

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.

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

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EDITORIAL

In our December issue we published a report from the Treasurer in which he referred to the financial position of the Society and the very evident need to increase annual subscriptions as from next October. We are confident that members will appreciate that, in the face of rising costs, there will be no alternative apart from restricting the number of issues of *MAPLE LEAVES* or restricting its content, or possibly both.

For many years relatively stable printing costs have enabled the Society to maintain the level of subscription at the modest amount of £1.50 or even £1.00, and it says a very great deal for those responsible for the management of the Society that the General Fund had increased to £1,300 by the end of the year.

A substantial increase in revenue, however, is now vitally necessary to meet the extra printing and postage charges if the level of services to which members are entitled is to be maintained.

The decision to increase the annual subscription is inescapable and we are confident that members will appreciate that whatever decision is taken regarding the new level of subscription it will not be fixed at a higher rate than is necessary to ensure the financial stability of the Society and the maintenance of its services.

We are equally confident that members will continue to support the Society in the knowledge that through the publication of *MAPLE LEAVES* and *ONLY* through its publication can the connection between them and the Society's officers be maintained.

Nor is this the only consideration: it is only through the publication of specialist journals that a serious and sustained study of philately and postal history can be maintained. Only through this medium can the fruits of research be shared and the boundaries of knowledge extended. Without specialised journals organised philately would cease and the hobby would not only be the poorer for that; it would probably, in the long run, if not the short, cease to command any more respect than is due to the collection of beer mats or match box labels.

This is not, we hasten to add, any reflection upon the many commercial publications which have an undeniable function and which serve to arouse and sustain interest in the hobby. That they contribute in a limited way to the needs of specialists cannot be denied either and our professional contemporaries would be the first to admit that their main purpose is to act as a news medium and to meet the needs of the general body of philatelists, the vast majority of whom are neither members of local philatelic societies nor organised in any way whatsoever. This is irrefutable; the number of philatelists who "go it alone" and who contribute nothing to the hobby are the silent majority who therefore do nothing to further the interests of fellow collectors. That both they and the hobby are the poorer for this is a fact, and a regrettable one; but like the poor, they are always with us, despite every attempt to make them richer. Perhaps the fairest way to describe the joint functions of commercial stamp journals and "specialised" publications is to say that both are interdependent and that in the final analysis neither could survive without the other.

One of the rewards of editing a journal such as *MAPLE LEAVES* is the obvious appreciation which members of the Society express to us on numerous occasions. We believe that this is not only because of its contents; but because it is the only means by which collectors with a common interest can share their knowledge, air their opinions and experience the essential corporate feeling that stems from an awareness that although separated widely all over the world, they are still bound together and "in touch".

We have said nothing of the other services which the Society can offer its members. These are only limited to the extent that members are prepared to contribute their share, or to the extent to which they are prepared to participate in its activities. Study groups are open to any who wish to join; there are no closed doors to any member who cares to attend a section meeting; no one is barred from attendance at Convention or the annual general meeting of the Society; anyone can bid at the annual auction and anyone can contribute to it. The library is freely available and if the exchange packet does not arrive as frequently as many members wish that it would the remedy is in their hands: the more that members contribute to it the more they will receive.

If there is a message attached to the foregoing it is this: "now is the time for all members to rally to the support of the Society". We are as confident that they will do so as we are that by so doing they will receive much more than they give. In this connection a reference to the President's message on page 247 and the Convention Programme on page 261 will aptly serve to underline the sentiments we have expressed.

President's Message

For the first time in the Society's history, the background of a large city centre for the Annual Convention has caused some raised eye-brows especially amongst the wives of members, who have grown accustomed to a few days break at the seaside or in the countryside.

To compensate for this, to some extent at least, the luxury of a super new hotel, with its heated indoor swimming-pool and sauna; its bars and coffee-lounges; its spacious bedrooms, each with bathrooms and colour television; its resident "Convention" public relations officer and its immediate proximity to dozens of places of interest, should create an atmosphere which some earlier venues have lacked. Also, by allowing for only one large daily meal, the cost has been kept within the bounds of earlier Conventions, a task that had seemed almost impossible in these days of ever increasing inflation.

But, whilst our regular member visitors will enjoy the wide range of displays being arranged, oblivious, perhaps, to their surroundings, our lady visitors in particular will also have the opportunity of a varied programme. The countryside around is as beautiful as any in England or Scotland. The Shakespearian England of Stratford and the Cotswolds are being visited as well as one of the Stately Homes, on the two coach excursions that are being arranged. The hotel itself is within a stone's throw of the magnificent brand-new Repertory Theatre, to which an evening outing is also being arranged, subject to a suitable show that week. The new city centre has, within a few minutes' walk of the hotel, the largest enclosed shopping precinct in the world; the newest and second largest library in the world; the magnificent Art Gallery and Museum, housing treasures in all the arts and, for the husband member, incidentally, a superb stamp collection. These are only the briefest notes on an immense range of sight-seeing possibilities, which will be enlarged upon by the resident "public relations" officer of the hotel.

It is important that you make your reservation *NOW*, if you have not already done so. The hotel is holding rooms, but wants bookings confirmed as soon as possible. Even if you are now thinking more in terms of "summer" holidays, please let me have your booking forms soon . . . I know you will all enjoy this Convention. One final innovation . . . after the Annual Banquet, we shall be dancing till the early hours . . . even if "Sandy" and "Charles" have to forego their annual "story" sessions!!!!!!

Annual General Meeting 1975

Members are reminded that in accordance with the Society's rules, nominations for Officers of the Society to be considered by the Annual General Meeting should be sent to the Secretary not later than 30th June 1975.

The retiring Committee members are: O. H. Downing, G. Whitworth and J. Hannah.

Nominations for Fellowship which must be made on the appropriate forms obtainable from the Secretary must be received by 31st July.

The First "International" Postmarks

By D. Sessions

It was both surprising and refreshing to see Max Rosenthal's piece in M.L. No. 149 concerning these cancellations.

Their drably uniform appearance and relative plenitude have combined to make them unattractive to collectors but they are an integral part of Canadian postal history, having been extensively used in many towns for a period of some 15 years.

Mr. Rosenthal's listing was based on Ed. Richardson's pioneer work published in B.N.A. Topics in June 1961 and was supplemented by reference to his own collection. Comparison with my own collection showed that the listing could be further improved and reference to those two "machine" researchers, Charles Hollingsworth and Matthew Carstairs, provided further extensions.

It is hoped that these further brief notes and revised listing will stimulate one or two philatelic hoarders to dust off their stock and see whether they can add more data to this neglected subject.

The first machines for the "rapid cancelling" of mail were introduced into Canada at Montreal in March 1896. Their use spread to 3 other towns, Hamilton, Ottawa and Toronto, and the period from 1896 until early 1902 can be regarded as the "Golden Age" of machine cancellations. During this period can be found the beautiful vintage flags together with straight bars and wavy line obliterators. The first machines were "Imperials" and these were soon superseded by the "Bickerdikes" which gave improved performance. In February 1902 the first "International" was introduced at Toronto (earliest date so far recorded 7th February 1902) and its use rapidly spread until it was in use at some 50 post offices.

In the four towns that were using machines at the time of the International's introduction I have been unable to trace any overlap in dates of usage and it would appear therefore that the replacement of the Bickerdikes was immediate.

The dater hub of the cancellation carries the year at the bottom, this is fixed and necessitated a change of hub at least once a year.

The wavy lines of the cancellation are normally interrupted by a numeral and a letter. The numeral is the die number and would normally be "1" except for the larger centres. "1" and "2" are recorded from Ottawa and Vancouver, "1" to "3" from Montreal and Winnipeg and "1" to "4" from Toronto.

The letter is indicative of the type of mail handled and could therefore be expected to be used indiscriminately with any numbered die i.e. all combinations of number and letter are possible. It has been suggested therefore that from a collecting and collating point of view the letters are largely irrelevant and could be omitted from future listings. However, an interesting point arises: Mr. Rosenthal mentions in his article that the machines were only electrically powered at the larger centres and hand-cranked at the smaller ones whilst Matthew Carstairs reports a belief that I-C and I-D machines were hand cranked. A brief study of the listing shows that C and D are the most common letters used at most centres, whilst R and T appear to have been used mainly at the larger centres. There are apparent exceptions and the reporting of data is not suffi-

ciently advanced to draw hasty conclusions but there does appear to be a degree of relationship between Rosenthal's and Carstairs' assertions. Comments on this point would be welcome.

The letters are said to indicate as follows:—

C — Collect — Mail picked up at the mail box
 D — Drop — Mailed at the Post Office
 R — Received — Miscellaneous letters
 T — Transit — Mail passing through the Post Office from an outside point

In order that the matter may be considered further I have retained the letters so far recorded in the revised listing which follows.

Mr. Rosenthal imposed limitations on his list in that only cancellations which began life prior to 1913 are included. I have been a little more liberal and included all International cancellations in the style under discussion. The "Internationals" were phased out around 1918-20 although their use continued in odd places for some time after this date.

International Machine Cancellations

<i>Town</i>	<i>Indicia</i>	<i>Recorded Use</i>
NOVA SCOTIA		
Amherst, N.S.	1-C,D.	Aug. 1908 (H) —Nov. 1918 (H)
Halifax, N.S. Can.	1-C,D,R.	15 Dec. 1902 (S) — 2 Dec. 1907
Halifax, N.S.	1-C,D,R,T.	Jan. 1908 (R) — 7 May 1918 (H)
Halifax, N.S.	Blank-D	12 Aug. 1918?(S) —last
Sydney, N.S.	1-C	Mar. 1908 (H) —20 Apr. 1913 (H)
Truro, N.S. Can.	1-D	24 May 1907 (H) —17 June 1907 (S)
Truro, N.S.	1-D	19 Oct. 1908 (H) —May 1915 (H)
New Glasgow N.S.	no indicia	—12 Dec. 1933 (C)
Sydney, N.S. Can.	1-R	10 Sept. 1907 (H) —
NEW BRUNSWICK		
Fredericton, N.B.	1-C	Apr. 1908 (R) —Dec. 1914 (H)
Moncton, N.B.	1-R	15 Apr. 1908 (H) — 2 Oct. 1918 (H)
St. John, N.B.-Can.	1-C,R.	4 Dec. 1902 (H) — 7 Dec. 1907 (H)
St. John, N.B.	1-C,D,R,T.	Aug. 1908 (R) —11 June 1918 (H)
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND		
Charlottetown, PEI	1-C	21 June 1907 (H) —28 July 1915 (C)
NEWFOUNDLAND		
St. Johns NFLD.	1-C, R.	21 Nov. 1912 (H) —26 Nov. 1921 (C)
QUEBEC		
Montreal, Canada	1, 2-C,D,R,T.	6 Nov. 1902 (H) — Oct. 1906 (R)
Montreal, Canada	Blank-R	16 Oct. 1905 (C) —12 Nov. 1905 (S)
Montreal, Can.	1,3-C,D.	Oct. 1906 (R) — 3 Dec. 1907 (C)
Montreal, Can. Rec'd.	1-D	Nov. 1904 (M) —28 Dec. 1906 (S)
Montreal, Can. Rec'd.	Blank-D	7 June 1905 (S) — 4 Aug. 1905 (H)
Montreal, Que.	1,2,3-C,D,T.	Jan. 1908 (R) —29 Dec. 1913 (C)
Montreal, Que. Rec'd.	1,3-C,D.	23 Sept. 1908 (S) —25 Dec. 1912 (S)

Montreal, Que. Sta. B.	1-D	29 July 1907 (H) —26 Aug. 1913 (S)
Montreal, P.Q.	1,3-C,D.	26 Feb. 1914 (S) —24 Mar. 1919 (S)
Montreal, P.Q. Sta B.	1-D,R.	9 June 1914 (S) — 7 Apr. 1919 (H)
Montreal, P.Q. Sta C.	1-C	19 June 1914 (C) —
Quebec, Que. Can.	1-C,D.	24 June 1903 (S) — 3 Oct. 1907 (S)
Quebec, Que.	1-C,T.	10? July 1908 (S) — 8 May 1912 (H)
Quebec, Que.	Blank-T	23 Sept. 1910 (S) —
Quebec, P.Q.	1-D	25 Nov. 1914 (H) —22 Apr. 1918 (C)
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	1-D	2 Aug. 1907 (H) — 7 Feb. 1918 (H)
Sherbrooke Que. Can.	1-D	8 July 1907 (H) —10 Sept. 1907 (S)
Sherbrooke Que.	1-D	1908 (R) —29 Jan. 1913 (H)
Sherbrooke P.Q.	1-C	26 Jan. 1914 (H & S) — 8 Oct. 1914 (C)
Trois Rivieres	1-C,R.	26 Jan. 1908 (H) —28 Mar. 1914 (H)

ONTARIO

Belleville Ont. Can.	1-D	20 Dec. 1907 (H) —
Belleville, Ont.	1-D	8 Oct. 1908 (H) —22 Feb. 1915 (H)
Berlin, Ont. Can.	1-D	15 Oct. 1907 (S) —21 Dec. 1907 (H)
Berlin Ont.	1-D	11 Mar. 1908 (C) —26 June 1916 (H)
Brantford Can.	1-D	18 July 1907 (S) —17 Aug. 1907 (H)
Brantford, Ont.	1-D,T.	25 July 1907 (H) —21 Oct. 1912 (H)
Brockville, Ont. Can.	1-D	19 July 1907 (H) —25 July 1907 (C)
Brockville Ont.	1-D,R.	Sept. 1908 (R) — 7 Apr. 1914 (H)
Chatham, Ont.	1-D	21 Jan. 1908 (S) —Apr. 1918 (H)
Fort William, Ont.	1-C,D,R	24 Dec. 1907 (C) — 1918 (H)
Galt, Ont. Can.	1-D	— 4 Dec. 1907 (H)
Galt, Ontario	1-D	15 June 1908 (S) — 6 June 1918 (H)
Guelph, Ont. Can.	1-D	25 Sept. 1907 (H) —30 Sept. 1907 (S)
Guelph, Ontario	1-D,R,T.	18 Feb. 1908 (C) — 8 Apr. 1918 (H)
Hamilton, Canada	1-C,D,R.	4 Nov. 1902 (C) — 8 Nov. 1907 (H)
Hamilton, Ont.	1-D,R.	17 Mar. 1908 (S) — 8 Jan. 1918 (H)
Ingersoll, Ont. Can.	1-C,D,R,T.	July 1907 (R) —Oct. 1907 (R)
Ingersoll, Ont.	1-D,T.	Jan. 1908 (R) —23 May 1918 (H)
Kingston, Ont. Can.	1-D	21 June 1907 (S) — 7 Oct. 1907 (C)
Kingston, Ont.	1-D	25 May 1908 (S) —29 Jan. 1909 (H)
Kitchener, Ont.	1-D	—21 Dec. 1918 (C)
Lindsay, Ont.	1-C	1908 (M) —28 Mar. 1918 (C)
London, Ont. Can.	1-C,D,R,T.	29 Sept. 1902 (S) —Dec. 1907 (R)
London, Ontario	1-C,D,R	28 Jan. 1908 —11 May 1918 (H)
Orillia, Ont. Can.	1-D	26 Aug. 1907 (H) — 9 Oct. 1907 (S)
Orillia, Ont.	1-D	20 Mar. 1908 (S) —30 Jan. 1919 (H)
Orillia, Ont.	Blank-D	14 Nov. 1914 (C) —
Ottawa, Canada	1-D,R,T.	18 Nov. 1902 (S) — 5 Dec. 1906 (S)
Ottawa, Can.	1-D	4 Jan. 1907 (S) —
Ottawa, Ont.	1, 2-D,R,T.	21 Aug. 1908 (H) — 5 Sept. 1912
Owen Sound, Ont. Can.	1-D	— 3 Sept. 1907 (C)
Owen Sound Ont.	1-Blank	21 Nov. 1907 (C) — 9 Oct. 1912 (H)
Peterboro, Canada	1-D	14 May 1905 (C) —14 June 1907 (C &H)
Peterboro, Ont.	1-C,D.	31 Jan. 1908 (H) —August 1912 (H)
Port Arthur, Ont. Can.	1-R,D.	14 Sept. 1907 (H) —23 Dec. 1907 (S)
Port Arthur, Ont.	1-D,R	21 Dec. 1908 (H) —27 Sept. 1912 (C)
St. Catharines, Ont.	1-D	1 Aug. 1907 —20 May 1919 (C)

St. Catharines, Ont.	1-Blank	19 Oct. 1911 (S) —28 Jan. 1919 (S)
St. Thomas, Ont.	1-C,D,R	30 Mar. 1908 (S) —22 Aug. 1918 (H)
Sarnia, Ont.	1-Blank, D	1909 (R) —30 Dec. 1918 (C)
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1-Blank	1910 (M) —19 May 1918 (H)
Stratford, Ont.	1-C,D.	Sept. 1908 (H) —10 Mar. 1917 (H)
Toronto	1-C	7 Feb. 1902 (S) —10 Feb. 1902 (H)
Toronto, Canada	1,2,3-C,D,R,T.	27 Feb. 1902 (S) —27 Feb. 1907
Toronto, Canada	Blank-C,R	4 June 1904 (S) —27 Oct. 1904 (S)
Toronto, Can. Sta B	1-R	8 May 1903 (S) —9 Sept. 1907
Toronto, Can.	1,3-c,R.	6 Sept. 1906 (C) —27 Dec. 1907 (S)
Toronto, Ont.	1,2,3,4-C,D,R,T	13 Jan. 1908 (S) —4 Feb. 1919 (H)
Toronto, Ont. Sta B	1-	1908 (H) —
Windsor, Ont. Can.	1-D	2 Dec. 1907 (H) —23 Dec. 1907 (S)
Windsor, Ont.	1-C,D.	1907 (M) —1914 (R)
Woodstock, Ont. Can.	1-Blank	28 Sept. 1907 (H) —9 Dec. 1907 (C)
Woodstock, Ont.	1-Blank	28 Mar. 1908 (H) —10 May 1918 (S)

MANITOBA

Brandon, Man. Can.	1-D	23 Sept. 1907 (H) —
Brandon, Man.	1-D	18 Mar. 1908 (S) —3 May 1918 (H)
Winnipeg, Canada	1-C,D,R	25 Mar. 1903 (S) —13 Feb. 1906 (H)
Winnipeg, Can.	1-2-D,R.	28 Feb. 1907 (C) —20 Nov. 1907 (S)
Winnipeg, Man.	1,2,3-C,D,R,T.	28 Jan. 1908 (S) —2 Nov. 1918 (H)

SASKATCHEWAN

Moose Jaw, Sask.	1-D	20 June 1909 (C) —12 Dec. 1912 (C)
Regina, Sask.	1-C,D,R.	23 Sept. 1908 (S) —9 Jan. 1917 (H)

ALBERTA

Calgary, Alta. Can.	1-C,D	Oct. 1907 (S) —20 Dec. 1907 (C)
Calgary, Alta.	1-C,D,R.	19 Aug. 1908 (H) —28 Jan. 1919 (H)
Edmonton, Alta.	1-C,D.	17 Aug. 1908 (H) —4 Apr. 1918 (H)
Medicine Hat, Alta.	?	11 Mar. 1914 (H) —19 Apr. 1916 (H)

BRITISH COLOMBIA

Nelson, B.C.	1-D	15 Jan. 1908 (C) —28 Feb. 1913 (H)
New Westminster, B.C. Can.	1-D	24 Dec. 1907 (H) —
New Westminster, B.C.	1-D	5 Mar. 1908 (H) —26 Oct. 1919 (H)
New Westminster, B.C.	Blank-D	3 Jan. 1911 (S) —
Vancouver, Can.	1-R	7 Dec. 1906 (C) —20 Dec. 1907 (S)
Vancouver, B.C.	1,2-C,D,R,T.	9 Sept. 1908 (S) —7 May 1919 (C)
Victoria, B.C. Can.	1-D	26 Nov. 1907 (H) —
Victoria B.C.	1-C,D.	4 Jan. 1908 —19 July 1918

The foregoing cancellations all carry a die number and indicia letter or space therefor.

The cancellations below have neither numerals nor letters nor spaces therefor.

NOVA SCOTIA

<i>Town</i>	<i>Recorded Use</i>
New Glasgow, N.S.	21 Dec. 1915 (H) —12 Dec. 1933 (C)
Yarmouth, N.S.	8 Sept. 1915 (H) —

BRITISH COLOMBIA

Nelson, B.C.

—30 May 1918 (H)

ONTARIO

Brantford, Ont. 16 Oct. 1913 (S) —
 Cobourg, Ont. 25 Oct. 1912 (H) — 4 Nov. 1925 (H)
 Gananoque 29 Sept. 1914 (S) — 1936 (C)
 Kingston, Ont. 11 July 1909 (H) — 18 Sept. 1911 (C)
 North Bay, Ont. 31 Jan. 1916 (H) — 15 Apr. 1918 (H)
 Port Arthur, Ont. 19 Nov. 1912 (H) — 11 May 1917 (H)
 Renfrew, Ont. 18 Mar. 1913 (H) — 14 Feb. 1923 (H)

ALBERTA

Lethbridge, Alta. 15 Sept. 1913 (C) — 21 Nov. 1916 (H)

Street Duplexes

Strictly speaking, these should be called branch office duplexes. In contrast to Toronto, very few Montreal branch offices employed duplexes. I have only seen able to find reference to three 'official' hammers.

St. CATHARINES ST. CENTRE, MONTREAL, type II, A, 9 bars, AM/PM, 1899
 St. CATHARINES ST. WEST, MONTREAL, type II, A, 10 bars, AM/PM, 1899
 St. DENIS ST. WEST, MONTREAL, type II, A, 9 bars, blank, 1900

I have also seen a Notre Dame St. West cancel (ill. 6) which may be a duplex. I would appreciate hearing from anyone who could confirm or disprove this.

Precancels on the Admiral Issue

Truro, N.S.

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

		<i>Precancel</i>
		Type 1
1c. yellow	Original die retouched, wet. 1920. Original die retouched, dry. 1926. New die, dry. 1925.	
2c. green	Original die retouched, wet. 1922. Original die retouched, dry. 1924. Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925. Thin paper, 1924.	
5c. violet	Marler Type 4: Reiche Type 1. 1922. Marler Types 5 & 7: Reiche Types 2 & 4. 1922-24. Marler Type 6: Reiche Type 3. 1923. Marler Type 8: Reiche Type 5. 1925. Thin paper. 1924.	
7c. red-brown	Wet. 1924. Dry. 1926 (?).	

Not So Much a Postage Stamp More a Way of Franking

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

Part XX

A fascinating bisect

An 1859 series 10ct. Prince Consort bisected on a small piece has recently come my way. There are several aspects to this unusual piece that are of interest.

The last time I saw it was early in 1964 at a London Harmer's sale, when the late Bill Lea, of blessed memory, was bidding away furiously until he finally secured it at what was then considered something of an astronomic price, but which by today's standards would be dated the bargain of the year. Such is the current price trend.

Be that as it may, I still recall the look of elation of Bill's face as he rushed over to us with the bisect in his hand, and nonchalantly disregarding all the other many purchases he had made in the sale. "This", he remarked knowingly, "is a 2nd printing order copy", as if we had all been fast asleep during the bidding.

All bisects are rare

Of course, he was right, for there was no mistaking the dull deep red-purple and adhering perfs. of the 2nd printing order. Bill's overall knowledge of the Classic and early Canadian specialised field was matchless, but on this one occasion, I think he may have made an error of judgment.

It is important to be able to distinguish the first four printing orders of the 10ct. Consort (S.G. 33, 33b) by colour and perfs., for the full size stamp, but when it comes to bisects, of which it can truly be said that all genuine copies on cover or piece are very rare, it is a different story.

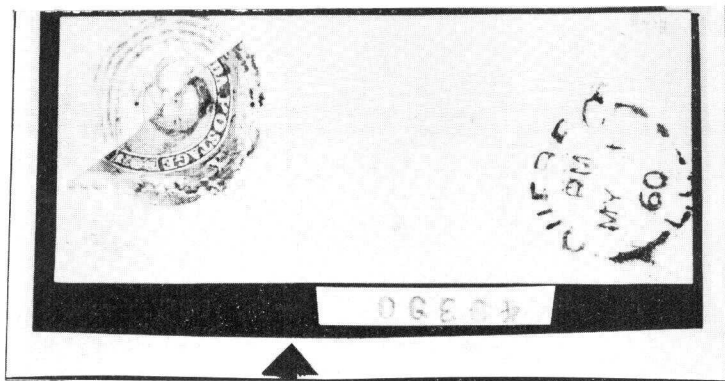
From my own experience, the few examples of bisected 10 cents have almost always come from the first printings. In fact, I have only seen one example from a late printing. This viewpoint is confirmed by Gibbons who rate the late printing (S.G. 36a) at £150 in excess of their quotation even for the Black-Brown (S.G. 33a) and £350 in excess of the 2nd printing (S.G. 33ba) which this particular bisect is.

A strange Certificate

Subsequently, Bill obtained a B.P.A. Certificate for the item, which I see is duly signed by himself and three other very prominent experts, who shall be nameless. It then went in to a specialised collection, which has recently been broken up for sale, and hence my good fortune in being able to acquire it.

The wording of the Certificate reads as follows:—"Canada 1859 10c. Purple bisect, 2nd printing, tied to small piece with '37' in four rings cancellation (S.G. 33b) is genuine".

I expect by now you will be wondering what all this has to do with postmarks, under which the main heading this series of articles is written. So, I now come to the postmark point of the Certificate. Although the photograph does not show it up too clearly unfortunately, the 4 Ring Numeral can by no stretch of the imagination conceivably be interpreted as "37".



A 2nd printing Order bisected 10ct. Consort on piece.

A little knowledge

This is a perfect example of a little knowledge being a dangerous thing. The association of the Quebec c.d.s. and Quebec's 4-Ring Numeral "37" presumably caused the experts to hardly glance at the Numeral itself, assuming it to be what Quebec would normally use.

On closer examination the Numeral is undoubtedly a 4-Ring #18 and emanated from Kingston, not Quebec.

The explanation itself is very simple. You will see that an arrow has been added to the illustrated photograph which points to a very strong paper fold. When folded at this point, the part of the piece to the right of the arrow is the front of the envelope, and the part to the left of the arrow is the back of the envelope from which this piece was cut.

The front part, with the stamp on, was postmarked at Kingston with its 4 Ring Numeral #18 on posting. The Quebec c.d.s., *on the back of the envelope*, is an arrival mark at Quebec, to which the letter was sent.

It is strange that four such eminent signatories to this B.P.A. Certificate all failed to spot this mistake in the wording of the Certificate. It seems to me a pity that our Society has turned down, at the last A.G.M., the proposal that our own experts give Letters of Opinion on such items. In such instances as this, a C.P.S.G.B. opinion would surely be of greater value than even a Yellow (genuine) B.P.A. Certificate.

Canadian Railway Postmarks, Hammer Varieties — Part 9

By Philip R. Grey

We now venture westwards into the geographical area bounded by the Great Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron, and between the R.P.O. terminals of Toronto, North Bay, Sarnia, Windsor and Niagara Falls. This part of Canada is well populated and has had a comprehensive railway system. This instalment covers the five main through lines operated by the Canadian National Railways.

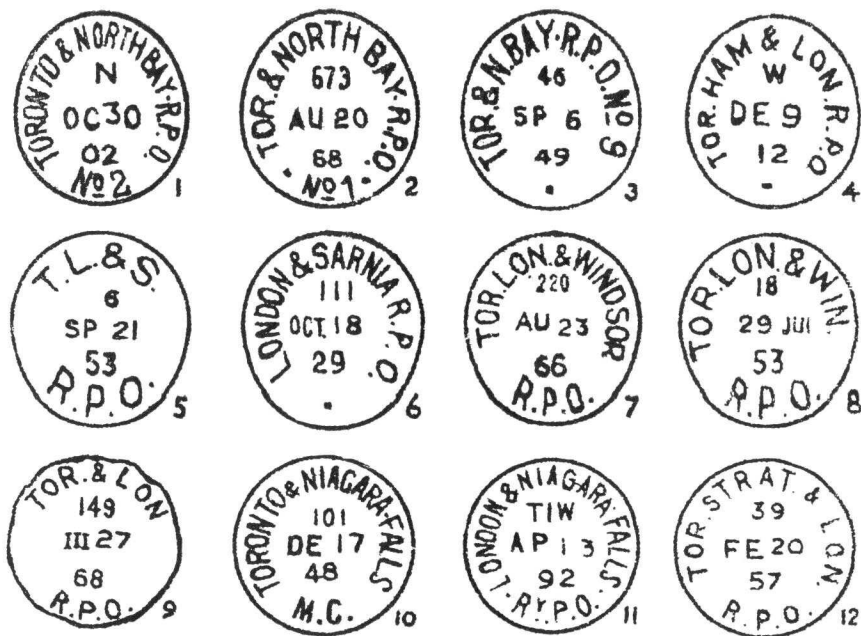
A. Toronto — North Bay (228 miles).

(All with fixed serial numbers)

<i>Shaw No.</i>	<i>Shaw Type</i>		<i>Period Recorded</i>
0.383	17A	<i>Toronto & North Bay R.P.O.</i> No. 1 1905 No. 5 No. 2 (Fig. 1) 1902 No. 12 No. 4 1948-1966	1906 1922
0.382	10A	<i>Toronto & North Bay M.C. G.T.R.</i> No. 3	1939-1941
0.384	17A	<i>Tor. & North Bay R.P.O.</i> No. 1 (Fig. 2) No. 9	1937-1968 1910
0.385	17B	<i>Tor. & N. Bay R.P.O.</i> No. 2 1939-1958 No. 8 No. 4 1937 No. 9 (Fig. 3) No. 5 1937-1954 No. 10 No. 6 1923	1945-1956 1943-1958 1943-1958

B. Toronto-Hamilton-London-Sarnia (179 miles) (for Chicago)

0.349	20A	<i>Tor. Ham. & Lon. Ry. P.O.</i> 1. "Ry.P.O." wide 2. Tall P and narrow O in "Ry.P.O."	1900-1941 1900-06
0.350	17	<i>Tor. Ham. & Lon. R.P.O.</i> 1. Narrow A with low bar 2. Rounder letters and ampersand 3. Medium size letters (Fig. 4)	1932 1945-1956 1912-1918
0.355F	17H	<i>T. L. & S. R.P.O.</i> 1. Large squarish letters (Fig. 5) 2. Small letters	1949-1953 1955-1958
0.155	17	<i>London & Sarnia R.P.O.</i> 1. Round Ampersand (Fig. 6) 2. Square Ampersand 3. "Lonodn"; Sq. Ampersand	1929-1937 1914 1919-1940
0.166	20	<i>London & Windsor Ry. P.O.</i> 1. O of "Ry.P.O." narrow 2. Wide letters in "Ry.P.O."	1894-1903 1898-1900



C. Toronto-Hamilton-London Windsor (230 miles) (for Detroit)

Shaw No.	Shaw Type	Period Recorded
0.356	17H <i>Tor. Lon. & Windsor R.P.O.</i>	
	1. Normal letters (At least three hammers, varying in "Lon &", "R.P.O." and the R of "Windsor").(Fig. 7)	1935-1966
	2. Small letters	1963-1966
0.357	17H <i>Tor. Lon. & Wind. R.P.O.</i>	
	1. Large letters, Amp. to left	1944-1947
	2. Amp. central; "R.P.O." wider (Fig. 8)*	1947-1958
	3. Small letters	1964-1966
0.354A	17H <i>Tor. & Lon. R.P.O.</i>	
	1. Small letters; stop after "Lon."	1963
	2. No stop after "Lon." (Fig. 9)	1966-1968
	(Note: This R.P.O. was operated by C.P.R. prior to 1960)	
0.311	17 <i>St. Thomas & Windsor R.P.O.</i>	
	1. Stop after "Windsor"; "R.P.O." wide spaced; Sq. Ampersand	1910-1919
	2. Central dot after "Windsor"; Square Ampersand	1929-1937
	3. Round Ampersand	1939

(* Note: "D" of "WIND" omitted in error from illustration — Editor.)

D. Toronto and London to Hamilton and Niagara Falls (for Buffalo)

<i>Shaw No.</i>	<i>Shaw Type</i>		<i>Period Recorded</i>
0.374	9E	<i>Toronto & Niagara Falls M.C.</i> 1. Sq. Amp. same height as letters 2. Small Sq. Amp.; central dot before "Falls" (Fig. 10)	1894-1911 1902-1948
0.150	20	<i>London & Niagara Falls Ry. P.O.</i> 1. Large D in "London" 2. Narrow D and S (Fig. 11) 3. Narrow D, broad S	1892-1896 1892-1896 1893
0.181	20A	<i>Niag'a Falls & London Ry. P.O.</i> 1. A in "Falls" leaning to right; top-heavy S 2. Even A and S; Amp. to right	1899-1904 1899-1907

E. Toronto-Stratford-Sarnia (170 miles) and Branches to London and Goderich

0.404	9A	<i>Tor. & Sar. M.C. (With fixed serial numbers)</i> No. 1 1902-1903 No. 5 No. 2 1895-1908 No. 6 No. 4 1900	1898 1899
0.411	17	<i>Tor. Strat. & Goderich R.P.O.</i> 1. "RA" narrow 2. "RA" normal	1928-1947 1953-1956
0.412	17H	<i>Tor. Strat. & Goderich R.P.O.</i> 1. Central dots each side of "R.P.O."; narrow "GO" 2. "R.P.O." wider spaced; small topped Amp. 3. No central dots; high bar to H.	1934-1955 1934-1939 1955-1956
0.413A	17H	<i>Tor. Strat & Lon. R.P.O.</i> 1. Letters well spaced (Fig. 12) 2. Wide space each side of "R.P.O."	1956-1957 1964-1966

Essex Group

Mr. D. Buttimore, of 61 Burnham Road, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, would like to contact all members in Essex who would be interested in forming a section. A preliminary meeting was held on 2nd March when it was decided that there was enough enthusiasm and support for the formation of such a group. Mr. Buttimore informs us that four meetings a year are planned, two possibly in conjunction with the A.E.P.S. Convention and Autumn Rally. The remaining meetings will be held in members' houses in rotation throughout the county, the first on Sunday, 13th April, at 2.15 p.m. at Mr. D. Chasmer's house, 263 Hampton Road, Ilford.

At this meeting members had a general discussion, followed by a display of London, Ontario cancellations on Admiral covers by Colin Banfield. The next meeting will be on 13th July, 1975 at the home of Arthur Hobbs, 5, Swallow Dale, Kingswood, Basildon at 2.30 p.m.

It is hoped that a meeting can be arranged in the Chelmsford or Colchester area, and anyone willing to provide accommodation is invited to get in touch with Mr. Buttimore.

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Ontario County's Low-Paid Postmasters

By Max Rosenthal

During Victorian times the only federal presence in most small Canadian communities was the post office, in rural areas often in a general store or a farmhouse. The position of postmaster could afford considerable prestige in the community, but not much remuneration. After Canada took over control of its Post Office in 1851, introduced stamps, and lowered postage rates, there was a tremendous increase in the number of new post offices established (see 1851 And After, Maple Leaves, October 1967). Many of these did not pay their way, even with the small salaries paid to their postmasters, and did not last long.

Toronto is in York County; the next county east, stretching north from Lake Ontario, is Ontario County. It affords good examples of the spread of country post offices in a day when there was no rural mail delivery, and post offices had to be spotted throughout the countryside, so that farmers would not have too far to go to one to do their postal business, especially since they had to do so by horse or on foot. If there was no village to locate a post office in, a farmhouse often had to do. Such an establishment was Scott post office.

Scott Township was three townships north of Lake Ontario, as the west side of Ontario County. The first post office in a township, unless located in a community which already had a well-established name, was often given the name of the township. Thus it was that when in 1854 it was decided to give Scott Township its first post office, it was called Scott, for it was located in a farmhouse in lot 8 concession 6, where James K. Vernon kept it.

In 1857 the Postmaster-General's Report announced the closing of Scott post office, because of the resignation of its second postmaster, J. Weighall. "No suitable successor was available", it added. During his last year of service he was paid a salary of £6 9s. 1d., plus an allowance of 1s. 2d. for supplies. However, by this time George Leask had opened a store a few miles north-east in the same township, around which a village was springing up, and there he established that same year Leaskdale post office.

Ross Johnson wrote in the Whitby newspaper, the Chronicle, for many years, under the name of "The Traveller". From a "leisurely" tour in December 1884 through southern Ontario County, on a main east-west road along eight miles north of Lake Ontario, he reported from the village of Kinsale.

"I proceeded to Kinsale, and took stock of its industries. Mr. B. Wetherall is the accommodating Postmaster, and a good deal of his time is consumed in attending to the duties of his Office, for which he receives between 30 and 40 dollars. Is it not a grand thing that the Office is not elective? What a pull there would be between contending parties, and what spoil would fall into the hands of the victor", he concluded sarcastically.

"The Traveller" came back to this subject in his next article, sent from Greenwood, a few miles west of Kinsale, and a few miles east of Green River.

"I was about to close my last with a few words as to country Post Offices, but suddenly drew rein, lest my teams should run away with me. I will resume the subject, giving it brief space. I learned to my surprise from Mr. Burton (Post-

Master at Green River) that he receives from the Government, in return for his services, the sum of \$24 a year. What a miserable pittance for the important work done. Why, it is hardly enough to pay for the shop-room, leaving other considerations out of the question. True, the duties of the Office are only light, but the position is one of much responsibility, and requires constant attention, and great care; and should surely be rewarded with something approaching fair remuneration. I learn on inquiry at other Post Offices, that Mr. Burton's case is not an isolated one".

King Edward VII 2c. Carmine Imperforates

The story reported about these stamps is an interesting one in that it is generally accepted that these imperforates were placed on sale by Canada Post to prevent speculation.

The story is that a Chicagoan, while on a trip to Ottawa some time in 1903 or 1904, found a sheet of 230 stamps within the iron fence surrounding the American Bank Note Company, who were at that time the printers of Canadian stamps. As it was a rainy day and the sheet was without gum, the finder probably was under the impression that the gum had washed off in the rain. The sheet had evidently blown out of a window, and he apparently attached no value to the sheet.

Some time later he disposed of the left half of the sheet, about 155 stamps, to a collector on an exchange basis. He was told that the stamps still in his possession had little philatelic interest and, therefore, sold them.

The buyer later submitted the stamps to the officials at Ottawa who pronounced them "printer's waste" and suggested that they be returned to Ottawa.

The stamps very naturally did not go back to Ottawa, so Ottawa took pains to "get back" at the stamps. Six months later (July, 1909) the Department placed on sale the 2 cent stamp in imperforate sheets of 100, and when obtained they were found to be from the identical plates 13 and 14 of the irregular imperforates, although the regular issues of 2 cent stamps, at that time, were being printed from plates numbered at least to 62.

Whether new plates, using the same numbers, were made is not known, but it was felt that the same plate numbers were used by Canada Post in an attempt to "checkmate" the holder of the originals.

(Reproduced with acknowledgments to "The Buffalo", the Journal of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society. — Editor).

Convention Programme

29th ANNUAL CONVENTION, HOLIDAY INN, BIRMINGHAM
1st - 4th OCTOBER 1975

Wednesday, 1st October—

Arrival of Members.

- 8.15 p.m. Display. "Worthy of a 2nd glance — a Canadian Miscellany".
By Dr. M. W. Carstairs.

Thursday, 2nd October—

morning — free for sight-seeing in the city.

- 2.00 p.m. Coach Tour. Stratford-on-Avon. Birth-place, Theatre, Ann Hathaway's Cottage. Tea at Stratford Hilton.

- 8.15 p.m. Display. "1859 Rates and Covers".
By Geoffrey Whitworth, F.C.P.S.

- 10.00 p.m. Auction material on view.

Friday, 3rd October—

- 10.15 a.m. Study Circle. "Flags and other early machine cancellations".
Leader: David Sessions.

- 2.00 p.m. Coach Tour. Coughton Court — one of England's Stately Homes.
Home of Throckmorton family, Tea.

- 7.15 p.m. Theatre outing (ladies). To be arranged.

- 8.15 p.m. Display. "Large Queens". Mr. Frank Laycock.

- 10.00 p.m. Auction Lots on View.

Saturday, 4th October—

- 9.15 a.m. Meeting of Fellows.

- 9.30 a.m. Meeting of Committee.

- 11.30 a.m. Annual General Meeting.

- 2.30 p.m. Auction conducted by Mr. G. Manton.

- 7.30 p.m. Reception by the President, Mr. S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S.

- 8.00 p.m. Annual Banquet and Presentation of Awards.

- 10.00 p.m. — 1 a.m. Dancing to the music of Joe Royal and his orchestra.

YEAR BOOK 1974-75

We regret the delay in publication of the above. It is hoped to be able to publish details of future plans in connection with this in our next issue.

Amendments to Society Rules

The following proposal for an amendment to the Rules of the Society has been received by the Secretary. This is to be considered at the Annual Meeting in October, 1975, and is published as required by Rule 26. Any member who will not be present at the Annual Meeting is entitled to vote by proxy. This should be in the form of a letter sent to the Secretary prior to the Annual Meeting.

The proposed alteration was discussed at the meeting in October, 1974, and it was then agreed that the amendment was desirable and should be proposed for consideration after due notice had been given.

"Add after present Rule 5.

5(a). Notwithstanding the conditions of Rule 5, the Committee shall have the power during any Financial Year, to increase the Annual Subscription by such amount as shall be decided by a majority of the Committee members voting, but subject to a maximum increase of £2.50. The increased Annual Subscription so fixed shall be the amount due on the immediately following first day of October".

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

New Stamps

Subarctic Indians

The four eight-cent Subarctic Indian stamps featuring Artifacts, Way of Life, Dress and Symbolism were issued on 4th April, 1975.

The artifacts were photographed by Ray Webber; the way of life stamp was drawn by A. H. Murray from an original lithograph by M. & N. Hanhart; the ceremonial dress was sketched by Lewis Parker; and the graphic symbolism stamp was designed by Georges Beaupré, who did the typography for the entire Indian series.

The Artifacts/Way of Life stamps measure 36 mm. × 30 mm. in a horizontal format; the Dress/Symbolism stamps measure 24 mm. × 40 mm. in a vertical format.

A total of 28,000,000 of the Artifacts/Way of Life stamps is being printed se-tenant in four-colour lithography by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa; and a total of 28,000,000 of the Dress/Symbolism stamps is being printed se-tenant in six-colour lithography plus embossing by Aston-Potter Limited, Toronto. Marginal inscriptions, including the designers' names, appear on the four corners of each pane of fifty stamps.

The total production of these stamps bears the general tagging. These stamps will not be available in any other form.





Louis Hémon

A further change in the 1975 stamp programme has been announced. On 15th May, two stamps were issued to commemorate contributions to Canadian literature by Lucy Maud Montgomery and Louis Hémon. The stamps feature "Anne of Green Gables" and "Maria Chapdelaine", two young heroines of Canadian literature through whose eyes early life in Canada was recorded for the enjoyment of millions of readers, young and old.

The previously announced issue on that date to honour Robert Service has been deferred due to technical problems in production.

Postage Dues

The following is a checklist of what types and denominations have been found, by Winnipeg collectors, in the last issue of Canada Postage Dues:

Large size (20×17 mm.)	Dull	Gum Arabic	— 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c. and 10c.
Small size (19×16 mm.)	Dull	Gum Arabic	— 1c., 4c., 5c., 8c., 10c. and 12c.
„	Hi-brite	Gum Arabic	— 8c. and 12c.
„	Dull	P.V.A.	— 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c. and 16c.

Note: The 5c. seems to be in very short supply — most Post Office and Philatelic Counters are out of stock.

(With acknowledgments and thanks to the Editor of "The Buffalo" — Editor).

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Stamp News

8c. Definitive — This has been found on blue paper as well as white.

\$1.00 Vaucouver — Plate 2 has appeared on two papers — dull paper as Plate 1, and fluorescent (coated one side) paper.

New \$2.00 Commemorative — Issued on 17th March, this stamp is to be tagged, and it is interesting to note that this will be the first time a stamp of this denomination has been tagged.

Also, this will be the first time, since the Victoria Jubilee issue of 1897, that a commemorative of this value has been issued.

Olympic Semi-Postals — Issued earlier this month, have been found on both bright and dull paper.

Olympic Winter Sports Stamps — Issued on 23rd September, 1974. This issue seems to be the worst for locating fine copies. Out of a total of 900 used copies only 20 could be found well centred. Have you noticed this?

Indian Stamp (Scott No. 572) — Another variety has turned up on this stamp — it appears that part of the lower rear quarters of the bird and part of the beak are found on some sheets, while others reveal no bird at all, as reported in the January "Buffalo".

Postal Service Issue (11th June, 1974) — Reported to be selling for 30c. per stamp *used*, \$1.80 per set, in Eastern Canada.

The total printing for the six stamps of this issue was only 29 million, or 4.8 million of any one particular design, which is a rather small quantity in relation to other commemoratives issued.

25c. Booklet — A new type of end closing has appeared on this booklet. It is a type of perforated stitching on the back cover which enables the use of less glue.

New \$1.00 Booklet — Released on 17th January. This booklet has one pane consisting of eleven 8c., one 6c. and six 1c. stamps, with the same format as the 25c. booklet. This has also been found in two papers.

(With acknowledgments to "The Buffalo", the Journal of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society. — Editor).

Letters to the Editor

Mr. R. K. Malott writes:

Classic Stamps Postcards

Here are some data that may be of interest to your readers. On Friday, 14th February, 1975, the Philatelic Department released for sale at the Confederation Heights Postal Museum outlet a new printing of the Classic Stamps Post Cards. This series has been out of stock for about two months and now a new stock is available. There is as yet no new stock of the Transportation Post Cards. For the collector this new printing will constitute a new set for each of the five classic stamps reproduced has an entirely different hue from the corresponding first issue. The numbering and the wording are the same but the colours are as follows in my view point:

- (a) 1PM-1S: 1851 3 pence beaver 1st printing — orange red; 2nd printing — blue green red;
- (b) 1PM-2S: 1851 12 pence Victoria 1st printing — brownish black; 2nd printing — grey black;
- (c) 1PM-3S: 1854 10 pence Cartier 1st printing — pinkish blue; 2nd printing — light blue;
- (d) 1PM-4S: 1857 $\frac{1}{2}$ penny Victoria 1st printing — light pink; 2nd printing — dark pink;
- (e) 1PM-5S: 1859 6 pence Prince Consort 1st printing — chocolate brown; 2nd printing — bluish grey.

Collectors may disagree as to the colour descriptions but when the two printings are side by side the difference will be obvious to the individual in his or her own terms. There were approximately 115 sets of these second printings cancelled with the 14th February, 1975, Postal Museum date cancellation. Anyone wishing further data may contact R. K. Malott, 16 Hardwick Crescent, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K2H 6R1.

Mr. C. Wheatley writes:

Type 2 Calgary Precancel (Noble Type U204)

Members may be interested to learn that the 5 cents blue Admiral exists with the inverted Type 2 Calgary precancel, Noble Type U204. This is not recorded in the 1973 edition of the Noble Precancel Catalogue, although the corresponding upright cancel is. Even the upright precancel is scarce, and I would be interested to hear of any other copies with inverted precancels. (For illustration see over).

Mr. W. Williams writes:

Printing of the Small Queens

With reference to Mr. Hillson's letter in the last issue the following points should be borne in mind:

All printings 1870-74 bear the first imprint, which reads:—"British American Bank Note Co., Montreal and Ottawa".

The contract was placed with the Company at Ottawa, but it is now generally accepted that towards the end of this period **part** of the contract was dealt with by Montreal. The Company transferred **all** the printing to Montreal in the latter part of 1874 and continued to do so until 1888 when it was transferred to Ottawa. The stamps printed during 1870-74 are known as the first Ottawa printings — they were all printed from the same plates and such printing actually carried out by the Company at Montreal during this period would be in accordance with instructions as to colour.

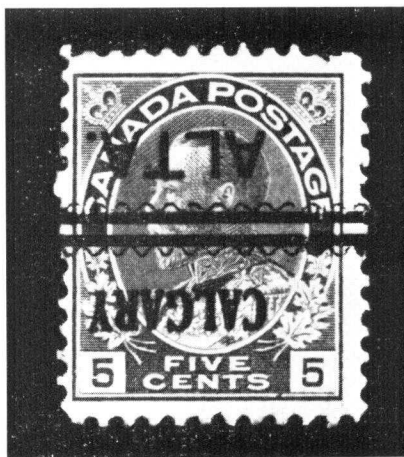
In Boggs Vol. 11 Appendix J (7) there is a Summary of the Postmaster-General's Reports for each year ending 30th June. There is a heading **First Ottawa Printings** above the full details of stamps supplied to Postmasters for each year up to 30th June, 1874. The report for the year ending 30th June, 1875, is headed **Montreal and Ottawa**. (Perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ mentioned).

I don't think the letter adds anything to philatelic knowledge, so far as most of our members are concerned, and the opinion expressed by the writer that "shades" could be the answer to where the stamps were actually printed is debatable when dealing with the period 1870-74.

It is well known that different shades could occur at every fresh mixing of the ink, depending upon the mixer, or for that matter when "thinners" were added. So it would depend upon the mixer **and not where the stamps were printed**.

The remarks about the Indian Red do not help Mr. Hillson's argument as this shade occurred during the first four printings at **Ottawa** (the fourth printing was in August, 1870).

My introduction to the Small Queens Issue (*Maple Leaves*, February, 1970) dealt with the printings and specialised catalogues, printed since in Canada contain similar information, which covers the grounds for the beginners and there is not much to add for 1870-74.



New Pre-Stamped Postal Stationery

New, improved pre-stamped envelopes and postcards were issued by the Canada Post Office on 3rd March, 1975.

The new pre-stamped stationery will be in six and eight cent denominations and will consist of four envelopes and two postcards. The envelopes will be in two sizes, a number ten, business size, and a number eight, personal stationery size.

The postage indicia used on the envelopes and cards are new, attractive, two-colour designs that are not only aesthetically appealing, but also inhibit counterfeiting. The continuation of the postage design around the edge of the envelopes provides added security. The eight cent envelopes use a higher quality of paper than formerly, to improve the opacity and to prevent see-through.

The envelopes and postcards in the eight cent denomination will continue to be available singly at prices of 11c. and 10c. each respectively. Both envelopes and postcards will be priced to provide customer savings for quantity purchases. A further five per cent. saving is available on purchases in carton lots. Purchases of the six cent envelopes will continue to be restricted to boxes of five hundred and six cent postcard sales will continue to be restricted to banded units of one hundred, although these items may be purchased singly from philatelic offices for collecting purposes at 8c. each.

The new issue is complementary to the high quality Canada Cards and the popular floral design aerogrammes and domestogrammes.

Both mint and First Day Cancelled envelopes and postcards will be available at philatelic counters across Canada and from the Philatelic Service, Canada Post, Ottawa, Canada, K1A 0B5, at the single purchase prices quoted above.

These items are subject to provincial sales tax where applicable.

Selling Price for New Pre-Stamped Envelopes and Postcards

Envelopes

Size and Denomination	Per 1,000	Per 500	Per 100	Per 50	Per 25	Less than 25
6c. No. 8	\$76.00	\$38.00	Sales Restricted to Boxes of 500			
6c. No. 10	\$80.00	\$40.00	Sales Restricted to Boxes of 500			
8c. No. 8	\$99.00	\$49.50	\$10.00	\$5.00	\$2.50	11c. each
8c. No. 10	\$102.00	\$51.00	\$10.40	\$5.20	\$2.60	11c. each

Postcards

6c.	\$70.00	\$35.00	\$7.00	Sales Restricted to Banded Units of 100		
8c.	\$91.00	\$45.50	\$9.10			10c. each

Amendments to Membership to 20 April 1975

New Members

- 2034 BROWNSTEIN, H., P.O. Box 518, St. Jovite, Quebec, Canada J0T 2H0
(C, MO)
- 2035 DOUGLASS, P., 9 Limardo Drive, Dartmouth, N. Scotia, Canada B3A 3X2
(C, CG)
- 2036 SIMRAK, R., Schoolane RR *1, Windsor, Ontario, Canada N9A 6J3
(CR-CQ, A)
- 2037 GRUNDY, G. E., Box 41, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada L9G 3L3 (C, MO)
- 2038 RICHMOND, R. A., Box 673, Bracebridge, Ontario, Canada, P0B 1C0
(C, CE, CGE)
- 2039 GSCHWENDTNER, J. G., 5231 Sundown Drive, Fayetteville, N. Carolina,
U.S.A. 28303 (C, F)
- 2040 CULLEN, R. W. F., 27 Le May Ave., Grove Park, London SE12 9SO
(CR-CGC, UO, CGE MO)
- 2041 LUNDBERG, J. P., Alberta Beach, Alberta, Canada (C, B)
- 2042 GREENSLADE, T., "Tudor House", Oakfield St., Blandford, Dorset
DT11 7EX (C, B)
- 2043 JAY, J. T., 91 Houghton Rd., Grantham, Lincs. (CE-CGE, MO)
- 2044 WHITE, A. E., 16 Kelvedon Rd., Fulham, London, SW6 5BW (PBL, P,
Corks)
- 2045 MORIN, C., 572 Rue Dufferin *2, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada J1H 4N1
(C, COV, P, PH, PL)
- 2046 MESSENGER, R. G., 101 Thackeray Rd., Beaconsfield, Quebec, Canada
(C, B)

Reinstatements

- 980 D'SOUZA, B. B. J., c/o Robson Lowe Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London SW1 (C)
- 1320 FLETCHER, J. R., Deri Lea, 25 Belgrave Rd., Abergavenny, Gwent, NP7
7AH (CS, V)

Deceased

- 1836 McCALLUM

Change of Address

- 1957 BOWDEN, Mrs. M., c/o The Toronto-Dominion Bank, 1080 Douglas &
Fort Sts., Victoria, Brit. Col., Canada
- 1837 LAINE, Dr. E. W., P.O. Box 9268, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1G 3T9

- 780 LUM, S., 218F Stanley Greene Park, Downsview, Ontario, Canada
1659 PLEWS, G. N., 34 Normanton Rd., South Croydon CR2 7AR
1844 SPENCER, K. R., 3659-109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6J 1C2
1587 WAIN, N. C., 233 High Rd., Wilmington, Nr. Dartford, Kent

Amendment to Address

- 1758 TOWNSEND, W. G. Amend to Silver Howe & add postcode SN7 7SS

Latest Address Required

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1528 ALLBUTTON-CRAWLEY, K. J.
1588 WHITE, A. M.

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