles but books on the subjects!

The object of these notes is to try to stir the imagination of some of you so that fresh subjects may be studied, ventilated in *Maple Leaves* and maybe produced in book form in due course.

All members recently received the current Library List. At present I have felt that the cost of itemising every cutting or article would be rather prohibitive and so, for the moment, there are listed only the principal books and subjects. Members are invited to write me about any aspect which interests them and I will see if there is anything tucked away in the miscellaneous file. To give you some idea of subjects about which little has been written and some which could well be brought up to date I have picked out the following:

## **Hidden Initials**

We all know the hidden dates which appear on some issues but how many of you know that there are designers' initials as well in some cases? Look for 'H' in the lower right corner of the 1952 Canada Goose. The article I have describes most cases up to 1960 and I will give a copy of the article to anyone who finds six of these cases—and I hope someone will bring the list up to date and publish it in *Maple Leaves*.

## **Official Seals**

How often do we see these 'stamps'? There appear only to have been eleven issued between 1874 and 1913. The one article I have was written 27 years ago.



### **Easter Seals**

Not postage stamps, of course, but these and Christmas Seals form an interesting side line collection.

### **Bisects**

A fascinating article of 1929 lists and describes a number of these—maybe this can be brought up to date.

### **Meter Cancellations**

Another of our side line collections where one day the early types will undoubtedly be of some value.

### **Advertising Covers**

We all know of the Railway cards with their attractive designs. There are also Hotel and Exhibition covers and, among those of general advertisements, are a variety of thematic subjects such as ships, machinery etc.

This article represents a few random thoughts put together in haste but with the hope that during the winter months many of you may 'look wider' in your collecting and develop side lines which, if of interest to you, will undoubtedly interest others. However simple you may think your study to be, please write it up for the Editor and let him be the judge.

## *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***

# 6 cents Small Head

---

By Geo. R. C. Searles

## Re-Entries and Varieties

The study of the 6 cents I found more rewarding and interesting than most of the other values. These notes are based on stamps from my collection with very few exceptions. I have only recorded here what I have seen.

## Pale Yellow Brown 12 x 12

- I Major RE line through top of letters CANADA POST, bottom frame state the bottom doubling was complete. In the later states of the state the bottom doubling was complete. In later states of the plate the bottom line was only partial, finally, completely missing.
- II Clear extra line in bottom margin S of SW figure 6 and in the C of Cents, also line extreme top of CEN in cents.
- III Foliage NW of SW figure 6 doubled at left margin and also in bottom margin S of SW figure 6.
- IV Clear extra line S of SW figure 6. C in cents and E of postage.
- V Left edge foliage ornament NW of SW figure 6.
- VI Two guide dots, one W, one SE of SW corner. Medallion Circle doubled at left.

## 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> x 12

- VII Exactly as III above. Deep Yellow Brown shade.
- VIII Slight in 'CAN' of Canada, clearly in the left of foliage ornament NW of SW figure 6.

## Varieties

- (i) Dot in P of postage No. 2 on plate.
- (ii) The very rare variety on the Yellow Brown with 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> x 12 perf. has a coloured flaw which impinges on the base of the back of the Queen's neck, cuts the circle which surrounds the head above and between the letters C and E of the word Cents. This variety found only on the 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> x 12 is extremely rare.
- (iii) The 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> machine in conjunction with the 12 was first used on the 6 cents early in 1873. The first printing produced what I have considered always a rare perf. variety, i.e. 12 x 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. I illustrated two copies on cover in *Maple Leaves* page 274 June 1965 issue Vol. 10 No. 11. I found two other copies of the cover with early 1873 dates.

### 6 cents Ottawa Chestnut Re-Entries

- (i) Major R.E. Cents and bottom half of the left margin. Dotted lines on Queen's Neck, cheek and forehead, etc.
- (ii) Bottom margin below S.W figure 6 and CEN in Cents and CAN-ADA P. also SE corner at right and in part of the left margin.
- (iii) As above found also on the Imperf. 6 cents.
- (iv) Slight extra line close to left margin.
- (v) The well known major 5 cents on 6 cents re-entry line through N of Canada and A of Postage etc.

### Varieties—Chestnut Shade

- (i) Vertical scratch through the S.W. figure 6 into the bottom margin.
- (ii) The whole of the chenon or curl under the hair band is white.
- (iii) Dot in P of postage No. 2 on plate.

Since I wrote these notes 18 months ago the perf. variety 12 x 11½ has been sold at Auction for £52.

When I recorded this variety it raised very little enthusiasm. Only four copies are known to me, all in the same shade, during 25 years searching I never found another.



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# NEW STAMP ISSUES

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ADDRESS BY G. R. COBBE, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Postmaster General  
on the Occasion of the Launching of Two Stamps Commemorating

## The Indians of the Plains

The Postmaster General, Honourable Jean-Pierre Côté, regrets that he is unable to be here today on this historic occasion. I am delighted to be able to speak for him.

Long before the white man set foot on the great plains and rolling hills of the Prairies, there already existed here a human society, very well adapted to the limited resources of the area, and remarkably uniform in social customs and material practices.

The Indians of the Plains were made up of many great nations, too numerous to list here. They spoke many different languages, yet they shared similar customs and life habits. The Indians of the Plains were nomads, travelling in bands throughout the year, and basing their movements on the habits of that most remarkable animal, the Buffalo.

Our 'television' and 'western movie' image of the Indian does not do his people justice, and there is no better contradiction of this image than the Indians who inhabited our Western Prairies.

The Indians of the Plains were a fun-loving people who liked to laugh, who enjoyed playing practical jokes and participating in sports and other games. They represent a part of Canadian history of which we can be very proud, and which we should make a conscious effort to study more deeply, for it has many interesting and valuable tales to tell.

The Canada Post Office is very conscious of its responsibility to reflect the history of this country through its postage stamps. Indeed, it is more than just a responsibility, since we are honoured and proud to be able to provide this service to Canadians—all Canadians, whatever their language, culture or skin colour.

We all share in the history of this great nation. Many diverse groups have contributed to the development of Canadian history and they all deserve recognition.

It is with great pleasure, therefore, that I officially launch the first two of a series of twenty stamps, which the Canada Post Office is issuing, depicting the cultural features of the different Indian peoples of Canada.

As a Westerner, I feel it is particularly appropriate that the first stamps deal with the Indians of the Plains. The stamps which are being issued today illustrate the Way of Life and the Artifacts of the Plains Indians. Two more stamps are scheduled for October of this year, depicting the Dress and Graphic Symbolism, again of the Plains Indians.

Stamps in these four categories—Way of Life, Artifacts, Dress, Graphic Symbolism—will be issued over the next several years for four other Indians groups—Algonkian Speaking, Pacific Coast, Sub-Arctic, and Iro-

quois. This makes a total of twenty stamps, the largest commemorative series ever undertaken by the Canada Post Office.

Three well-known Canadian designers are working on the stamps for this series. They are Gerald Tailfeathers of Cardston, Alberta; George Beaupré of Montreal and Ray Webber of Toronto.

The design for the stamp illustrating the Plains Indians' Way of Life is taken from the print 'Buffalo Chase' by George Catlin, an American artist of the 19th century who was renowned for his lifelong study and portrayal of Indian Life.

The design for the second stamp is from a photograph by Ray Webber. The artifacts shown in the photograph include a club, a feather headdress, a woman's saddle, a beaded saddle bag, a moccasin, a decorated bison skull, a parfleche bag and a calumet or pipe.

What an extraordinary amount of history is thus condensed into a stamp measuring thirty by thirty-six millimetres!

These artifacts were photographed through the cooperation of the Royal Ontario Museum and the National Museum of Man.

The layout and typography for both these stamps were done by Georges Beaupré.

We are printing 14 million of each of these stamps. Think about that figure for a moment and you will realize just how the story told on these stamps will reach Canadians from coast to coast, in all walks of life. Beyond that, the story will travel by air, by sea and over land to all corners of the world, bringing Canadian history, and Canadian art, to people of all countries.

The Canada Post Office is proud to tell this story and to recognize the contribution of the Indians of the Plains, and all the Indians of Canada, to the story of Canada.

## **Peter Harris**

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## Medium Value Definitive Stamps

The Canada Post Office issued five new medium value definitive stamps, in denominations of 10 cents, 15 cents, 20 cents, 25 cents and 50 cents, on 8th September 1972.

All five stamps were designed by Reinhard Derreth of Vancouver, B.C. The designs feature examples of wild-life and terrain indigenous to different geographical regions of Canada.

The stamps each measure 24mm by 30mm in a vertical format and are being printed by the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa in a combination of gravure and steel engraving.

The 10 cents and 50 cents values are being printed in two colour gravure and one colour steel. The 15 cents, 20 cents and 25 cents values are being printed in one colour gravure and one colour steel. With the exception of the Winnipeg tagged variety, marginal inscriptions including the designer's name appear on the four corners of each pane of 100 stamps available from the Philatelic Service.

All denominations of the stamps are being 'Tagged' and will be available only in the Ottawa and/or Winnipeg tagged versions. None of the stamps will be issued without tagging. The 10 cents, 15 cents, 20 cents and 25 cents values will be available in Ottawa and Winnipeg tagged versions. The 50 cents value is being issued in the Ottawa tagged version only.

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**NORMAN TODD** 74 LINDEN ROAD  
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Just as the \$1 and \$2 definitive postage stamps issued in March 1972 remind us of our urban centres, Canada's new medium value denominations remind us of the tremendous variety of our nation's terrain.

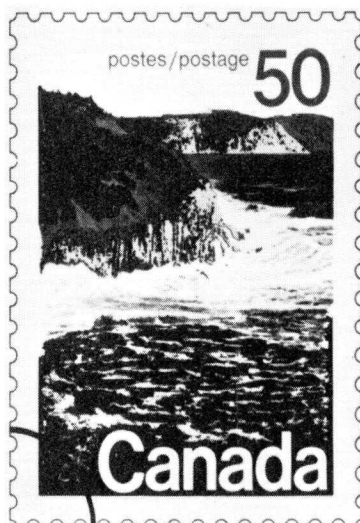
The 10 cents stamp portrays the land of forests and lakes so typical of central Canada. Characteristic of our country's natural beauty, the thousands of clear, cold lakes dotting the region are largely the result of glaciation. They provide the focus for recreation and vacation industries and as such are enjoyed by thousands of Canadians and visitors from other lands. Our lakes are set in scented forests of spruce, tamarack, pine and fir, among jagged rocks and marshes which support an abundance of wildlife.

Canada's western mountain areas, inhabited by mountain sheep and other magnificent species, are represented on the 15 cents denomination. From spring to fall, the surefooted bighorn wanders among the crags and rocky ledges searching for grass. With the advent of cold weather, the rams and ewes form a single band and move to lower altitudes for mating. The offspring are born in late spring. Dark in colour except for lighter rump and under areas, the mountain sheep have horns which are dark and curved in a half-circle.

A prairie mosaic was chosen for the 20 cents stamp by which we are reminded of the immenseness and of the diversity of the prairies. While wheat is the basic crop, other agricultural products such as oats, barley, rye, alfalfa and sugar beets also have their place. South and west of the main wheat-growing areas, ranching is important. The importance of prairies agriculture to Canada's economy cannot be overstated; Canadian grain and beef have an important place on domestic and world markets.

Symbolic of the vastness of the Canadian North are the two polar bears pictured on the 25 cents issue. The polar bear, or ice or white bear as it is sometimes called, ranges from Victoria Strait east to James Bay. A good swimmer, it will often travel great distances from its ice floe home in search of the seals, fish, birds and young walrus on which it feeds. Polar Bears,





a traditional source of food and clothing for the Eskimos, have in recent years been regarded by many as an endangered species.

The natural splendour of the thousands of miles of Canadian seashore has been captured in the 50 cents value. Canada probably possesses the most extensive and irregular coastline of any nation of the world if its approximately 60,000 miles of eastern, western and northern shores are taken into consideration. Much of the coastline is rugged and barren; its ruggedness is accentuated by the continual pounding of the waves against its cliffs.

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## Amendments to Membership to 5th September 1972

### New Members

1860. CHADWICK, T., 5 Ladybrook Road, Bramhall Park, Cheshire. C  
1861. LEGG, A. H., 19 Wnycham Avenue, Sidcup, Kent, DA15 8EU.  
FF,CG—CGE  
1862. MARKOVITS, R. L., P.O. Box 891, Middletown, N.Y. 10940, U.S.A.  
FDC,SD,PL  
1863. MARK, K. Y., 4592 West 2nd Avenue, Vancouver 8, B.C., Canada. C  
1864. MOSS, Lt. J. S., 1616A James Road, Fort Belvoir, Va 22060, U.S.A. CG  
1865. CLELAND, F. D., 3465 Marlowe Avenue, Montreal 260, Quebec, C  
Canada.  
1866. MEAKIN, W. J. 110 Walcote Drive, West Bridgford, Nottingham,  
NG2 7GS.  
1867. SZEMETI, J. A., 141 Meersbrook Park Road, Sheffield, S8 9FP.  
1868. GIBSON, R. F., 890 Oakwood Drive, Apt. 165, Rochester, Mich. 48063,  
U.S.A. PB1,FDC

### Resignation

1625. MOORBY, H. A.

### Change of address

1690. BAKER, Dr., J. A., 18 Stoneleigh, Sawbridgeworth, Herts.  
1742. BLACK, C. F., 29 Queen's Gate Gardens, London, S.W.7  
1843. BUREY, E. F. 1431 Freeport Drive, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada  
1270. DEW, E. H., Alpha, 14 WoodlandWay, West Wickham, Kent, BR4 9LL  
211. HEDLEY, R. P., 28 W. Fourth Street, Dunkirk, N.Y. 14048  
778. IZZETT, Rev. D. S. T., 34 Hoodcote Gardens, Winchmore Hill,  
London, N.21 2NE  
212. LEVINE, J., 2121G North Hills Drive, Raleigh N.C. 27610, U.S.A.  
1836. McCALLUM, R. S., should be 3 Lansdowne Gardens  
765. MICHAEL, M., Spencer Cottage, 3 Spencer Court, Marlborough  
Place, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.8  
973. McCUSKER, Prof. J. J., Institute of Early American History and  
Culture, P.O. Box 220, Williamsburg, Va.23185, U.S.A.  
1410. SMITH, M. W., (150 Seaview Place), PO. Box 2, Lions Bay, B.C.,  
Canada  
1852. STRZELECKI, S. J., correct spelling  
1740. TAYLOR, E. H., 5 Lutterworth Close, Worcester, WR4 9AY  
1236. KILLINGLEY, 16 St. James Road, Bridlington, Yorks., YO15 3PF

Net Change: Plus 8

New Total: 711

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