

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN
INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:
A. E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.

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

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

Issued Free to Members Additional copies, 25p each

Vol. 15 No. 1

December 1973

Whole No. 145

EDITORIAL

Our Contributors

The great reliance which we place upon a mere handful of contributors to our columns will be obvious to all our readers. On a number of occasions in the past we have commented upon our indebtedness to a few stalwarts without whose work it would be quite impossible to publish *Maple Leaves* as often as we do, and of the quality which everyone has been led to expect.

From the very first issue it has been the aim of a succession of editors to produce a journal in which original articles by our own members formed the principal contents. For our part we have aimed to confine contributions *exclusively* to those submitted by our own members. Very rarely indeed have we departed from this principle, and even then it had been the merit of the work rather than a compelling need that has persuaded us to publish.

Our dependence upon authors of established repute, some of whose names are household words wherever philatelists meet, continues. Throughout the whole of Volume 14 the same names occur with a regularity which speaks, not only of industry, but of dedication to the welfare of the Society and the good name of *Maple Leaves* as a specialist journal of international repute. The thanks of every member is due to them, and it is our earnest wish, as we are sure it is of all our readers, that they will long continue their good work.

Those who examine our columns carefully, however, will note that, although we rely very much upon an honoured few, we have also had the support of a number of new contributors. We would like to think that they will continue to offer us the benefit of their researches and knowledge because they represent possible future contributors upon whom we shall have to rely increasingly with the passage of time.

It would be invidious here to mention names. To do so would inevitably cause offence in the very great likelihood of our omitting someone through oversight. We confine ourselves, therefore, to the expression of the hope that our new contributors, and there have been an encouraging number of them, will decide that what they have done once they can do again. We look forward to hearing from them, and indeed all our contributors, without whose work it would be impossible to publish a philatelic journal, worthy of such a title, at all.

London Section Programme

Readers are referred to page 18 of this issue where they will find the above programme reprinted correctly as opposed to that which appeared on page 341 of our last issue. The latter was 'bedevilled' in such a way as to render it completely misleading. For this we accept full responsibility. We apologise to Bill Williams for the inconvenience which this *gaffe* has caused him and, we are afraid, others.

Library Notes

Recent acquisitions for the Library have been:—

Pre-cancel Catalogue 1973, edited by H. G. Walburn.

Canadian Stamp Varieties 1973 by Hans Reiche.

This is a record, with approximate market values, of the better known varieties, mostly from 1930.

Canadian Meter Postage Stamp Catalogue 1972 by Ross W. Irwin.

A most useful record, with diagrams, but not priced, of meter stamps from their inception in Canada in 1923.

Patricia Airways and Exploration Ltd. 1973 by Trelle A. Morrow.

A useful check-list and monograph of these interesting semi-official air stamps.

The 15c Canada Goose Aerogramme by Major R. K. Malott.

A detailed study of the sixteen varieties of this aerogramme issue.

A Brief History of CFPO 5005 in South Vietnam by Major R. K. Malott.

An interesting study of the postal arrangements for the International Commission of Control and Supervision in Saigon in 1973.

Canadian Railway Postmarks

by Philip R. Grey

The inevitable teething troubles crept into Part 1 of these articles (*pages 301 to 306 of this volume*). Firstly, it was intended that the full summary of R.P.O. routes for the geographical region covered by the map would be given; the remainder of this summary is now given below. Secondly, in the list of hammer varieties, the exact lettering of each postmark should have been shown against each Shaw number, but it is hoped that, with the Shaw references and the illustrations, the result was not too confusing to members. Finally, numbers M.44C and M.43 on the list got out of line.

Continuation of the Summary of R.P.O. Routes for the Maritime Provinces and Quebec South of St. Lawrence River

2. Branch Lines from C.N.R. Halifax-Montreal Route

- a. Halifax-Bridgewater-Yarmouth (250 miles), also Lunenburg-Bridgewater-Middleton.
- b. Halifax-Truro-Port Hawkesbury-Point Tupper-Sydney (294 miles) also New Glasgow, Pictou and Inverness.
- c. Sackville-Charlottetown (89 miles) also Prince Edward Island lines from Charlottetown to Summerside, Tignish, Murray Harbour, Georgetown and Souris.
- d. Halifax-Amherst-Moncton-Saint John (278 miles) also Salisbury to Albert and Harvey.
- e. Newcastle-Fredericton (114 miles).
- f. Bathurst-Tracadie (77 miles).
- g. Matapedia (Campbellton)-Paspebiac-Port Daniel-Gaspé (202 miles).
- h. Rivière du Loup-Connors (113 miles).
- i. Quebec-Tourville (117 miles).
- j. Levis-Deschailons (59 miles).
- k. Quebec (Levis)-Richmond (103 miles).
- l. Victoriaville-Nicolet-Pierreville-Sorel-Montreal (126 miles).
- m. Island Pond-Coaticook-Sherbrooke-Richmond-Montreal (145 miles).
- n. Montreal-Fort Covington (Dundee)-Massena (93 miles) (S.W. of Montreal, not on map).
- o. Montreal-Rouses Point (46 miles) (South of Montreal, not on map).
- p. Montreal-Chambly-Shefford-Waterloo (61 miles).

3. **C.P.R. Main Line Halifax-Montreal**
 - a. Halifax-Windsor-Middleton-Annapolis-Digby-Yarmouth (217 miles).
 - b. Saint John-McAdam-Vanceboro-Brownville Junction-Megantic-Sherbrooke-Montreal (482 miles).
4. **Branch Lines from C.P.R. Saint John- Montreal Route**
 - a. Saint John-McAdam-Andover-Edmundston (246 miles), also St. Stephen-Edmundston.
 - b. Newport-Montreal (108 miles).
 - c. Mansonville-Montreal (91 miles).
 - d. Sutton-Diamondville-Sorel (94 miles).
5. **Quebec Central Railway**
 - a. Quebec and Levis-Vallée (Beauce) Junction-St. Georges-Ste. Sabine-Lac Frontière (123 miles).
 - b. Quebec and Levis-Tring-Sherbrooke-Standstead-Newport (88 miles).
 - c. Quebec and Levis-Tring-Lac Megantic (116 miles).
6. **New York Central System (U.S.A.)**
Montreal-Malone (66 miles) (South of Montreal, not on map).
7. **Central Vermont Railway (U.S.A.)**
Montreal-St. Armand (47 miles) (South of Montreal, not on map).

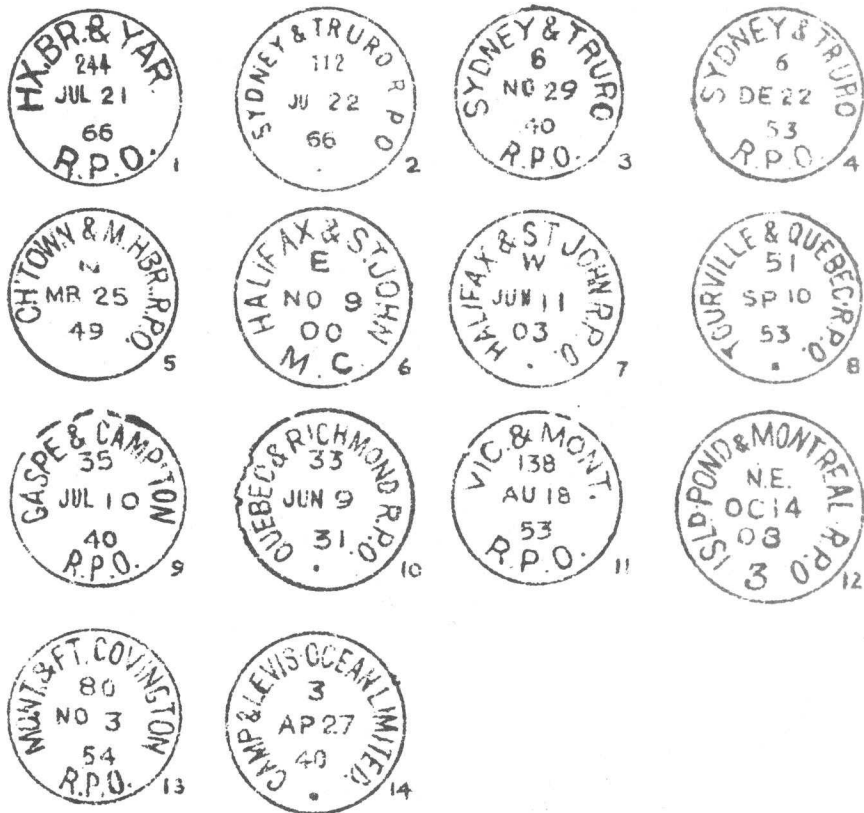
By kind permission of the Editor, Norman Hill, we now reprint Part 2 of the articles originally published in T.P.O. Magazine.

CANADIAN RAILWAY POSTMARKS Hammer Varieties (2)

In Part 1 we covered the R.P.O.'s of the Canadian National Railways main line from Halifax to Montreal. We now turn to the Canadian National branches from that main line, i.e., in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and the Province of Quebec south of the St. Lawrence River.

The Halifax and South Western Railway postmark (R.69/3) recorded for 1924 shows very late use as the Canadian Northern Railway took over in 1912 followed by the Canadian National in 1919.

The Island Pond and Montreal line, postally a very busy one, had so many different types of datestamp that there does not appear to be any differing hammers in any one type with the exception of the one listed (Q.21 and Fig. 12) which had a serial number in each hammer. I have not seen No. 2 but probably other members will have it.



At the end of the list is an addition to PART ONE which is of interest as it records the only Canadian postmark incorporating the name of the train. The 'Ocean Limited', which was the fastest of the three through trains on the Halifax to Montreal line, was Train No. 3 (Westbound) and No. 4 (Eastbound). I have strikes of this postmark dated between 1952 and 1957 from Train Nos. 59/60 which was the 'Scotian', a slower train, which took over the mail car from the 'Limited'.

Period
Recorded

A. Halifax-Bridgewater-Yarmouth (250 miles)

Shaw	Shaw
No.	Type
R.69	17

Halifax and S.W. Railway R.P.O.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. Tall lettering, X and S very close. Sq. Amp. | 1910 |
| 2. Tall lettering, X and S well spaced. R. Amp | 1909-11 |
| 3. Medium lettering. Sq. Amp. | 1924 |

M.35	17H	Hx. Br and Yar. R.P.O.	
		3. Medium lettering. Sq. Amp.	
		1. Medium lettering, R. Amp. with small top loop	1934-48
		2. Medium lettering. Sq. Amp.	1904-51
		3. Large round lettering R Amp. (<i>Fig. 1</i>)	1954-66
		4. Small lettering. R. Amp.	1964-65

B. Halifax-Truro-Sydney (290 miles)

Q.82	17H	Mont. and Ft. Covington R.P.O.	
M.59	17	Halifax and Sydney R.P.O.	
		1. Central dot after 'Sydney'. Sq. Amp.	1902
		2. No dot. Larger lettering. Sq. amp	1907-23
M.119	17	Sydney and Truro R.P.O.	
		1. Medium lettering. Sq. Amp.	1917
		2. Tall lettering, Sq. Amp.	1917
		3. Central dot after 'Truro'. R. Amp.	1950-53
		4. Small lettering. R. Amp (<i>Fig. 2</i>)	1961-66
M.120	17H	Sydney and Truro R.P.O. (All with R.Amp)	
		4. Small lettering. R Amp. (<i>Fig. 2</i>)	1961-66
		1. Tall lettering	1934-53
		2. Tail of second Y in 'Sydney' aims left (<i>Fig. 3</i>)	1940
		3. Square stops in 'R.P.O.'	1954-66
		4. Pinched R's in 'Truro'; Short 'P' in 'R.P.O.' (<i>Fig. 4</i>)	1943-53

C. Prince Edward Island

M.16	17	Ch'town and M'Hbr. R.P.O.	
		1. Top loop of R. Amp. smaller than bottom	1931-34
		2. Even loops in R. Amp. (<i>Fig. 5</i>)	1944-49
M.26	17	Ch'town and Tignish R.P.O.	
		1. R. Amp.	1931
		2. Tall lettering and tall Sq. Amp.	1934-53
		3. Squared Lettering and even Sq. Amp.	1952

D. Halifax-Truro-Moncton-Saint John (278 miles)

M.50	9E	Halifax and St. John M.C.	
		1. Closed S and narrow J. Sq. Amp.	1895-1901
		2. Open S and normal J. Sq. Amp. (<i>Fig. 6</i>)	1895-1900
M.51	17	Halifax and St. John R.P.O.	
		1. Wide spacing of 'St. J.' Sq. Amp. (<i>Fig. 7</i>)	1903
		2. Normal spacing. Sq Amp	1908
M.131	17	Truro and St. John R.P.O.	
		1. Large lettering and wide Sq. Amp..	1900
		2. Medium lettering and narrow Sq. Amp.	1900-02

With
Best Wishes for
CHRISTMAS
and
NEW YEAR



'Heffie'

Please note my new Address:

R. B. Hetherington,
45a Graham Road,
Worthing, Sussex,
BN11 1TL

Seasons Greetings
and Best Wishes
to all Members

from
Ruth and Bill
Williams

BEST WISHES
for
CHRISTMAS
and the
NEW YEAR



from
Joyce and Eric
Killingley

SINCERE
GREETINGS
and
BEST WISHES
To all Friends
Old and New



from
L. D. CARN

E. Tourville-Quebec (117 miles)

Q.309	17	Tourville and Quebec R.P.O.	
		1. Medium—large lettering. R. Amp. (<i>Fig. 8</i>)	1943-53
		2. Medium small lettering. R. Amp.	1928-48

F. Gaspé-Campbellton (202 miles)

Q.16	17H	Gaspé and Camp'ton R.P.O.	
		1. Narrow top to R. Amp.	1931-43
		2. Normal R. Amp. (<i>Fig. 9</i>)	1940-65
		3. Small lettering. R. Amp.	1953-57

G. Quebec-Levis-Richmond (103 miles)

Q.230	9E	Que. and Richmond M.C.	
		1. Central dot each side of 'M.C.' Sq. Amp.	1897-1904
		2. No central dots. Sq. Amp.	1903
Q.47	17	Levis and Richmond R.P.O.	
		1. Bulbous R in 'Richmond'. Sq. Amp.	1908-11
		2. Normal R. Central dot after 'Richmond'. Sq. Amp.	1902-25
Q.226	17	Quebec and Richmond R.P.O.	
		1. No central dot after 'Richmond'. R. Amp. (<i>Fig. 10</i>)	1930-53
		2. Central dot after 'Richmond'. Sq. Amp.	1938-54

H. Victoriaville-Nicolet-Pierreville-Montreal (126 miles)

Q.315	17H	Vic. and Mont. R.P.O.	
		1. Wide gap each side of R. Amp.	1939
		2. Small gap. Right hand point of V short. R. Amp. (<i>Fig. 11</i>)	1934-53

I. Island Pond-Richmond-Montrea (145 miles)

Q.21	17A	Island Pond and Montreal R.P.O. Serial number (without 'No.')	
		1.	1899-1904
		3. (<i>Fig. 12</i>)	1900-08
		4.	1900-11

J. Montreal-Fort Covington (Dundee) (71 miles)

		1. Tall lettering. Central dot each side of 'R.P.O.'. R. Amp.	1953-54
		(There are also earlier hammers, <i>circa</i> 1929)	

Addition to Part I

M.10	12	Camp. and Levis 'Ocean Limited'	
		1. Narrow 'ED' of 'Limited'. Sq. Amp.	1939-52
		2. Normal 'ED' with stop after. Sq. Amp. (<i>Fig. 14</i>)	1934-57
		3. Normal 'ED' with no stop. Sq. Amp.	1934-54

NOTE.—*Levis and Montreal R.P.O.* The date in *Fig. 12* of Part I is 1908.

The Half Cent Rates of Canada

by Dr. F. G. Stulberg (Part 1)

The first mention of a specific stamp of a half cent denomination to prepay a specific rate can be found in the Post Office Act of 21st December, 1867. It contained the following clause:—

'The rate of postage on periodical publications, other than newspapers, shall be one cent per four ounces, or half a cent per number, when such periodicals weigh less than one ounce and are posted in Canada, these rates shall in all cases be prepaid by postage stamp affixed to the same.'

On 1st March 1868, a month prior to the issuance of Canada's first half cent stamp, a Post Office Department Order (number 2) restated this special rate, and mentioned that it was applicable for periodicals addressed to any place within the Dominion, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland or the United States.

It should be noted that, initially, the rate applied to periodicals only and, because of this, the few known legitimate examples of early usage are found on wrappers (*Fig. 1*). It is therefore understandable that so few

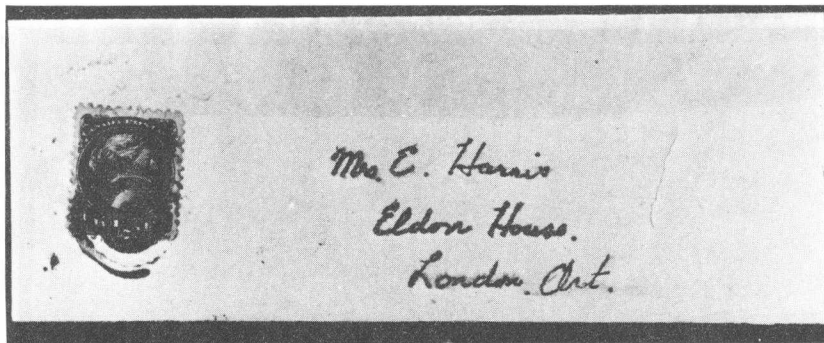


Fig. 1

examples exist. A person, unless he was a stamp collector, would rip off the wrapper to get at the publication, and even the collector would save only the stamp.

On 8th April 1875, the Post Office Act of 1868 was modified and one of the changes concerned the half cent rate. It stated:—

'Newspapers and periodicals weighing less than one ounce each may be posted singly at a postage rate of half a cent each, which must be in all cases prepaid by postage stamp affixed to each.'

Thus we see that newspapers have been put unto the same class as periodicals—a least as they pertain to this postage rate.

A Post Office directive in June 1882, established a differentiation between types of newspapers and periodical mailings. In effect, publishers could mail these items to regular subscribers within the Dominion of Canada from the office of publication (under certain conditions as to form and manner of posting) free of postage. It can be assumed that the rates already in existence applied to those mailings that would not conform to this ruling. This would, of course, preserve the continuity of the half cent rate.

On or about 12th July 1882, the half cent value of the Small Queen was issued. This stamp remained in use for over fifteen years and not only is the best source for examples of this special usage, but also shows three distinctly different usage—all with official sanction. The first was the one mentioned previously and dealt with periodicals and newspapers weighing less than one ounce and mailed singly (under certain other conditions). The second one can be called the 'CITY DELIVERY' rate. This was outlined in the Post Office Act of 8th May 1869, which not only reconfirmed the free delivery of newspapers and periodicals posted from the office of publication to regular subscribers in other places in Canada, Newfoundland and the United States, but also set out rates for those publications that were not entitled to pass free of postage. Among these were 'newspapers from offices of publication for city delivery' and these were assessed half cent prepaid postage provided they did not weigh more than one ounce and were put up singly (*Fig. 2*).

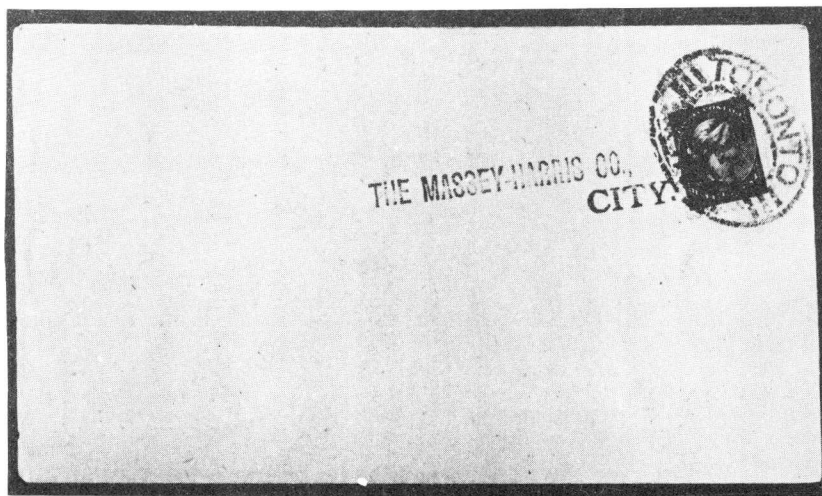


Fig. 2

The same Post Office Act of 1889 established the half cent 'Unaddressed Circular' rate. It contained the following passage:—

'Unaddressed circulars, hand bills, etc., subject to the postage rate of 1 cent per two ounces, may, when not exceeding two ounces in weight, be posted for local letterbox distribution at a rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent each, to

be prepaid by postage stamp; if exceeding two ounces in weight the general rate applicable to such matter must be prepaid.'

This became known as the 'to every Householder' rate because they were directed to all premises in a particular area. A fine example of this type of mailing (Fig. 3) is this steamship time table card mailed at Pictou, N.S., on 27th June 1894. The reverse is absolutely blank and shows no sign of

1894.
TIME TABLE
S.S. EGERTON.

	Local Time.
Leave New Glasgow	8.30 A. M.
“ “ “	2.00 P. M.
“ Pictou for New Glasgow	11.00 A. M.
“ “ “ “	4.50 P. M.

Easy connection with Local Train morning
and evening.

Until September 15th will

Leave Pictou for Rustico Beach	9.30 A. M.
“ “ “ “	3.00 P. M.
“ Rustico Beach	9.45 A. M.
“ “ “	4.20 P. M.

On Monday and Friday Evenings will leave
New Glasgow 7.15, returning leave Rustico
Beach 8.45, touching at Pictou and Trenton.

RATES:

From New Glasgow to Trenton	3c. return 5cts.
“ New Glasgow and Trenton to Pictou or Rustico Beach and vice versa	25c. return 40c.
“ Pictou to Rustico	10c. “ 15c.

JOHN SMITH,
AGENT.

New Glasgow, June 1894.

Fig. 3

*A Merry Christmas
and all Good Wishes*





*from
Colin and June
Banfield*

*The Season's Greetings
to my many friends
and acquaintances
from
David Sessions*

If you decide to hold a
January sale of
FLAG CANCELLATIONS or
unusual EDWARD VII
definitive material
then drop me a line!

*Seasonal Greetings
for CHRISTMAS
and
Best Wishes for
1974
to all Members*

*from
Mary and John
Hannah*

 
*Good Health,
Happiness and
Prosperity from
Doug, Chasmer
Cobham Stamp
Exchange*



an address ever havinf been applied. Three other examples exist in the author's collection. They are an unaddressed, unsealed cover; an unaddressed folded circular (announcing a land auction), and an unaddressed card (announcing the opening of a new business in Montreal).

From time to time, addressed, unsealed envelopes bearing a single $\frac{1}{2}$ cent stamp are found (*Fig. 4*). Most of these emanate from the Maritime Provinces where many postmasters were prepared to overlook Dominion postal regulations (after Confederation). Although it is entirely possible that periodicals could be small enough to fit into an envelope, these were likely printed circulars that should rightfully have been assessed 1 cent postage.

Fig. 4

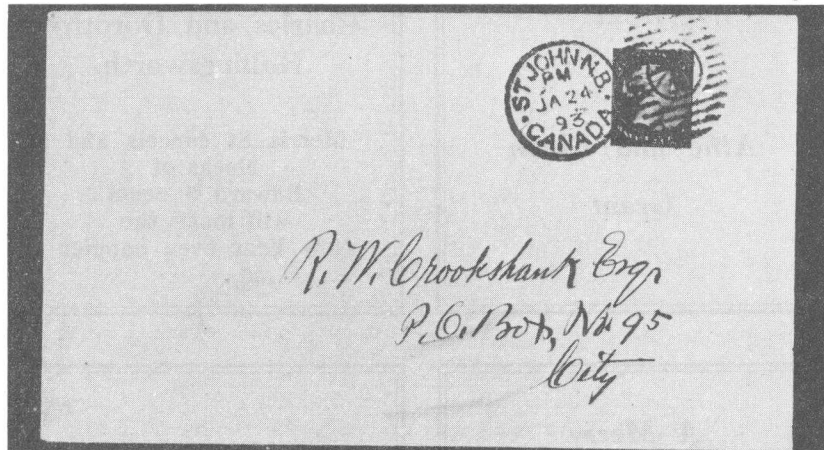
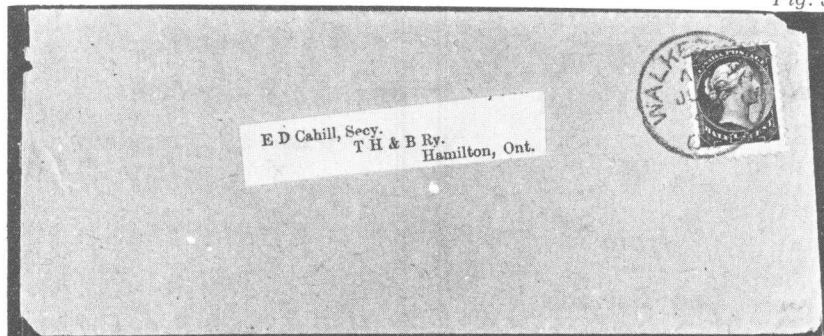


Fig. 5



Before we move out of the Small Queen era, let us briefly review the various kinds of cancellations found on these mailings. The $\frac{1}{2}$ cent rate was never valid for 1st class mail and, because of this, it was not compulsory to date the mailing. Thus, the usual cancellations were the parcel post oval, the cork and the roller. Few were cancelled with circular town daters (*Fig. 5 above*) (*To be continued*).

*All Good Wishes
for 1974*



from



*Alfie and Lilian
Grant*

*Christmas Greetings
and Best Wishes
for the
NEW YEAR
to all Members
from
Charles and Dorothy
Hollingsworth*


*Morris St cancels and
blocks of
Edward 5 cents
will make the
New Year even happier*

*A Merry
CHRISTMAS
and a Happy
NEW YEAR*



from

*Leo Baresch
MANFIELD HOUSE,
376/9, STRAND,
LONDON, W.C.2*


*Geoffrey and
Constance
Whitworth
Wish all Members
A MERRY
CHRISTMAS
and a
Happy and Prosperous
NEW YEAR*



Ferriage Postage in Upper Canada

by J. C. Arnell

I recently received a letter from Dr. Dorothy Sanderson, a member of the P.H.S., asking for some help in working out the correct postage for transborder mail between Canada and the United States in the 1830's. Her questions were related to 'Ferriage Postage', which was sometimes added to the regular inland postage of the two countries. Finding that this is a matter that is little known and less understood, it seemed desirable to answer Dorothy Sanderson by means of a short article on the subject. In preparing this, I have used as my authority the Report of the Commissioners Appointed to Enquire into the Affairs of the Post Office in British North America dated 31st December 1841, with its many appendices. This document of 400-500 pages is an absolute gold-mine of early B.N.A. postal history for the patient researcher.

Before 1829, there was no agreed system for handling trans-border mail. In the face of necessity, several postmasters at Canadian frontier points had made arrangements with their American counterparts for the onward transmission of letters, which had included the collection of U.S. postage. This had caused some confusion in the accounts, along with other difficulties, which forced the two countries to work out

'some plan that should place the Post intercourse between the two countries, upon a more respectable and efficient footing than had hitherto existed. . . .'

As a result, the Deputy Post Master General for the Canadas 'concerted an arrangement' with the General Post Office at Washington, which recognized:—

Montreal, Lower Canada
Stanstead, Lower Canada
Prescott, Upper Canada
Kingston, Upper Canada
Toronto, Upper Canada

as the only offices in the Canadas 'in official and direct communication with the United States', i. e., the Exchange offices. This agreement was promulgated in a Department Order to all Post Masters dated 12th January 1829 and became effective on 5th February 1829.

Under this agreement, British postage had to be prepaid on letters for the United States, while the American postage was optional, as had been the case previously, although in the case of transatlantic letters the latter would also have been prepaid. Included in the Order was the following:

"The ferriage Postage, which applies only to the Offices in Upper Canada, is to be considered as *British*, and added to the Mail Postage. For example, a letter from York for the United States *via* Kingston, is to be rated one shilling instead of nine pence, and carried into the Letter Bill and Monthly Sheet as 1s. This ferriage Postage being simply for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the transport from one territory to the other, is to be charged upon the principle of Ship Letter Postage—that is, the same amount, whether for single double, or triple letter or packet.

The ferriage Postage between Queenston and Lewiston, and Prescott and Ogdenburg will be 2d. for a letter or packet—and between Kingston and Cape Vincent (the transport being more expensive) 3d.—This amount to be rated upon letters either to or from the United States.'

The reason for the higher postage at Kingston-Cape Vincent was that these towns are situated on Lake Ontario just where it narrows into the St. Lawrence River. The distance between them is nearly 15 miles and the direct water crossing is blocked by a large island. As a result, two ferries and a cross-island road trip were necessary to transfer the mail between the two exchange offices.

The application of the 'Ferriage Postage' is shown on the 1834 covers in Figures 1 and 2. The first letter was prepaid from Toronto, via Queenston, to New York and was marked 'PAID 9 and 25' in red, representing

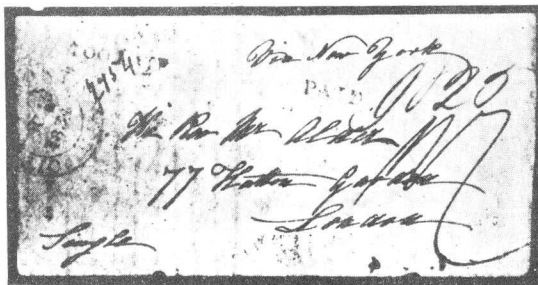


Fig. 1

6d. Stg equals 7d. Cy Canadian inland postage (97 miles) and 2d. Cy ferriage postage for 9d. Cy, and 25 cents American postage (over 400 miles) to New York. This was landed at Liverpool as a Ship Letter, hence the additional 1/7 Stg., representing 8d. Stg Ship Letter Fee and 11d. British inland postage (170-230 miles).

The second letter was from Glasgow, Scotland and was sent with the connect with an American sailing packet for New York. At New York, it was rated 27 cents due postage—2 cents Ship Letter Fee and 25 cents to the Candian border. This was converted to 1/4½ Cy. in Canada and 6½d. Cy was added, representing 2d. Cy ferriage postage and 4d. Stg equals 4½ Cy Canadian inland postage (less than 60 miles).

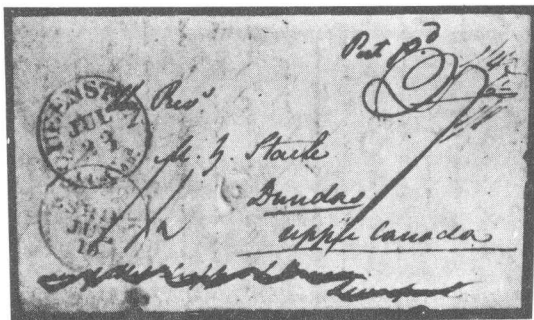


Fig 2

This system remained in effect until it was cancelled by a Department Order dated 22nd February 1837, which read as follows:—

'Ferry Postage.—From the 6th of March next, inclusive, the practice of adding *Ferry Postage* to Letters to and from the American Territory, passing through the distributing Officers in Upper Canada, in direct communication with the United States, is to be discontinued. That Postage will, in future, be confined to letters *originating in or addressed to* the Towns where those distributing Offices are situated.

The Deputy Post Master has felt it to be his duty to abolish the *Ferry Postage* in the case above described, as the object for which it is understood to have been adopted—that of forming a fund to support several Post communications with a foreign country—has been secured.'



Fig 3

The effect of this order can be clearly seen in the illustrations of later covers. Figure 3 is identical to Figure 1, except that it is marked 'PAID 7 and 25', showing that no ferriage postage was charged. Figure 4 shows a



Fig. 4.

letter from Dublin, which had the 8d. Ship Letter Fee at Liverpool pre-paid, so that it could travel by American sailing packet to New York. The American postage was the same, .27 cents equals $1/4\frac{1}{2}$, but only 4d. Stg equals $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. Cy was added for the Canadian inland postage (less than 60 miles).

To summarise, the postal charge for ferrying letters across the several water boundaries with the United States was in effect for just over eight years from 5th February 1829 to 5th March 1837 and was a British charge, which was always a part of the Canadian portion of the postage.

LONDON SECTION—PROGRAMME 1974

- Monday Jan. 21—Canadian Forgeries and Fakes (Bill Williams).
Also Members' Exchange Night.
- Monday Feb. 18—Members' Annual Auction.
- Monday Mar. 18—Pence Issues on Covers (Bill Lea).
- Monday Apr. 22—Beaver Cup Competition.
- Tuesday May 14—Visit to the Croydon P.S. (Display Team).
- Monday May 20—Annual General Meeting. Members' Displays.

London meetings are held (6.30–8.30 p.m.) at the National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.1. (in the Oak Room). Nearest Underground station is Charing Cross (one minute).

All members residing in or near London are invited to join and support the London Section. Country members and overseas visitors are always welcomed at our meetings.

The London Secretary is Bill Williams, 53 Central Road, Wembley, Middx. HAO 2 LQ. Telephone 01-902-6442.

COBHAM STAMP EXCHANGE offers you:—

A Club circuit containing those elusive items, classics, numeral and fancy cancels' and those hard to find stamps to enhance your collection in the comfort of your own home, to bid for in postal auctions. A comprehensive stock of B.N.A. mint and used. A good selection of cover material and an up-to-date stock of current definitives at reasonable prices.

GLEN HANSEN HANDBOOK, 2nd Edition, £4.25 post paid.

Contact:

DOUG CHASMER CPS 980
277 Hampton Road,
Ilford.
Essex.

Margaret
and
Alan McGregor
send Good Wishes
to all
for a
HAPPY
CHRISTMAS
and a
PROSPEROUS
NEW YEAR



Good Wishes for
CHRISTMAS
and the
NEW YEAR

from
Ian and
Noreen Bryce





*Ivy and Wayne Curtis
extend to one and all
warmest wishes for a
Merry Christmas
and a
Happy New Year*



**A MERRY
CHRISTMAS**

*and a
GUID NEW YEAR
T' ANE AN' A'*



from
**Sandy and Marjory
Mackie**

B.N.A. AT AUCTION

The famous 'Inverted Seaway' is only one of the rarities, sold recently at our Bond Street Sale-rooms. Outstanding groups of B.N.A. are a regular feature of our fortnightly sales and if you are not on our mailing list you are liable to miss the many treasures to be offered in the coming months. Reduced subscription rates are available for B.N.A. specialists — write for details.



H. R. HARMER LTD. THE INTERNATIONAL
STAMP AUCTIONEERS
41 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W1A 4EH
Telephone: 01-629 0218

Annual General Meeting

The President said that three Fellows had died during the year—J. C. Cartwright, Herb Buckland and Albert Smith—as well as Winthrop Boggs, an honorary Life Member. He mentioned the illness of Bob Wooley and Alan McGregor.

In the B.P.E., Frank Laycock had been awarded a silver gilt medal, Captain Campbell, D. G. Robertson and Dr. Sanderson had been awarded bronze silver medals.

The minutes of the last meeting having been on display throughout the Convention, were taken as read.

Arising from the minutes.

Arising from the minutes, Mr. Downing said that he had completed the cumulative index to *Maple Leaves*, which was at present in manuscript. He said that the Committee suggested that it be typed and kept in the library to assess demand, and if good, the question of whether it should be issued free or sold would be considered. He pointed out that it was a technical index and did not include Year Book material.

The President said he thought it would be useful to include a list of contributors.

Mr. Sessions proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Downing. This was carried unanimously.

Reports

The Secretary reported that the net gain had been 20 members and the present total was 734. Again, the majority of applications were from Canada and the U.S.A., prompted by the adverts the Society ran in *Topics* and the *Canadian Philatelist*. He reported that Sandy Mackie had taken on the task of amending the Year Book.

The Exchange Packet Secretary

The Exchange Packet Secretary said that over 200 books had been submitted by 22 members and the profits were the second highest in the packet's history.

The Editor

The Editor reported that the printer could no longer undertake binding and he would welcome names of bookbinding firms who would be willing to undertake binding. The December issue would include an index to Volume 14. He was pleased to say that there were a number of new contributors in Volume 14. He pointed out that dated material, reports and adverts had priority which explained why some authors had to wait for their material to be published.

Mr. Wedgwood asked if a list of available back numbers was published. He was informed that the Librarian, who held the stocks, did this at intervals.

Handbooks

Handbooks. Mr. Cohen reported a peak figure of sales, boosted by the sale of books published in Canada. Stocks were now low and the reprinted editions of the *Roller and Map* handbooks were selling well. A new supply of Easibinders had been obtained before VAT was introduced.

Publicity

Publicity. Mr. Sessions reported that the Society had received publicity in the local Press, *Gibbons Stamp Monthly*, and the magazine *Stamps*. An exchange of advertising was arranged with the Insurance and Banking Society.

Advertising

Advertising. Mr. George announced that the total revenue was about the same as last year, but there had been an increase in advertising from Canada. He said he would like to resign from the post by next year.

Librarian

Librarian. Mr. Greenhill reported that 59 members had borrowed a total of 97 books, which was not good. He wrote up new acquisitions at intervals and published a list of the books available

It was proposed by Mr. Hetherington and seconded by Mr. Downing that all the reports be adopted.

Report of Sub-Committee on Expert Committee

Mr. Williams proposed that no certificate or letter of opinion be issued by the Society until the legal requirements satisfy the Committee. This was carried.

Value Added Tax

The Secretary read a letter he had written to the VAT office listing all the possible ways in which stamps from abroad could come to this country the possible ways in which stamps from abroad could come to the United Kingdom, and the answers to his questions.

Mr. Greenhill had had personal experience and said there was nothing that could be done to avoid paying VAT.

It was pointed out that if a parcel comes in without a Customs label a fine of £5 was possible.

Mr. Baresch said that it had been agreed with Customs that since putting the value outside was a temptation to steal, it had been agreed that the value would be put inside.

Mr. Hetherington said he thought that amendments to the relevant VAT laws was possible within a month or two.

Society Publicity in Canada

The Secretary said that he had talked with Dick Hedley who was very keen to get the Society more publicity at Conventions, etc. His proposal for a Society notice, possibly on a dealer's stall, was agreed. Reports of Society events would also be published in the *Canadian Philatelist*.

Election of Fellows

The President reported that the following had been recommended to the Committee by the Fellowship Sub-Committee and had been elected Fellows:—

J. E. Bielby for his services to the Society.

G. R. C. Searles for his many years of outstanding research work on the early issues of Canada and for the publishing of his findings in *Maple Leaves*.

W. Williams for services to the Society, in particular, as leader of the London group and the Small Queens study group.

Exhibition Awards

Bunny Cup	F. Laycock	Uses of ½ cent Small Queen.
Godden Trophy	C. Banfield	Jubilee rates and uses.
Aitkens Trophy	C. W. Hollingsworth	2 and 3 ring cancels.

Class 1. Research and Study

F. Stulberg	1. Half cent rates of Canada
C. W. Hollingsworth	2. Toronto 3 ring cancels

Class 2 Group displays

1. Advertising covers	London
2. Arch issue	Yorkshire

Class 3a. To 1897

1. Uses of ½ cent Small Queen	F. Laycock
2. 1851 Pence Issues	G. Whitworth

Class 3b. After 1897

1. Jubilee Rates and Uses	C Banfield
2. O.H.M.S. and G.	F. Laycock

Affiliated Societies

Congress. The 1974 Congress was being held near Paris and would cost upwards of £20 per day. It was thought that one of our French members, Pierre Langlois, would represent the Society.

Venue of Next Convention

This is to be held at the Station Hotel, Perth, on 2nd–5th October 1974.

This space had been reserved for Christmas Greetings to all readers from the Editor, but, instead, the Editor thought it patent that the Printer should acquaint all as to why *Maple Leaves* failed to make its published date.

Some, in the United Kingdom that is, would say the shortage of petrol has marred their pleasure. Your printer has found time to be the most desired requisite. Staffing positions, holidays and truncated working weeks have bedevilled him since November with a consequent loss of production. Hence the position of very late deliveries, common to all sections of industry. Owing to these difficulties, the February issue will not be published.

Small Queens Study Circle

The Small $\frac{1}{2}$ cent (1882-79) Single Rate on Cover

The last Circulation Sheet (reprinted in *Maple Leaves* April 1973) created a great deal of interest and many members contributed to further research into the Genuine Postal Use of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent stamp as a single rate. Our well-known specialist of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent stamps, Dr. Fred Stulberg, has kindly written an article for publication in *Maple Leaves* on the 'Half Cent Rates of Canada 1867-1938' and the section dealing with the Small Queen will clarify most of our problems and particularly with regard to the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent 'city delivery' for newspapers and periodicals when posted singly (postal regulations of the Post Office Act of 1889).

The same Act also established a new third class mail division for UNADDRESSED Circulars, handbills, etc., which, when not exceeding two ounces in weight, could be posted for LOCAL letter box distribution at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent each, to be prepaid by postage stamp. This was known as the 'To every Householder' rate.

Some members have mentioned the bisected one cent ($\frac{1}{2}$ cent rate) used on the 'Railway News' issued from New Glasgow, N.S., Nov. 4th 1897; Reference to *Jarrett*, page 65 . . . 'The Railway News' last week on account of not receiving permission from the Postmaster-General to allow papers to go through the mails FREE, was compelled to PAY POSTAGE. No half-cent stamps being available, the P.O. Department allowed 1 cent stamps to be cut in half for postage.'

Other members have kindly sent photo-copies of covers and wrappers bearing the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent as a single rate. It would appear that some were unsealed drop letters where there was no free delivery by letter carrier (mainly small towns in N.S. and N.B.). It was noted that several had the printed address 'The Agent, Halifax Banking Co.' and posted in the same town.

To sum up, it would appear we can, at least, accept the following as being of Genuine Postal Use:—

- (1) Wrappers used for newspapers or periodicals with a single $\frac{1}{2}$ cent stamp for City Delivery. (Stamp usually cancelled with oval frank shewing name of city.) Commercial size envelopes sometimes used.
- (2) Unaddressed Envelope (or Card) $\frac{1}{2}$ cent stamp cancelled by Local Post Office This is the 'To every Householder' rate and usually contained handbill or railway timetable, etc.
- (3) Unsealed Local letters used in small towns (mainly Maritime Provinces) where there was no free delivery by letter carrier. (Drop letters.)

Many covers would appear to be either 'Philatelically inspired' or due to a loose interpretation of the postage rates.

The Secretary of the Small Queens Study Circle is Mr. W. Williams, 53 Central Road, Wembley, Middlesex, England.

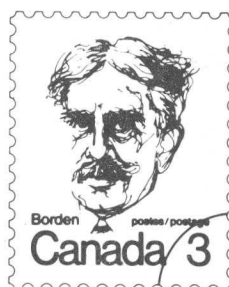
New Stamp Issues

NEW LOW VALUE DEFINITIVE SERIES

A new series of low value definitive stamps were issued on 17th October 1973. There are seven denominations in all, with portraits of former Canadian prime ministers featured on the 1 cent to 6 cent values and a portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on the 8 cent value.

The series reflects a new emphasis in the theme of Canada's definitive issues. Whereas, in the higher values of the definitive stamps, the emphasis has been mainly on geographic themes, the low value series will now highlight Canada's historical heritage.

Although some former prime ministers have been honoured on commemorative issues of the past, this is the first time that such figures have appeared on Canada's definitive stamps. Depending on the period in which they lived, the six men honoured in the new series played important roles in creating, consolidating or unifying the Canadian Confederation.



The former prime ministers and the denominations on which their portraits appear are as follows:—

One cent	...	...	...	Sir John A. Macdonald
Two cent	...	...	...	Sir Wilfrid Laurier
Three cent	...	...	...	Sir Robert L. Borden
Four cent	...	...	...	William Lyon Mackenzie King
Five cent	...	...	...	R. B. Bennett
Six cent	...	...	...	Lester B. Pearson

The design for the 8 cent definitive is the first ever given royal approval on Canadian soil. The design was approved by Queen Elizabeth on 1st July 1973 during her visit to Canada. Traditionally, proofs of stamps bearing the monarch's portrait are sent to Buckingham Palace for approval.

CAVENDISH

PHILATELIC AUCTIONS

THE INTERNATIONAL AUCTIONEERS WITH BUYERS
IN OVER 60 DIFFERENT COUNTRIES
SALES HELD IN LEEDS, MANCHESTER
and OUR OWN DERBY SALEROOMS

SELLING — take advantage of the exceptional results we are currently achieving — if your collection is large and valuable it is part of our service to call, collect and discuss the sale with you.

BUYING? — we shall be happy to send you a free copy of our current catalogue.

The Annual Subscriptions for Catalogues (including Lists of Prices Realised) are —

Home £1 — Europe £2 — Rest of World £3

WARDWICK CHAMBERS

NUMBER SIXTY-NINE WARDWICK

DERBY DEI IHJ

Telephone 46753

The seven portraits which appear on the low value definitives are the work of David Annesley of Beaverton, Ontario. Each has been drawn with pen and ink in the style of a character sketch of the subject.

The first six denominations of the series are printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company of Ottawa and the 8 cent denomination is printed by the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa.

All denominations are produced by the steel engraving process on continuous printing. The colour of ink used for each stamp is as follows: 1 cent, orange; 2 cent, green; 3 cent, brown; 4 cent., black; 5 cent, purple; 6 cent, red, and 8 cent, blue.

All denominations will measure 20mm by 24 mm in a vertical format and will bear general tagging. Marginal instructions, including the designer's name, appear in the four corners of each pane of 100 stamps available from the Philatelic Service.



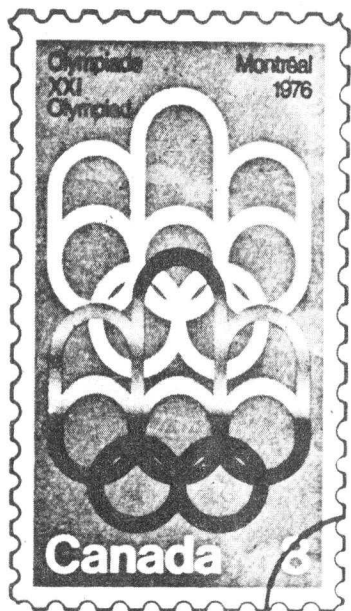
1976 OLYMPIC GAMES

The first two Olympic commemorative stamps were designed by Wallis and Matanovic of Toronto. Each measures 30mm by 48mm in a vertical format and were issued on 20th September 1973.

Twenty million stamps of the eight cent denomination and ten million stamps of the 15 cent denomination were printed by Ashton-Potter Limited of Toronto, both values being produced by five-colour lithography.

Marginal inscriptions, including the designers' names, appear in the four corners of each pane of 50 stamps available from the Philatelic Service. All stamps will bear the general (Ottawa) tagging. (*For illustrations, see over.*)

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OUR NEXT ISSUE ARE URGENTLY REQUIRED
BY THE EDITOR



OBITUARY

Winthrop S. Boggs

The death, on the 30th May last, of Winthrop S. Boggs has removed from the philatelic scene a great philatelist whose name has been, this past 28 years, a household word to all collectors of B.N.A. postage stamps.

It is to him that philatelists owe the most authoritative work on B.N.A. postage stamps and postal history, his *Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada*, which will long remain the B.N.A. collector's bible.

During his lifetime, innumerable awards came his way, not least the Crawford Medal of the R.P.S.L. and the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award of the Collectors Club of New York; but of all his honours, undoubtedly he cherished most of all the esteem in which he was held as a philatelist PAR EXCELLENCE who knew his stamps and passed on his knowledge for the greater enrichment of his chosen hobby.

Amendments to Membership to 21st October 1973

New Members

- | | | |
|-------|---|-------------------|
| 1933. | Beaupre, M., 1416 Place des 4 Vents, Cap Rouge, P.Q., Canada | C |
| 1934. | Knighton, J. D., 7 Tranmere Court, Langley Park Road, Sutton,
Surrey | C |
| 1935. | BELLACK, L. G., 24 Roundwood Drive, Welwyn Garden City,
Herts. | Cr-CG |
| 1936. | PALMER, T. D., 35 Clipstone Crescent, Leighton Buzzard,
Beds. LU7 8LU | CGE |
| 1937. | BAKER, W. E., P.O. Bor 26, Sata Rosa, Cal. 95402, U.S.A.
Co., BS, PS, CGE | |
| 1938. | WYSE, R. N., Box 352, Quebec 6, Que, Canada QIT 2R5 | C |
| 1939. | HILL, J. G., 458 Smith Lane, Oakville, Ont., Canada L6L 4XZ
Abergavenny, Mon. | CR-C
CR-CL |
| 1940. | PRICHARD, Lt.-Col. D. M. C., F.R.P.S., Godion Manor, | |
| 1941. | FISK, A. R., 523 ¹ / ₂ 2nd Avenue, So. Kenora, Ont., Canada P9N 1X2,
C., N., B., R | |
| 1942. | TAYLOR, M. H., 59 Fidas Avenue, Llanishen, Cardiff CF4 5NZ
CR-CGA, Co. | |
| 1943. | PURDON, A. J., 34 Linden Road, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne
NE3 4HA | C |
| 1944. | STEVENS, J. W., P.O. Box 15, Colchester | C |
| 1945. | WHITTARD, R. L., 19 Syke Ings, Iver, Bucks. | CR-CE, N, B |
| 1946. | PEARCE, Mrs. F. P., 12112-136 Ave., Edmonton, Alta,
Canada T5L, 4A6 | |
| 1947. | McSWEENEY, Pte. P., R.A.M.C., Royal Herbert Hospital,
Shooters Hill Road, Woolwich, London, S.E.18 | CR-CGA, Co., BS |
| 1948. | MIERSCH, N., 8282 Dunant, Montreal, Que. H1P 2E7,
Canada | C, N, B
CG, CS |
| 1949. | POTTS, J., 2 Edward Street, Blandford, Dorset | |
| 1950. | ROBINSON, W. G., 5630 Cartier St., Vancouver 13, B.C., Canada
RPO, BC, R | |
| 1951. | PALOCHIK, A. M., 93 Smirle Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1Y OS4 | C |
| 1952. | TAYLOR, L., 31 Abbeyhill Crescent, Edinburgh EH8 8DZ | CG |

Death

1206. RICHES, F. C. H.

Resignation

1782. HEATH, Miss H. I.

Removed for Non-Payment of Subscription

1781. ALLAN, D. H.
 1589. HADFIELD, C. T.
 1540. MacCALMAN, A. D.
 1752. SCHNEIDER, H.
 1754. THOMPSON, J.
 874. BARNA, E.
 1153. HOROWITZ, P. S.
 1838. NOUSS, H. D.
 1427. SMITH, R. F.

- 1746. WRIGHT, S. A.
- 1750. BROWN, J.
- 1293. MITERMAN, I.
- 1666. PHILLIPS,
- 1813. TAYLOR, P.
- 1748. THOMPSON, D.

Change of Address

- 1742. BLACK, C. F., 30 Charlotte Drive, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- 869. GOLDSMITH, M., 6780 Fielding Apt. 5, N.D.G., Montreal H4V IN8.
- 806. HILLSON, N. A., 1 Culzean Road, Cunning Park, Ayr.
- 1864. MOSS, Lt. J. S., 036-32-4645, 1s Quadron, 2nd Arm Cav Regt,
APO New York 09411, U.S.A.
- 176. SEARLES, G. R. C., *omit* White Hill, *add* code CT4 8AA.
- 1859. SWITZER, G. E., 73 Ravine Park Crescent, West Hill, Ont., Canada
MIC 2M5.
- 1895. WIEDERMANN, Box 264, Goderich, Ont., Canada.
- 758. WRIGHT, G. H., 7 Hayes Avenue, Queens Park, Bournemouth
BH7 7AD.
- 1588. WHITE, A. M., 17 Bridge Street, Musselburgh, Midlothian.
Net change: Plus 3. New total: 716.

CANADA SPECIALISED POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE

This 100-page, pocket-sized catalogue was published on 21st September. Written and produced by Maresch, Leggett and Hausemann, the three active partners of Philatelic Publishers Company, there is no doubt about its many novel and most welcome features. Apart from its size, which has much to recommend it, it contains information about numerous varieties, many of which have been ignored by catalogue publishers in the past.

Those issues which most readily lend themselves to specialised study, i.e., the stamps of the former Province of Canada, the Small Head and the 1967 Definitive issues are dealt with in a logical and easily understandable order. Newcomers to such highly specialised fields of study as these will especially welcome the very comprehensive listing of varieties that the authors have compiled. On the other hand there must be few specialists indeed who will not find something new even in those fields of study which have normally been considered sufficiently researched in the past.

The prices quoted are for fine stamps in collectable condition, both mint and used singles and blocks of four. The earlier issues are also quoted 'on cover' with prices for F.D.C. beginning with 1931 'Cartier' issue.

The inevitable use of Scott's 'standard' catalogue numbers and sub-numbers is by no means a grave disadvantage to those who have learnt to rely on British catalogue numbers; all the issues are amply illustrated and in a logical order which defies possible confusion.

At \$1.50 this is a remarkably low price to pay for what many specialist and general collectors of Canada have long been looking for, and since it will be readily available in Great Britain as well as the U.S.A., Canada and Australia there is no doubt that it will prove to be a successful venture.

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

**The British North America
Philatelic Society**

for information write:

JACK LEVINE
2121 - G. North Hills Drive
Raleigh, North Carolina 27609
U.S.A.

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

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements.

Special price 1p a word

Discount for series insertions, 12 at price of 9; 6 at price of 5;
for C.P.S. of G.B. members only.

WANTED

FINE Pre-1910 covers cards cancels except fancy corks. — George Bellack, 24 Roundwood Drive, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

PROOFS of 'Pence' issues in issued (or near-issued) colours, without 'Specimen' overprint. ½d., 3d., 6d., 10d., 12d. Singles or multiples, Buy or exchange/part-exchange for ½d. proof 'Specimen', 3d. S.G. 11 two mint shades, Large Queen S.G. 64 two mint examples, also stockbook Canada duplicates, many mint. Please write before sending any stamps as I am frequently abroad. —L. V. Goodwin, Ninepins, One Pin Lane, Farnham Common, Slough, Bucks. SL2 3QY.

OLD covers and postcards mailed from Leamington, Measea, Ruthven or neighbouring post offices for historical collection for Leamington's Centennial. — Eugene Barna, 203 Seacliff Dr. W., Leamington, Ont., Canada.

FINE mint used singles multiples 1897 Jubilees up to \$1, 8 cent Registry and good numeral cancellations. Send only description and price, please—Peter Sturdy, 42 Church Street, Goderich, Ontario, Canada N7A 2V4.

MONTREAL duplex numeral cancellations on stamp, piece or cover. Particularly interested in acquiring Nos. 5 and 12. Suggest offer with price wanted.—Wayne R. Curtis, 4640 Cranranald Ave, Apt. 3, Montreal 248, P.Q., Canada.

COVERS from North West Territories, for all periods, including First Flights, Arctic Patrol Vessel covers, etc. Any help appreciated.—Patrick Page, 46 Albion Road, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

MY special interest is Arctic Yukon and N.W.T. west from Coronation Gulf to Barrow, south to Fort Yukon, Dawson, and Great Bear Lake. Correspondence invited. — Rob. G. Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset, England.

SQUARED CIRCLES on the 5 cts REGISTERED LETTER STAMP. Thanks to help from C.P.S. members and B.N.A.P.S'ers in response to an earlier ad. in 'Maple Leaves', I have now the following 18 different towns on this stamp: Type I—Beaverton, Grimsby, Point St. Charles, Rat Portage, Westville (cover). Type II—Antigonishe, Freeport, Windsor N.S., Almonte, Arnprior, Glencoe, Gravenhurst, Harriston (cover), Ingersoll, Paris (cover), Prescott, Tilsonburg, Parl. Street, Strachan Ave. Also 3 duplicate towns for trade: Rat Portage, Westville, Glencoe. There are 20 more towns known on this stamp. Would anyone like to trade?—Stanley F. Cohen, F.C.P.S., 51 Westfield Road, Birmingham B15 3QE, England.

ACCUMULATIONS of Canadian and Newfoundland Airmail First Flight Covers, Military Cancellations on Cover, mint and used Canadian Forces Air Letter Forms and Aerogrammes, and Canadian Souvenir Postcards issued on and dated 24th July 1972 from the various provincial capitals. In particular, I am seeking used Canadian Aerogrammes 15c between 22nd July 1972 and 1st October 1972; Canadian 1930 GV sepia coloured postcards, 2 cents; and Canadian U.N. Military Envelopes and Aerogrammes.—Major R. K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa K2H 6R1, Canada.

ANY Mint Large Queens. Mint or used 8 cents Registered 1859 17 cents used. 5 cents used Large Queens. Good prices—or will exchange.—Cohen, 51 Westfield Road, Birmingham B15 3QE.

FOR SALE

8 CENT dull, Ottawa tagged, imperforate coil. \$300.00/pair.—K. Pugh, 134-20th Street, Brandon, Manitoba, Canada.