

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

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EDITORIAL

A Happy New Year!

In our August issue we informed readers that in future *MAPLE LEAVES* would be appearing five times a year instead of the customary six. Accompanying this announcement was news of the decision of the Committee to increase the annual subscription to £3.50 with effect from October, 1975.

For the first time, therefore, for twenty years a copy of this journal did not drop through our members' letter boxes early in December, anticipating the annual flood of Christmas cards. For twenty years the editor of the day arranged for the printers to mail early to avoid the rush, after having prepared his copy more in hope than expectation that his readers would find the time to regale themselves with some philatelic fare along with the mince pies and turkey, the walnuts and the wine.

If moved by the spirit of the approaching season and not too over-burdened with care he wished his readers a happy Christmas, and then started to prepare for the February issue.

This issue then will arrive at a time when the only appropriate wish for our readers will be for a happy new year, and if it is accompanied by the bills which are the inevitable aftermath of the Christmas season we can only hope that *MAPLE LEAVES* will at least provide a little light relief!

Convention 1975

Elsewhere we publish a report of the very successful Convention in Birmingham. There is nothing which we would wish to add to it, unless it is to say that the writer's

economy in the use of words was a handicap that he did well to overcome. To convey the undoubted success of such a memorable (and record breaking!) occasion in such a small space, without we hasten to add, any prompting from us, was an achievement in itself. It also came as a relief! To have been compelled to use the editorial blue pencil on what was, after all, a great tribute to Stanley Cohen and the usual band of anonymous helpers, would have been a difficult and unenviable task. If such a happy event is any indication at all, and we are sure it is, the Society is in good heart. Whatever the new year may have in store for us of one thing we can be certain; that with the support of our members the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain will continue to flourish.

The President's Message

I feel that my first duty as President of the Society for 1976 is to ensure that our thanks are recorded to Stanley and Shula for making 1975's Convention at Birmingham a most enjoyable occasion. I know there were some who were a little apprehensive at first about going to Birmingham but I am sure that the large number of members who attended and showed obvious signs of enjoying themselves, indicated that Stanley need not have worried.

It was indeed good to see some new faces present, especially from across the Atlantic and present indications are that we will have as many again in September.

I believe that the experiment to exclude the mid-day meal from the inclusive cost of the hotel was a successful one and I have made a similar arrangement for this year, when the Convention will be held at the University Arms Hotel, in Cambridge, from Wednesday the 8th September to Sunday 12th September.

The University Arms has been Cambridge's leading Hotel since 1831 and this modern building replaces the original coaching inn. Sited close to the city centre and within easy walking distance of the historical University, the Hotel overlooks Parkers Piece, a 25 acre open park used for cricket, hockey, and other numerous sports, as well as for relaxation.

The hotel bedrooms all have private bathrooms, television, radio, central heating and telephone and if the prices I have been quoted are confirmed, the cost will be no more than for last year's hotel in Birmingham.

In addition, for the information of our friends across the border, but not for their exclusive use, there are three bars to choose from, and one, "The Whiskey Galore" has a choice of over 80 different whiskies.

Cambridge itself, as well as being a University Town, has always been a market town, and still features a market every day, together with a variety of shops.

There is a wealth of interest for the visitor, much of architectural and historical significance. A stroll through the Botanic Gardens, second only to Kew Gardens, is well worth while and the Folk Museum, the Fitzwilliam Museum, and the Scott Polar Research Institute each have their own fascination.

I hope that having read these notes you will all be fired with the Convention "bug" and nothing would please me more than to have to take over the whole establishment and book all 120 bedrooms.

In the meantime I trust that you all had a most enjoyable Christmas and I wish you all a very Happy New Year.

COLIN G. BANFIELD.

Birmingham '75

Despite the efforts of the town planners and the directions given by the natives, our hardy Conventioneers finally steered their way to Holiday Inn, Birmingham for the Society's 29th Annual Convention.

Once inside the beautifully appointed hotel the busy world outside was soon forgotten as we got down to such serious matters as the careful consideration of some items from the inexhaustible collection of Matthew Carstairs. So many items were apparently acquired "just for fun" that one wonders what sort of collection Matthew would have if he ever took collecting seriously!

On the Thursday evening we were treated to a selection of '1859' covers coupled with an exposition that only comes from the many years of study that Geoffrey Whitworth has spent with this issue.

Another "1859 Yorkshireman" held the stage on Friday evening but Frank Laycock was showing his second string — Large Queens. As usual they were immaculately displayed with just enough commentary to add the right flavour. How happy most of us would be to boast this material as our first string, let alone second.

The Flag/Machine Cancellation study circle, led by David Sessions, was well attended and gave rise to favourable comment. It is hoped that the seeds sown will flourish in the form of information feedback.

The social side was, as usual, just as carefully catered for as the serious side, with coach trips, a visit to the theatre and a local antique fair ably organised by Dorothy Sanderson.

The annual auction seems to grow in size and intensity with each passing year. Once again it was eyes down under the gavel of Geoff Manton and, by the time we had caught our breath and looked up again, well over £4500 worth of material had changed hands.

The traditional Banquet, followed by dancing until 2 a.m., gave some 70 members and guests opportunity to pay tribute to our outgoing President, Stanley Cohen, and to welcome the new incumbent, Colin Banfield. The Society's toast was ably proposed by Kenneth Chapman and it was notable that this year the gathering contained no less than 14 visitors from overseas, which could be a record. A particularly welcome interlude during the banquet was the well-merited award of a Fellowship to Dr. Matthew Carstairs.

All too soon came Sunday morning and time for farewells before setting off with fond memories . . . of Leo Baresch putting the 'youngsters' to shame in the swimming pool . . . of 'Beauty' the philatelic feline . . . of beautiful covers . . . of stamps. . . . Nice one Stanley.

D.F.S.

Competition Results

Godden Trophy	— F. Laycock — 1859 issue, 12½c. value.
Bunny Cup	— S. E. Chapman — Canada 'Tagged'.
Admiral Cup	— A. S. Mackie — Admiral Registered Covers.
Lees Jones Trophy	— S. E. Chapman — Canada 'Tagged'.
Members Trophy	— W. Williams — Victorian Advertising Covers.
Aikins Trophy	— M. Rosenthal — Postal History articles.
Class 1	1st — S. E. Chapman — Canada 'Tagged'.
	2nd — D. F. Sessions — K. Edward VII Issue.

- | | | |
|----------|-----|--|
| Class 2 | 1st | — Yorkshire Group — 10c. Small Queen. |
| | 2nd | — London Group — Pre-stamp rates. |
| Class 3a | 1st | — F. Laycock — 1859 Issue, 12½c. value. |
| | 2nd | — G. Whitworth — Early essays & proofs.
— Felicitations of the jury to Dr. D. Sanderson
— Maritime Provinces, Trans-Atlantic Mail. |
| 3b | 1st | — E. Killingley — Canada — The Boer War. |
| | 2nd | — A. S. Mackie — Admiral Registered Covers. |

How It Strikes Me

Part VI

By Dr. M. W. Carstairs, F.C.P.S.

Manitoba Farm



Doctor Thomas John Barnardo (1845-1905), was undoubtedly the saviour of 60,000 destitute and homeless children in Victorian Britain during his lifetime. Soon after he started his work he realised that he was unable to 'place' all of his charges in suitable homes in the United Kingdom, and therefore he organised their migration abroad, in particular to Australia and Canada.

In 1870 the first Dr. Barnardo boys reached Canada, and by 1882 Dr. Barnardo was organising an independent migration scheme for nearly 1,000 children. These children were received at a distributing home in Jarvis Street, Toronto, and many of them were then sent west to "Manitoba Farm", whose development had been started near Russell in 1887, for further training.

It is hardly surprising that a post office was required at the farm, and it is due to the fortunate acquisition of two postcards concerning the misdemeanours of one of the boys, that I am able to illustrate the postmark.

The post office is not in Mr. F. W. Campbell's list, so it was opened after 1895, but before 1903, the date of the cards. It was still open in 1916, but had closed before 1943.

I would be glad if one of our Canadian members could provide the missing details.

Reference: Manitoba and Saskatchewan Distribution 1943. (Contains a list of post offices of these provinces from 1916-43).

OBITUARY

E. McGuigan

Edward McGuigan (No. 21) of Stirling, one of the Society's oldest members and of "Stevie's" original Scottish group died with tragic suddenness on 3rd September while on holiday in Oban.

"Eddie", a devotee of the "Admirals" had done little to his collection in recent years but still retained a great interest in the affairs of the Society and took an active part in the arrangements for the successful Conventions held in Stirling and Bridge-of-Allan as well as attending them elsewhere. He was a cheerful, likeable character with many interests and a passion for everything Scottish.

He is survived by his sister to whom we extend our sympathy.

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The Toronto Scarifying Grid Cancels of 1867

By Geoffrey Whitworth, F.R.P.S.L.

Toronto always appeared to be independent in the design of its date stamps and stamp cancelling devices. In the 1850's it used large diameter date stamps coupled with a seven ring target cancel. From 1858 it started to use a square grid cancelling device which was in regular use until 1867. Toronto was also provided with the Berri type Duplex hammers although their use is very seldom seen. One of these hammers was mutilated by cutting the 13 bars vertically to form 59 small squares. This had a very short life being recorded with a first date of August 31st 1866 and a last date of November 17 1866.

In January 1867 Toronto started to use new grid type hammers which punched three small holes into the stamp and, when new, even marked through to the envelope. The idea was to provide a cancellation which would permanently deface the stamp even if the cancelling ink was removed from the surface.



Type A has been noted from January to 12th September 1867. This was circular and made on a 21 mm. diameter piece of metal. There were seven bars to carry the ink and the centre one had the middle lowered and three pins inserted 4.75 mm. apart with their tips just above the level of the bars. Early strikes, if made at an angle, left partial impressions of the metal disc showing just clear of the bars. Three such strikes were reconstructed on tracing paper which enabled a compass point placed on the centre dot to describe a perfect circle encompassing the ends of the bars in a 20 mm. diameter circle and the disc at 21 mm. On covers of an early date the pins penetrated the paper very well but by July the points had worn off and only three round smudges of ink were left on the stamp. By September the impressions were very blurred and sometimes only two dots were visible, ink connecting the third pin to the bar. Many strikes showed the impression to be more of an oval than a true circle.

Type B has been recorded from January 24th to September 9th 1867. This hammer was based on the current 16 mm. square grid cancel with nine diagonal bars. The centre bar had been cut away again to take three pins 5 mm. apart. Early impressions were very clear and the pins cut well into the stamp. Later strikes were more blurred and the pins worn down to the level of the bars leaving only three dots of ink on the stamp. Some of the poor impressions were very irregular in shape and have been mistaken for extra hammers. Types A and B can always be segregated by measuring the spacing of the dots, on A they cover 9.5 mm. whilst on B it is exactly 10 mm.

Type C has been seen used from 16th April to 28th November 1867. It is again based on the 16 mm. square grid hammer with nine bars. Here the bars do not appear to have been cut away before inserting the pins. One pin was inserted on each of the three centre bars and the strikes show ink appearing very close to the pins. There is not the definite break as in types A or B. All the strikes are very clear rather suggesting that the hammer was not as frequently used as the other two and examples of this type are very scarce.

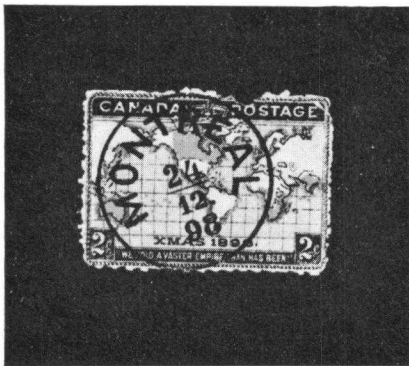
During 1867 the Toronto C.W. circular date stamp was used on the envelope either alongside the scarifying hammers, or up to May, with the normal square grid cancel, or as a second strike on the stamp. In July a new large circular seven bar hammer was used to cancel the stamps and by August as similar eight bar hammer came into use.

Jarrett in 1929 and Boggs in 1945 illustrate tracings of five hammers. The examination of complete covers does suggest that the frequent and hurried use of the hammers caused both wear and smudged impressions. The three types illustrated above comprise the total number of hammers manufactured for this trial. Fred Stulberg in the Canadian Philatelist Vol. 24 has drawn the same conclusions.

Map Stamp Forgery

Most collectors of the Map Stamp I would say wish to add a copy of the well known Lithographed Forgery to their holdings.

Imagine my surprise on discovering one in a dealer's stockbook, which had emanated from a schoolboy's collection he had bought. As I had set aside some other copies, I was fortunate in having to pay no extra for my find when settling my purchases.



The most dominant feature of the forgery is without doubt the postmark, and it was this that led me to my find, so much so that it was not until later I realised my copy was perforated (after a fashion).

To the best of my knowledge all copies in the various books of reference are mentioned as being imperforate. I cannot understand why anyone in their right state of mind would attempt to perforate a really good imperforate copy, and turn it in to the sorry specimen that I have.

Should anyone having a similar item, or can explain this act of vandalism, I would be pleased to hear from them.

Sandy Mackie

Machinations

Part 1

By D. Sessions

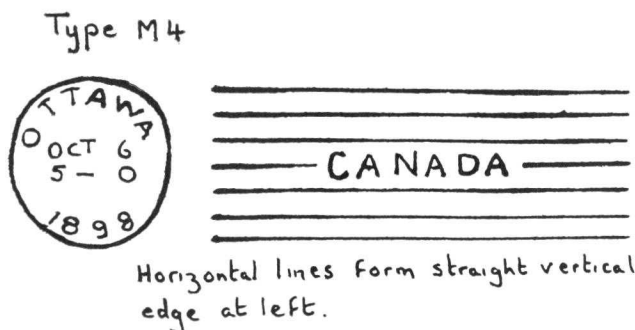
That intrepid medical duo of Hollingsworth and Carstairs have, from time to time, produced a column for Maple Leaves under the heading "The Machine Age". They will, I am sure, be pleased to know that the seeds they scattered did not all fall upon stony ground. I, for one, have taken a deeper interest in those cancellations which have for so long lived in the shadow of the more attractive contemporary flags. Publication of Ed Richardson's "Flag Cancellations" handbook was the spur needed to provoke a fresh look at the early machines, the study of which is inseparable from the study of early flags, as the machines were capable of carrying either the flag dies, the wavy lines or the straight bars.

It seemed a good idea to tabulate the use of early machine cancellers over the period 1896 to 1902; i.e. from their introduction up to the time the International machines came into use, as only four post offices were using them through this period. With so few towns involved and such a short period covered it should not have proved too difficult but nothing is ever quite so easy as it seems.

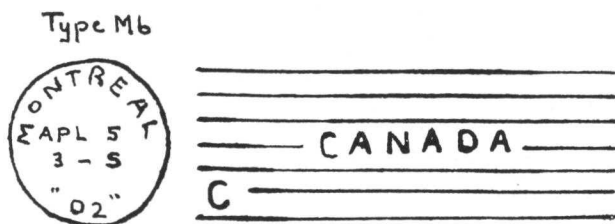
A simple line chart for each town, showing the period of use of each type, proved instructive. We are here concerned with only two different machines, the Imperial, used in 1896 and 1897, and its successor the Bickerdike, used from late 1896 until 1902 when it was displaced by the International.

The easiest approach would appear to be to examine the chronology of each town separately although even this approach is complicated slightly by the fact that one or two dies were sent from one town to another.

The four towns in question are Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Hamilton. Whilst the story starts at Montreal, that town has the most complicated chronology of the four so I propose to ease in gently, leaving Montreal till last.



In the notes that follow the cancelling devices prefixed M refer to Ed Richardson's 1961 listing in B.N.A. "Topics" and are illustrated here for ease of reference. The devices prefixed F refer to "The Canadian Flag Cancellations Handbook" by Richardson, published by BNAPS, and probably still available from our handbooks manager, Stanley Cohen.



Lettered indicia at left of
second line from bottom.

HAMILTON

There seem to have been two Bickerdike machines allocated to Hamilton and the first recorded use, so far, is the flag type F7 on 16 Dec. 1897. Two dies were used, bearing identifying letters A and B; both were converted to type F8 by the addition of strengthening bars in March 1898. Last recorded use of die A as type F7 was March 2 and first as type F8 was Mar 3. Die B was a little later, last date, so far, for F7 is March 9 and first for type F8 is Mar 13.

The one day changeover for die A seems pretty slick work, the report of March 3 for type F8 stems from McCready's original work and it would be nice to see the strike and, if possible, a second confirmatory strike. One fears bad striking or bad reporting and I should be interested to receive reports of any strikes of die A in F8 form dated 14 Mar 1898 or earlier.

The reason for my scepticism is that the ubiquitous type F8, die G, was transferred from Toronto where, so far, it has been recorded only on one day (23 Feb 1898). It seems obvious that the transfer was made to help out at the time the A and B dies at Hamilton were being converted from F7 to F8; the use of the G flag at Hamilton was restricted to three days, viz. 12-14 Mar 1898, according to reports noted.

As die B was back in action on 13 March it seems unlikely that the G die would have been used on 14 March if die A had been in use since 3 March, bearing in mind there were almost certainly only two machines in use.

Having served its purpose, the G die was sent to Ottawa whilst A and B continued in use until 29 and 14 Jan 1902 respectively (latest recorded dates).

The F8 dies were replaced by M6 dies, again lettered A and B. So far the earliest recorded date is 3 Feb 1902 (die 1) and the latest is 18 Oct 1902. The M6 Bickerdikers were replaced by the International machines (type 8) about Nov 1902, the earliest date reported for the M8 so far is 4 Nov 1902.

TORONTO

As with Hamilton, only Bickerdike machines were delivered to Toronto as predecessors to the Internationals. No straight bar or wavy line cancellers were in regular contemporary use so, apart from the special 1901 Exhibition cancellations, we only have to consider the type F7 flags and their conversion to type F8.

Although the type F7 flag is recorded with die letters A to H inclusive (i.e. 8 dies) it is my belief that only 6 Bickerdikers were delivered to Toronto. Starting date seems to be 10 Aug 1897 as all dies bar A and E are recorded on this date. Dies A and E are recorded from 12 Aug 1897 and it is significant that G and H were recorded for the first 2 days only, 10 & 11 Aug 1897 (The handbook carries a misprint here, 1898 should read 1897). This suggests only six machines in use.

After withdrawal, die G seems to have lain fallow until conversion to F8 by the addition of the strengthening bars. It is recorded in this state on only one day at Toronto — 23 Feb 1898; from thence it was sent to Hamilton where it is recorded from 12-14 Mar 1898 and then it travelled to Ottawa where it saw use from May 1898 to Nov 1901. Die H was apparently never converted from F7 to F8 and it seems to have disappeared without trace.

The conversion from type F7 to F8 took place in Feb 1898. Dies D, F & G are all recorded in F8 form on 23 Feb 1898 so it seems likely that these three were dealt with first, leaving four dies, A, B, C & E, in use; die C is recorded as F8 on 24 Feb and the other three follow, E being the last — recorded 28 Feb 1898. Die G was packed off to Hamilton as mentioned above.

Whilst the conversion from F7 to F8 was not a long job, it is interesting to note that die D is recorded as both F7 and F8 on the same day — 23 Feb 1898! This just might be possible but it is highly unlikely. It would be helpful if anyone holding strikes of die D dated 20-23 Feb would report whether they are type F7 or F8.

The F8 flags A to F (i.e. 6 of them) continued in use up to the end of Jan 1902 (last recorded 30 Jan 1902) when they were briefly replaced by type M6 which was not recorded at Toronto by Richardson in his 1961 listing. So far only die letters B, C, D & E have been recorded; B on Feb 3 and 4, C, D and E on Feb 3 only. A and F were possibly also used as it seems certain that these were the dies used at Montreal from early March 1902. The use of the M6 dies at Toronto must have been short-lived as the first “International” cancellation M8, is recorded on 7 Feb 1902. It would seem that the Toronto M6’s are the rarest of the regularly used machine dies, apart from the well known flag rarities. The date 7 Feb 1902 indicates that Toronto was the first town to use the International machine in its standard form.

The Toronto Exhibition of Aug 26-Sep 7, 1901 provided the *raison d’être* for an attractive set of six flags, lettered A-F and advertising the Exhibition in either an integral shield or oval. The Exhibition flag dies were used in Toronto’s Bickerdike machines. They were used from 1 May to 7 Sep 1901 and as there were six dies and only six machines it seems reasonable to suppose that use of the type 8 flags was suspended during this period. Does anyone possess a Toronto type F8 used between 1 May and 7 Sep 1901?

OTTAWA

Ottawa apparently shares with Montreal the distinction of being the only towns to take delivery of an Imperial cancelling machine. Whereas Montreal ultimately received six machines there is no evidence to show that Ottawa had more than one.

The original type F1 canceller delivered to Montreal had no indicia and has been recorded as commercially used only on 21 Mar 1896. Ottawa’s only type F1 (first recorded 4 Apr 1896) also had no indicia and close comparison indicates that the die originally used in Montreal was sent to Ottawa.

The ‘year’ part of the date hub was fixed so, at the beginning of 1897 a fresh date hub was supplied in the same format as the 1896 hub, i.e. with the year at the bottom. During 1897 a fresh date hub was supplied with the year ‘split’ and the word ‘Canada’ at the bottom.

The next die used, type F4, followed F1 (phase 1) and was used in the Imperial machine between 21 Jan 1897 and 16 Aug 1897. Type F1 with the original pattern of date hub (i.e. phase 1) was last recorded on 10 Jun 1897 so there appears to have been no overlap with type F4. However, type F1 with the ‘split’ year (i.e. phase 2) was first recorded 2 Aug 1897, thus creating at least 14 days overlap with type F4. This is a little puzzling as there seems no need to swap the dies about. As there was apparently only

one Imperial machine at Ottawa however it would seem that this was done. I would like reports of dates of use of flags F1 and F4 between 2 Aug and 16 Aug 1897 giving time marks as well. I have F1 on 2 Aug (time mark 6-0) and F4 on 4 Aug (time mark 7-0).

The new flag handbook shows only one die of the Jubilee Flag type F4, to have been used at Ottawa; as opposed to 3 at Montreal, and this is consistent with the view that only one Imperial machine was in use.

The latest recorded use of type F1 (phase 2) is 26 Oct 1897 and this is neatly followed by Jubilee Flag, type F6, from 30 Oct 1897. The handbook indicates that this canceller was used in a Bickerdike machine and its use is concurrent with type F9 (the Unfinished Flag) — first recorded use 1 Nov 1897. Type F6 has been recorded in use up to 2 Mar 1898 and F9 to 19 Mar 1898 so the implication here is that two Bickerdike machines were in use. However, the handbook indicates that only one Bickerdike machine was in use at Ottawa at this time. Both type F6 and F9 are relatively scarce cancellations, far scarcer than 4-5 months use at a busy Post Office would suggest so it is probable that the one was used as an alternative to the other during this period. A chart of the actual days of recorded usage of each die would be instructive here. I have a note of 8 strikes of type F6 and 11 strikes of F9 and there is, as yet, no example of both dies being used on the same day. Both dies finished their careers in Montreal (q.v.).

The twin Jubilee dies were followed by the ubiquitous type F8 flag with die letter G. This particular die started life as a type F7 in Toronto where it was used for two days only (10 & 11 Aug 97), it was converted to type F8 in Feb 98 and has been recorded on only one day (23 Feb 98) in that state in Toronto. It was sent to Hamilton where it is known from 12-14 Mar 98 and then on to Ottawa where it saw use from 11 May 1898 to 14 Jan 1902.

It seems that somewhere along the way, Ottawa must have taken delivery of its second Bickerdike machine for the bar canceller, type M4, was brought into use concurrently with the F8 die. The extreme dates of use of the canceller so far recorded are 27 Jun 98 to 10 Sep 1901. It could be, of course, that F8 and M4 were interchanged in the one machine but they were followed by bar type M6 with die letters A and B which almost certainly indicates two machines. The M6 dies have so far been recorded from 21 Mar 1902 to 22 Aug 1902 and it must be shortly after this latter date that the Internationals took over. The first International strike recorded so far is 18 Nov 1902.

(To be continued)

Convention Auction Saturday, 11th September, 1976

Members are asked to note that all lots should be sent to: M. W. Carstairs, Hamilton House, Green End Road, Radnage, High Wycombe HP14 4BZ.

Only B.N.A. material can be accepted **and the closing date to guarantee inclusion in the catalogue is 1st June 1976**. Lots must be accompanied by a brief description and an estimated value or reserve (minimum £2.00). Single stamps and small lots must be securely mounted or housed on paper or card not more than 5" x 6".

The commission on sales is 15% and a stamped addressed card must be enclosed if a receipt is required.

Members are particularly requested to submit their lots as early as possible as a large number of lots arriving on the final day would delay the issue of the catalogues.

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National Postal Museum

The National Postal Museum of Canada has announced that the Frank Staff collection of British North America stampless covers dating from the 18th Century has been deposited with the Museum and is now on display. This valuable collection consists of selected rare cross border covers, ferriage mail, various rates, etc. from the early days preceding the invention of postage stamps. Many of the covers in Mr. Staff's collection were acquired from the late Senator James Calder, an outstanding Canadian philatelist, writer and postal historian. Mr. Frank Staff who spent a number of the Second World War years in Ottawa, Canada's capital as an officer with British Intelligence, has expressed the desire that his collection should be displayed for the interest, enjoyment and study of Canadians and others visiting the Postal Museum.

Mr. Staff is well known as an author, a historian and a philatelist. He has formed several outstanding collections. His Transatlantic Mail collection has been accepted by the National Maritime Museum in London, England for permanent display. Mr. Staff has travelled widely and speaks several languages.

Of the books written by Mr. Staff, "The Transatlantic Mail" is probably the best known. Out of print for sometime, this authoritative work commands high prices at auctions when it is occasionally offered. His other books, "The Penny Post", "The Picture Postcard and its Origins" and "The Valentine and its Origins", are well known.

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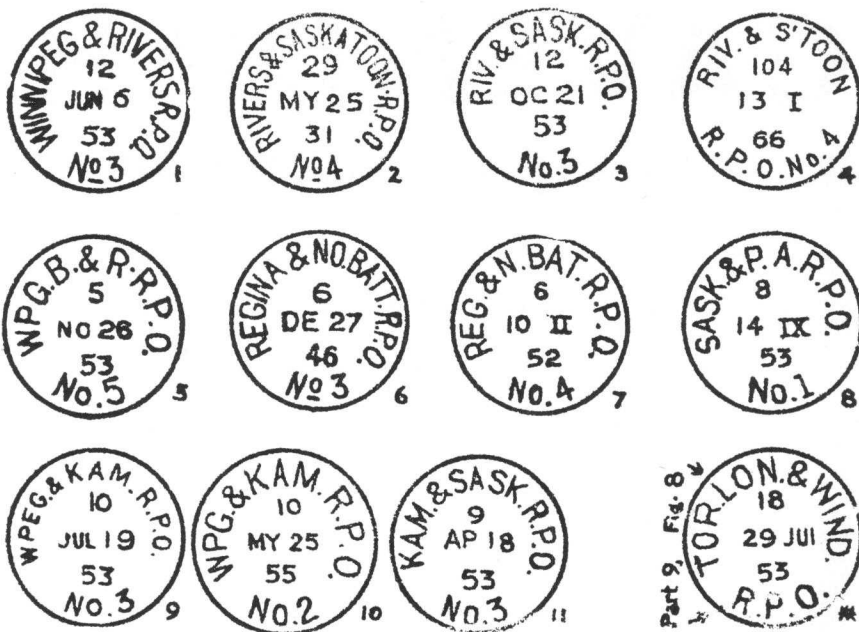
Three of the runs listed (W. 180, 181 and 128) go even further west, but these are exceptional.

All postmarks are types with fixed serial numbers.

The corrected mark 'Tor. Lon. & Wind.' is now shown here. (See Instalment 9, Fig. 8).

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		No. 1 1908-1909	No. 5 1908
		No. 4 1908	No. 10 1908
W.181	17A	<i>W'peg & Edmonton R.P.O.</i>	
		No. 1 1940-1959	No. 4 1951-1958
		No. 2 1941-1956	No. 9 1941
W.202	19D	<i>G.T.P. Winnipeg & Rivers R.P.O.</i>	
		No. 2 1910	
W.203	17A	<i>Winnipeg & Rivers R.P.O.</i>	
		No. 2 1938-1939	No. 3 (Fig. 1) 1937-1959
W.126	17A	<i>Rivers & Saskatoon R.P.O.</i>	
		No. 4 (Fig. 2)	1920-1959
W.127	17A	<i>Riv. & Sask. R.P.O.</i>	
		No. 1 1935-1955	No. 3 (Fig. 3) 1934-1953
		No. 2 1932-1952	
W.127E	17B	<i>Riv. & Sask. R.P.O.</i>	
		No. 2 1956-1959	
W.127H	17I	<i>Riv. & S'toon R.P.O.</i>	
		No. 2 1964-1965	No. 4 (Fig. 4) 1964-1966 No. 5 (Date illegible)
		No. 3 1964-1965	
W.129	17A	<i>Rivers & Watrous R.P.O.</i>	
		No. 1 1921-1937	No. 3 1923
		No. 2 1928	
W.128	17A	<i>Riv. & Wain. R.P.O.</i>	
		No. 2 1915	



B. C.N.R. Main Line. Winnipeg-Brandon-Regina-Saskatoon-North Battleford (614M.)

W.174	10G	<i>Nor. Pac. Ry. M.C. W'peg & Brandon</i>		
		No. 1	1896-1899	
W.174A	10G	<i>C.N.R. M.C. Winnipeg & Brandon</i>		
		No. 1	1902	
W.175	17A	<i>Wpg. & Brandon R.P.O.</i>		
		No. 2	1939-1944	
W.12	17A	<i>Brandon & Regina R.P.O.</i>		
		No. 1	1942	No. 3 1927-1945
		No. 2	1937	No. 5 1941
W.205B	17A	<i>Wpg. B. & R. R.P.O.</i>		
		No. 1	1952	No. 4 1949-1954
		No. 2	1954-1962	No. 5 (Fig. 5) 1946-1953
		No. 3	1956-1958	
W.120	17A	<i>Regina & No. Batt. R.P.O.</i>		
		No. 1	1934-1949	No. 4 1935-1947
		No. 2	1930-1946	No. 10 1931
		No. 3 (Fig. 6)	1938-1947	
W.120E	17A	<i>Reg. & N. Bat. R.P.O.</i>		
		No. 1	1952-1957	No. 3 1949-1956
		No. 2	1951-1954	No. 4 (Fig. 7) 1952

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W.71	17A	<i>Maryfield & Radville R.P.O.</i> No. 1 1920		
W.121	17A	<i>Regina & Prince Albert R.P.O.</i> No. 1 1917 No. 2 1908-1918	No. 3	1908-1917
W.145	17A	<i>Sask. & Pr. Albert R.P.O.</i> No. 1 1930-1945		
W.145B	17A	<i>Sask. & P.A. R.P.O.</i> No. 1 (Fig. 8) 1950-1959		

C. C.N.R. Main Line. Winnipeg-Kamsack-Saskatoon (504m.)

R.80	9A	<i>Lake Man. Ry. & C. Co. M.C.</i> No. 1 1899-1901		
W.189	17A	<i>W'peg. & Kam. R.P.O.</i> No. 1 1924-1936 No. 2 1919-1939 No. 3 1941-1955	No. 3 Small letters (Fig. 9)	1953-1958 1939-1943
W.190	17A	<i>Wpg. & Kam. R.P.O.</i> No. 1 1939-1957 No. 2 (Fig. 10) 1947-1955	No. 4	1942-1952
W.63	17A	<i>Kam. & Wpg. R.P.O.</i> No. 9 1943		
W.62	17A	<i>Kam. & Sask. R.P.O.</i> (Sq. Amp.; dash under o of "No.") No. 1 1932-1945 No. 2 1937-1945 (R. Amp.; stop after "No.") No. 1 1949-1956 No. 2 1937-1955	No. 3 No. 3 Fig. 11 No. 5	1914-1937 1953-1957 1952

(Philip R. Grey wishes to express his appreciation of the help given in the compilation of these lists by T.P.G. Shaw).

A.G.M. 1975

OWING TO PRESSURE ON SPACE THE REPORT ON
THE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING WILL BE
PUBLISHED IN OUR APRIL ISSUE.

1859 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent Variety

By Lt.-Col. D. M. C. Pritchard, D.M.C., F.R.P.S.L.



The above two photographs illustrate a rare variety of No. 76 on plate, which was briefly mentioned by J. Millar Allen (to whom these two stamps I believe originally belonged) in *Maple Leaves* of Feb. 1957 as a "graver's slip" on No. 74 [in fact No. 76] consisting of a pronounced long and deep scratch from the N.E. "2" of "12" through "O" of "POSTAGE" and white oval.

To my surprise I was informed by one of the foremost authorities on the 1859 issue that these two copies are the only known examples. If this is so, the puzzle begins. Both copies are a blue green shade, perf. 11.95×11.85 from one of the latest printings, almost certainly the last. Now these printings were all of 300,000 (3000 sheets); so, if we assume a 5% survival rate and allow for 68,750 remainders, there should be about 120 examples still extant, provided that the flaw persisted throughout the whole printing. It is of course possible that other copies lurk unrecognised in collections and dealers' stocks, but as the flaw is so prominent that it can readily be seen with the naked eye, this would scarcely account for the discrepancy and some other explanation must be sought.

We are therefore driven to the conclusion that the flaw existed for only a short period, say during the printing of 100 sheets or less. How can this have come about? Earlier impressions of No. 76 show nothing needing correction by the engraver, but if he had for some reason been working on the plate after the previous printing, he must have been unusually lax to have ignored such a gross slip of which he must have been aware when he made it. We do not know how meticulously the first impressions of a new printing were examined, but one would have thought that once a printing had been started it would not have been interrupted to correct what from the printer's point of view was only a trifling blemish.

If we accept this, it seems more probable that it was not a "graver's slip" at all, but that late in the last printing an accidental scratch was made on the plate by some sharp object. A similar incident is thought to account for the 17c. "burr on shoulder" flaw.

However all this is mere speculation, and it would be interesting to hear whether anyone else possesses or knows of other examples or can throw any better light on the question.

Book Reviews

Stamps of British North America by Fred Jarrett.

Price \$35.00 and obtainable from:— Quarterman Publications, Inc., 5 South Union Street, Lawrence, Massachusetts, U.S.A., or £16 from:— Mr. H. Hayes, 48 Trafalgar Street, Batley, W. Yorks.

When first published in 1929 Fred Jarrett's *Stamps of British North America* represented the most comprehensive work on Canadian philately to appear until that time. It still remains a work of enduring value because it is more than just a catalogue; it also contains essential background information and extensive treatment of postmarks and cancellations, a field almost totally ignored in earlier works.

As well as the regular issues of the Province of Canada, Dominion of Canada, British Columbia and Vancouver Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia, this handbook also covers revenues, postal stationery, wrappers, bisecteds, law stamps, and counterfeits. This 624-page hardcover Quarterman edition includes the complete text of the original with its extensive illustrations — and prices — as well as a new foreword by Vincent G. Greene. *Stamps of British North America* is one of the cornerstones of Canadian philately and an essential addition to the library of every BNA collector.

Canadian Postage Stamps and Stationery (Clifton Howes). Reproduced by Quarterman Publications Inc.

It is just as difficult to over-praise this work as it is to commend Quarterman Publications too highly for making it available to philatelists and postal historians. Sixty-four years ago, when it was first published, it established itself quickly amongst serious students as an authoritative document without equal in the field of B.N.A. philately. So quickly, in fact that it was, by the time that Winthrop Boggs published his *Magnum Opus*, a collector's piece in its own right, a monument to its author and incontestably a reference work upon which students have subsequently been able to build in the certain knowledge that the foundations of their studies were firmly imbedded on solid ground.

John Alden, the Keeper of Rare Books in Boston Public Library, in his foreword to the Quarterman Edition reminds us that Boggs owed a very great deal to Clifton Howes, a debt that he was the first to acknowledge. He goes on to say "splendid though Boggs's volumes are, not always did he incorporate in them all the information provided by Howes before him." For this reason alone one can only describe Boggs as the complement to Howes. The two go together and in our praise for the authors we must not omit to thank Quarterman Publications for providing students with the opportunity to fulfil what has undoubtedly been a long felt need at a price which, in this day and age, cannot be described as other than modest.

Members in Canada can obtain this work from the publishers at 225 Willow Avenue, Somerville, Mass. 02144 at \$30 or, if based in Great Britain, from Harry Hayes, 48 Trafalgar Street, Batley, West Yorks. at £14.35. Both prices include postage.

Not So Much a Postage Stamp

More a Way of Franking

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

Part XXII

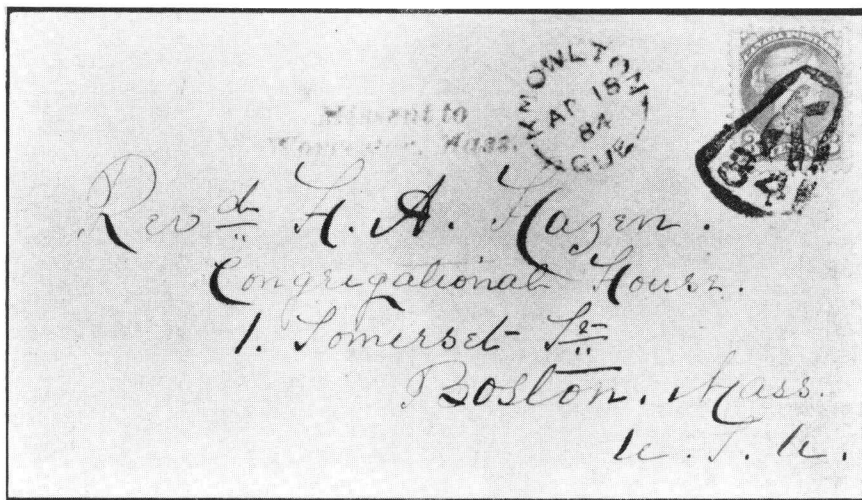
Year Dates

Another range of markings that are quite profuse in the Day collection are those which show the year of usage or which incorporate the year within the design.

I hope to illustrate quite a large number of varieties of these in coming issues, of which the greater number are single copies and most unfortunately not too many that are on covers.

The town name or initial as well as the year of use are sometimes combined to form an unusual and striking design. The life of these obliterated must have been short as there was little compunction to alter the year date or visualise its usage extending beyond the time period. For of the many copies examined there has not been one found so far that did not correspond with the year in use.

The cover below is one of the nicest examples of a design incorporating the Initial of the town and the year.



(Knowlton, Que. Ap. 18.74. Incorporating Town Initial and Year.)

Knowlton, Quebec used, in April 1884, the design of a large Initial "K" below which was "84" the year date, all surrounded by a thick oval. This is S/Day. 544 shown on Plate No. 36.

This delightful cover to Boston arrived next day at Worcester, Mass., and this time has a bold U.S. receiving mark, for a change. One of its features cannot be seen from

the front, for it has a luscious Senate Coat of Arms Seal impressed on the back flap, which I suspect will make one reader in particular a little hot around the collar that I haven't told him about it before!!

Incidentally, how it got sent to Worcester, Mass., instead of to Boston, to where it is so clearly addressed, I can't imagine.

Back Copies of "Maple Leaves"

Over the years many members have availed themselves of the opportunity of buying back numbers of our magazine with the result that, at the time of writing, stocks are very low and in fact there are no copies left of Numbers

1 to 4; 15; 21; 31 to 35; 39; 40; 41; 44; 46; 47; 58; 76; 82; 131; 151.

In many of the remaining numbers there are only two or three available.

We have until now made a charge for back numbers of 25p. including postage but with the great increase of mailing we are now obliged to charge for

Vols. 1 to 15 — 35p. per copy incl. postage
,, 16 on — 75p. ,, ,,

The cost of printing the magazine has increased enormously in 1975 and we have no alternative but to make this charge of 75p. from Vol. 16.

In order that economies may be effected wherever possible we keep the number printed to a minimum with the result that there are fewer available for reserve stock. It therefore behoves all members to keep their subscriptions paid to date as back copies may not be available for those who get into arrears.

Air Mail Despatch

At the request of a number of overseas members we can arrange for copies of 'Maple Leaves' to be sent by Air Mail if an additional £1.50 is added to the £3.50 subscription when remitting to the Treasurer.

Letters to the Editor

Mr. W. Williams writes:

The Small Queens 1870-74, printing

It would appear that Mr. Hillson is rather bewildered by my comments (see June issue) on his letter (April issue) so I will try to clarify the points raised.

There seems to be no difference of opinion that part of the Ottawa Contract was dealt with by Montreal during the latter part of the 1870-74 period, or that the Company transferred all the printing to Montreal before the end of 1874.

However, when Mr. Hillson sums up by stating it seems that BOTH Ottawa AND Montreal PLATES were producing stamps (1873-74) I mentioned that all printings 1870-74 bear the "Montreal and Ottawa" imprint (these Plates were, of course, from Ottawa. The Montreal Plate with the change of Imprint to "Montreal" was not introduced until 1875).

I was under the impression that the purpose of Mr. Hillson's letter was to clarify the conflicting views as to where the actual printing took place between 1870-1874. So far as this goes there does not appear to be any argument, as his opinion is the same as that which is generally accepted in recent Specialized Catalogue/Handbooks.

It is only when he extends his theory of "Shade and Perforation" to determine which individual values were printed at Montreal that the theory becomes controversial.

I quite agree that checking the perforation is essential. It helps to identify a stamp, particularly with regard to varieties, such as the 3c. "Shoemaker No. 4" or even for that matter the "Indian Red". Many stamps P $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ have been sent to Expert Committees, in the hope that the sender had found one or other of the above varieties. However, so far as the 3c. is concerned I think this only goes to prove that there must be some shade varieties in the Montreal Printings (although the majority of shades appear to be either Dull Red or Orange Red) or, if Mr. Hillson is right there is no dispute about the Montreal Shades, then the problem shades P. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ must have been produced by Ottawa before the end of 1874. Holmes lists a 3c. Orange Vermilion (March 1873) and the same shade Sept. 1873 then perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

We know that a P. 11.5 to 11.6 Machine Gauge was introduced sometime in 1873, which when used in conjunction with the P. 12 gauge, provided the perforation generally known as P. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

Ottawa (under the supervision of a government superintendent) was held responsible for the First Ottawa Printings, so it is, at least possible, the new Machine Gauge may have been tested or used at Ottawa before the transfer to Montreal.

I have, of course, limited my comments to the period under review, but would just like to say "Thank you John" for the interesting and stimulating letters.

Mr. G. J. Noble writes:

Roman numerals in C.D.S.

The use of roman numerals in Canadian date stamps was introduced in May 1948 according to CPO Public Affairs records as an initial step toward implementing a bilingual policy. The earliest date I have seen in 1-IV-49 on the small Canada Duplex hammer provided the St. John's, Newfoundland P.O. that day. Type usage like this has been irregular and both letter and numeral types were made until the early '60's.

The Quebec P.O.'s for whom this type was made to please still use the letter style in many towns today. Recently the Central Ontario Postal Region tried to enforce its usage on P.O.'s within its jurisdiction, happily without much success; even the faceless CDS issued to the Scarborough Letter Processing Plant in August appeared with letter dates.

Dr. M. W. Carstairs writes:

“The First International Postmarks”

“I can add two further post offices to David Sessions’ article in the June 1975 issue. Neither have numerals, letters or spaces.

Prince Albert, SASK Jan. 30 1914

St. John’s East Newf’d July 11 1924

The latter is often found coupled with a slogan, but this is the first I’ve seen without.

Two other towns occur, but have not yet been recorded nor seen by me. These are Prince Rupert B.C. which has a flag slogan in 1917 and Camp Borden Ont. recorded in B.N.A. topics in 1945 or 1946 with the date of 18 July 1916.

Dr. Matthew Carstairs — Fellow 1975

For many years Dr. Carstairs has been one of the Society’s keenest and most knowledgeable members, known for his particular interest in Forces postmarks, the small Queens, machine and flag cancels. The results of his researches have appeared as articles in “Maple Leaves” and in displays at Convention. He was responsible for organising the Society’s display at the Royal Philatelic Society this year. He was President of the Society in 1972-73 and in charge of the successful Oxford Convention. He has served the Society as Exchange Packet Secretary and on the Committee and well deserves to be elected a Fellow of this Society.

New Stamps



Six Christmas stamps, designed by schoolchildren from across Canada, were issued on 22nd October, 1975.

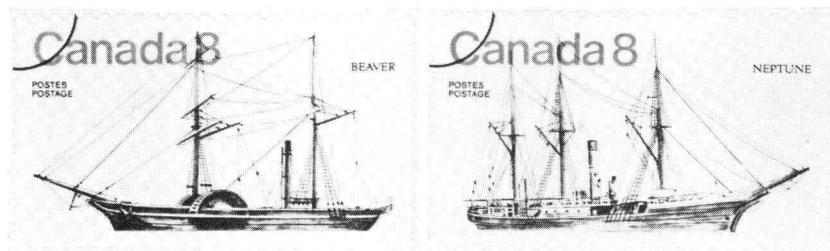
The designs were chosen from more than 80,000 entries in a project sponsored by the Canada Post Office and based on the theme: "What Christmas Means to Me."

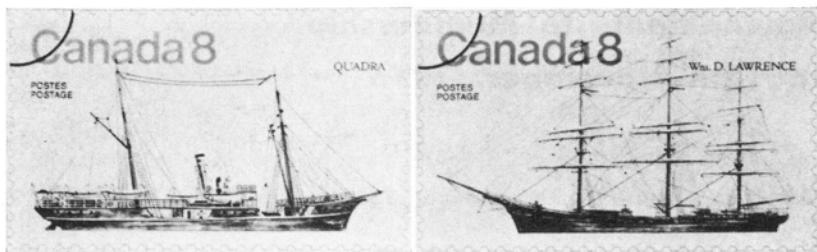
The stamps, printed by Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto in four-colour lithography consist of two 6-cents values — Santa Claus and Skater; two 8-cents values — Child and Family; one 10-cent value — Gift; and one 15-cents value — The Trees lower values measure 30 mm. by 36 mm. in a vertical format. The 15 cents value measures 36 mm. by 30 mm. in a horizontal format.

A total of 134 million 6-cents stamps and 113 million 8-cents stamps were printed se-tenant (checkerboard pattern) and a total of 17 million 10-cents stamps and 19 million 15-cents stamps were also printed.

Marginal inscriptions, including the designers' names, appear on the four corners of each pane of 50 stamps.

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





Coastal Ships

Four eight-cent stamps commemorating Canada's coastal ships and featuring the Beaver, the Neptune, the Quadra, and the William D. Lawrence were issued on 21st August, 1975.

The stamps were designed by Tom Bjarnason and measure 40 mm. by 24 mm. in a horizontal format.

A total of 26 million stamps were printed se-tenant in three-colour steel and three-colour gravure by the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa.

Marginal inscriptions, including the designer's name, appear on the four corners of each pane of 50 stamps.

The total production of these stamps will bear the general tagging and are not available in any other form.

Mint stamps are available to collectors through Philatelic Counters at selected post offices across Canada, as well as by mail order through the Philatelic Service, Canada post Office, Ottawa, Ontario K3A 0B5.



The Royal Canadian Legion

An eight-cent stamp commemorating the Royal Canadian Legion was issued on 10th November, 1975.

The stamp, which measures 40 mm. by 24 mm. in horizontal format, was designed by Rudy Kovach of Vancouver, and features a light gray background resembling stone, upon which is engraved in Roman lettering, THE ROYAL CANADIAN LEGION, in both of Canada's official languages. There is a brass-coloured bugle on the right side and the Legion crest in red and gold on the left. Across the top in black letters is the word CANADA.

A total of 24 million stamps, printed by the British American Bank Note Company, Ottawa, will be issued November 10 and will bear the general tagging and will not be available in any other form.

Amendments to Membership to 13th November, 1975

New Members

- 2069 KRIZ, John J. III, 3306, Hayes St., Evanston, Ill. 60201, U.S.A. (F,N-RPO, N-SP, R, Map, MO)
- 2070 REID, H. M., 4 Lady Jane Gate, Bothwell Castle Estate, Bothwell, Glasgow G71 8BL (C, BS, 1967 issue)
- 2071 HOGG, C. Leigh, 170 Erb St. W., Apt. 914, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, N2L 1V4 (CQ)
- 2072 BAKER, R., 29 Milbury Crescent, Bitterne, Southampton, SO2 5EN (C, B)
- 2073 HITCHING, Mrs. R. H. D., Seaforth, Lochloy Rd., Nairn, IV12 5AF Scotland, (C)
- 2074 MacLEOD, S. W., 840 Springland Drive (427), Ottawa, Ontario, K1V 6L6 Canada. (C, B, CR-CQ, PH)
- 2075 LONGWORTH-DAMES, C. A., 27 Stoke Gabriel Rd., Galmpton, Brixham, Devon, TQ5 ONQ. (A)
- 2076 JARRETT, D. L., P.O. Box 1486, Grand Central Station, New York City, NY 10017, U.S.A. (PH)
- 2077 GUGGENHEIM, Max, Leuengasse 2A, CH 4002, Basel, Switzerland (C, B-AD)
- 2078 CRAIN, E. R., Box 8, Bragg Creek, Alberta, T02 OKO, Canada (CMO, V, PC, RPO)
- 2079 MANTON, D. G., The Seven Rakes, Salters Lane, Masson, Matlock, Derby. (C to CGA)
- 2080 KNIGHT, Mrs. S., 97 Church Rd., Shoeburyness, SS3 9EX, Essex. (C, time marks)
- 2081 GROTEN, A. H., P.O. Box 30, Fishkill, N.Y. 12524, U.S.A. (CR2)

Deceased

- 1460 LAMSON, R. W.
- 1530 CRIGHTON, P. B.

Resigned

- | | | | |
|------|-----------------------|------|------------------|
| 560 | REID, J. S. | 1651 | HEWLETT, M. R. |
| 985 | BARTLETT, B. H. | 906 | HATFIELD, E. E. |
| 1062 | VAN HESS, Capt. W. D. | 1828 | GALBRAITH, C. M. |
| 1432 | DEBNEY, P. L. | | |
| 1529 | GOODBODY, E. | | |
| 1799 | TAY, Peng Hian | | |
| 1868 | GIBSON, R. F. | | |

Change of Address

- 1751 ALDEN, J., 15A Pratt St., Providence, R.I. 02906, U.S.A.
1337 DEVLIN, M., 928-3 Ave. N.W., Ste 503, Calgary, Alta., Canada.
1470 DORNAN, C. R., 2229 Cumberland Ave., Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.
1492 DOWNING, O. H., 5 Wilton House, St. Pauls Cray Rd., Chislehurst, Kent, BR7 6QG.
1854 GOUGH, M. C., 3 Mandeville Close, Watford, WD1 3SF.
2029 HANES, A. D., CFPO 5056, 757 Baden Baden 1, West Germany.
778 IZZETT, D. S. T., 3 Bayle Parade, Folkestone, Kent, CT20 1SL.
1883 JARNICK, J. C., 108 Duncan Drive, Troy, Michigan 48084, U.S.A.
2026 KARR, J. S., 536-49 Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2S 1G5 Canada.
1866 MEAKIN, W. J., 26 School Ave., Woodlands Estate, Hucknall, Notts.
1911 ORMSTON, J. H., c/o Capt. R. J. Coyle, Blackbirds, Bradwell Rd., Tillingham, Essex.
1547 PAWLUK, W. A., 10 Cork Place, St. Johns, Newfoundland, ALB 2W4, Canada.
1426 SIMMONDS, W. E., P.O. Box 94, Addison, Ill., 60101, U.S.A.

Change of Interest

- 510 GEORGE, G. F. (Cov, F, P, PA, PH, PS-UO)

Removed for Non-Payment of Dues

- | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------|------|------------------|------|---------------------------|
| 1920 | Anglely, W. P. O. | 1992 | Leaman, | 1725 | Russell, G. |
| 1382 | Anthony, W. L. | 1761 | Litton, J. T. | 1907 | St. Hilaire, J. E. |
| 1408 | Campbell, J. A. L. | 1760 | Milliken, | 1881 | Salisbury, R. G. |
| 1974 | Chapman, A. | 46 | Mitchell, J. J. | 1835 | Smeathers, E. W. |
| 1472 | Cole, Rev. N. | 1964 | MacFarlane, R.G. | 1853 | Stanley, W. J. |
| 1941 | Fisk, A. P. | 837 | Narath, A. | 1944 | Stevens, J. W. |
| 200 | Ivry, S. | 1336 | Parker, R. | 1986 | Summerall, A. F. |
| 1994 | Jones, C. P. | 1906 | Plews, M. N. | 1925 | Talman, J. H. |
| 1061 | Kenyon, S. S. | 1659 | Plews, G. N. | 1689 | Tindale, W. A. |
| 1447 | Klein, A. H. | 1962 | Pope, L. H. | 1528 | Wallbutton-Crawley, K. J. |
| 1837 | Laine, E. W. | 1966 | Potvin, A. | 1588 | White, A. N. |
| 1973 | LaRoche, J. J. | 1451 | Rosenblatt, R. | | |
| 1829 | Law, C. | 1902 | Royle, P. | | |

Net Change — 36

New Total — 735

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CORRESPONDENTS in Britain to exchange British new issues for Canadian. — Stuart Clark.