



JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN

Maple Leaves

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MAPLE LEAVES

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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

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EDITORIAL

Volume 15

Our last issue completed Volume 15 of *MAPLE LEAVES* and this we feel is a fitting time for us to pay tribute to our printers who have been responsible for its production during the past year. Much that has been possible during that time has only been so because of the help, co-operation and understanding (not to mention forbearance) that they have shown during what has been a most difficult time for the Society.

Members who have taken the trouble to read what we may call "the business side" of the Society, and what is more, have also "read between the lines" will know that some stormy weather has been encountered. It is not an exaggeration to say that our printers have played a major part in helping us to ride out the storm. If now we enter calmer waters, such a happy state of affairs is very much attributable to all that they have done to help.

Inevitably the Society has had to economise in every possible way. Unavoidable cost increases in postage, printing and paper have had to be met, and it was only with extreme reluctance that the decision to increase our subscription rates was reached.

In our December, 1974 issue we expressed confidence that members would appreciate the need for economies and for the increased subscription rates which took effect from October last year. All the signs are that this confidence was not misplaced, and to our thanks to our printers we add that to our members who have continued to give the Society the support which it needs, and (if we may say so) certainly deserves.

Convention 1976

Inset with this issue is the customary hotel/booking/competition entry form for Convention at Cambridge. This year it is to be held earlier than usual (from 8th to 12th September) and from past experience we have no hesitation in urging members not to leave everything to the last minute. So much that has to be done in the organisation of Convention, the Exhibition and the Auction can be seriously affected by those who leave everything to the last minute.

If YOU intend to attend Convention NOW is the time to make your hotel reservation. If YOU intend to support the Exhibition NOW is the time to prepare your exhibit and submit your entry form.

Convention Auction

If YOU wish to submit lots for the Auction NOW is the time to send them to Dr. Matthew Carstairs at Hamilton House, Green End Road, High Wycombe, HP14 4BZ.

Members are asked to note that ONLY B.N.A. material can be accepted. The closing date to guarantee inclusion in the auction catalogue is 1st June, 1976. Lots must be accompanied by a brief description and an estimated value or reserve (minimum £2). Single stamps and small lots must be securely mounted on paper or card not more than 5" by 6".

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

BY THE TIME THAT OUR JUNE ISSUE APPEARS IT WILL BE TOO LATE TO REPEAT THIS ANNOUNCEMENT IF YOU WISH FOR YOUR LOTS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE AUCTION CATALOGUE. THE WATCH-WORD MUST THEN BE: DO IT NOW!

1976 Stamp Programme

January 7	Olympic Action Stamps, Team Sports and Gymnastics (three stamps)
February 6	Olympic Commemoratives, Fine Arts and Culture (three stamps) Olympic Winter Games (one stamp)
March 12	Olympic Commemoratives, Olympic Site (two stamps)
May 12	United Nations Settlements Conference, "Habitat" (one stamp)
June 1	Royal Military College Centenary (two stamps) United States Bicentennial (one stamp)
June 18	Olympic Commemorative, Olympic Ceremonies (three stamps)
July 14	Robert Service, Germaine Guèvremont (two stamps)
August 3	Olympic Commemorative, Olympiad for the Physically Disabled (one stamp)
September 17	Iroquois Indians (four stamps)
November 3	Christmas (four stamps)
November 19	Canadian Ships (four stamps)

Not So Much a Postage Stamp . . . More a Way of Franking . . .

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

Part XXIII

Fraternal Markings

The Masonic type emblems and Fraternal markings designed by postmasters of the craft are amongst the most sought after of all fancy types to be found both on the Large and Small Queens.

Once again, the Day collection is replete with these, and many of strange new designs that I have not seen elsewhere either on or off cover.

The first cover illustrated below has an unusual Preston, Ont. c.d.s. struck in bright blue of a type which is generally more associated with the U.S. types of date stamps.

In the identical shade of blue, from the same ink pad, is struck the lovely square and compass design incorporating the letter "G". I am not at all sure what the "G" indicates, and there is no guidance from the Handbook where this one is illustrated as Type 247 on Plate 21).

There is a same day receiving mark of Hamilton as backstamp.



(1883 Preston, Ont. Square and Compass incorporating "G").

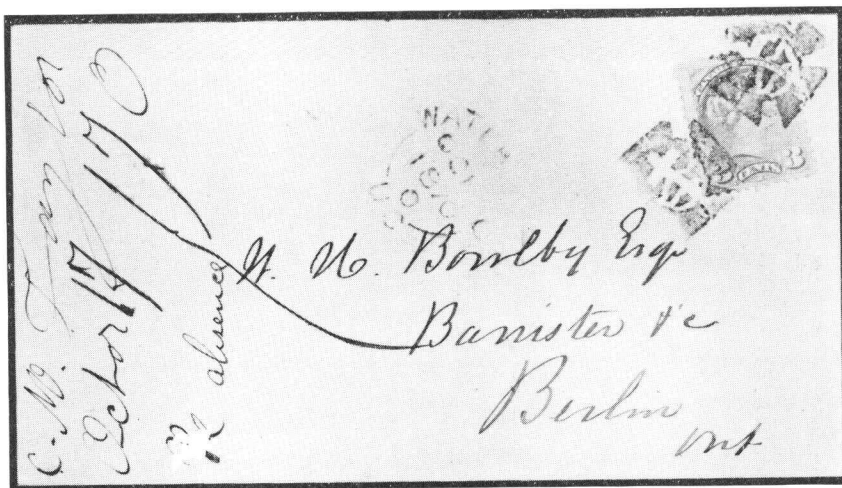
A Watch Chain Emblem?

Nothing much fancier can come along than the design used at Waterlow, U.C., in October 1870 as depicted by the cover shown below.

The two neat strikes over the stamp could be interpreted as an intaglio cross and design within a black Maltese Cross, as indicated in the Handbook (Type 254, Plate 21).

The further suggestion quoted as "probably a watch chain emblem" is perhaps somewhat imaginative.

My guess is some odd "fraternal" emblems, meaningful to the postmaster alone. Perhaps he wanted to spread the "gospel" in this way. Who knows? Meanwhile the b/s shows it arrived in Berlin the very same day. Did someone ask whatever is happening to our postal service?



(Waterlow, Ont. 1870. A very strange emblem).

Year Book 1975/76

David Sessions, the Membership Secretary, informs us that the above Year Book will be distributed together with our next (June) issue. When it is received members are asked to check their individual entries to ensure that the details are correct. Any necessary alterations should be notified to Mr. Sessions at 56 Hoyle Court Road, Baildon, Shipley, West Yorks.

Members are also asked to note that in the interests of economy the Year Book will in future be issued biennially, and that the names of members of the Executive Committee will not be included. These constitute the officers panel which is published in every issue of Maple Leaves, together with elected members

whose names will appear in the A.G.M. Report. The latter will be published in Maple Leaves in every January issue, or exceptionally, April issue.

Other matters to which we would earnestly draw members' attention are as follows:

The need to appoint a successor to the late Dorland Carn as contact member for Kent and Sussex, and similarly for the late A. H. Christensen for Quebec, who also acted as our liaison member with the R.P.S.C., Members who are able and willing to act in these capacities are asked to write to Mr. Sessions.

The death of Mr. R. B. Hetherington has also resulted in a vacancy for the leadership of the Pre-Cancel Study Group. Again, any member interested in this field and willing to undertake this appointment is asked to get in touch with Mr. Sessions also.

Mr. Sessions would also like to hear from any members who would care to act as a "clearing house" to cover their own particular specialism if it is not the subject of an established study group.

Finally, but not least important, will members kindly note that all matters of membership, e.g. changes of address, interests, membership application forms etc. should be sent to Mr. Sessions and NOT to the Secretary.

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Machinations

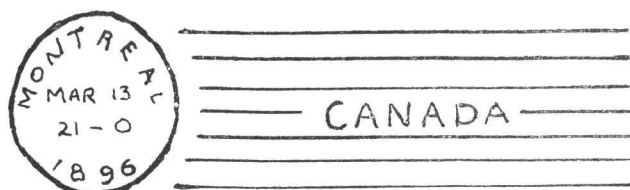
By D. F. Sessions

Part 2

MONTREAL

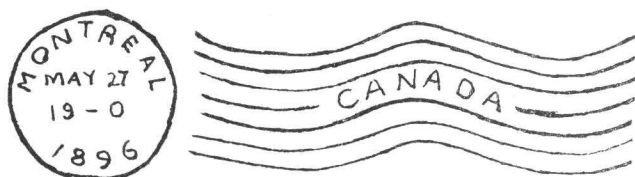
Montreal was the first Canadian town to use "rapid cancelling devices" and during the pre-International period (1896-1902) considerably more dies were used there than in the other three towns, thus making the chronology more difficult to follow and, in places, somewhat speculative.

Type M3



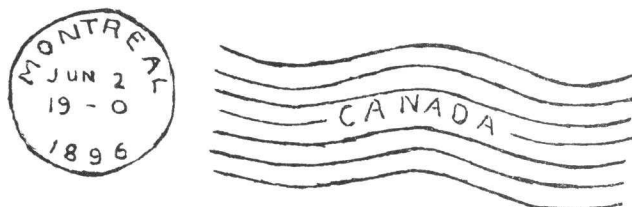
Horizontal lines follow curve of hub.

Type M1



Wavy lines follow curve of hub

Type M2



Wavy lines form straight vertical edge at left

Contemporary newspaper reports suggest that cancelling machines were first used in Montreal in May 1896 but available evidence proves this to be incorrect. The first Imperial machine was brought into use in March 1896, the earliest recorded date so far being a type M3 of 11 March 1896.

The number of Imperial and, later, Bickerdike machines ultimately delivered to Montreal presents something of a problem in view of the number of dies used. Contemporary newspaper reports and the lettered dies both indicate that only six Imperials were in use at Montreal. By the end of 1896 there were certainly more than six dies available, but as they were interchangeable it does not necessarily mean that there were more than six machines.

KEY TO STRAIGHT AND WAVY LINE MACHINE CANCELLATIONS IN REGULAR USE 1896-1902

Type M3 was in use for approximately one year (recorded use 11 Mar 96 to 27 Mar 97) and type M1 came into concurrent use shortly afterwards (recorded use 23 Mar 96 to 27 May 96). M1 was replaced by type M2 (recorded use 29 May 96 to 14 Jun 1900) and during its four years of use more than one die was used. During the life of M2 the Imperial machines were replaced by the Bickerdikes and obviously fresh dies were supplied. A strike of 1900 (obviously Bickerdike) shows "Canada" with narrower letters than those in a June 1896 (obviously Imperial) but there do seem to be at least three dies of type M2 and further close study of this type is called for. Reports of dates of use of this type would be welcome, together with accurate tracings.

These three straight and wavy line types of cancelling die all preceded the lettered flags type F1 (recorded use 6 Jun 96 to 9 Jul 97) although the use of M2 and M3 was concurrent. Use of the lettered flags was heralded by one of the great flag rarities, the unlettered type F1. This has so far been recorded as commercially used on one day only at Montreal, on 21 March 1896, only two strikes are known to this writer. The die is known in proof form, dated 18 March 1896. After its trial run at Montreal it was sent to Ottawa where its use has been recorded from 4 April 1896.

The lettered type F1 flags of Montreal carry their own little mystery; six dies lettered A to F were in regular use from June 1896 to June 1897 and they presumably tie in with the six Imperial machines believed to have been in use in Montreal at the time. However, there is in addition a die letter K, another rarity, use of which appears to have been limited to five days from 4 Sep to 8 Sep 1896. Why letter K and not G for instance? Was it delivered as a reserve in case one of the other flag dies was damaged? This seems a little unnecessary as dies of M2 and M3 were in concurrent use at this time and could have been, and presumably were, used as alternatives.

The Imperials went out in a blaze of glory when dies A, E and F of type F1 were withdrawn and replaced by three dies of the beautiful Jubilee Flag, type F4. It was presumably intended that the introduction of these special dies should coincide with the release of the Jubilee stamps (19 June 1897) as the last recorded dates for the outgoing F1's are 17/18 June. So far no strike dated 19 June has been found, 20 June is the earliest recorded. Ed Richardson reports a proof strike dated as early as 1 May 1897 so keep looking!

The Handbook lists the three flag dies F4 but indicates only two types of hub and suggests several combinations of the hubs and flags. This is not wholly accurate as there were three distinct hubs:— (1) "1897" at the foot of the hub

(Richardson type X), (2) "1897" split on the median of the hub (Richardson type Z) and (3) similar to (2) except that the "7" of 1897 has a downstroke at left end of the horizontal bar (suggest type Y). According to the strikes seen by myself, Richardson No. 4-1 comes with hub type Y, 4-3 and 4-4 are as illustrated, with hubs Z and X.

Richardson 4-5 is far scarcer than the handbook suggests, Carstairs reports its use on June 20 only and this would be consistent with the "7 stroke" die being used with hub X from June 21.

Richardson 4-2 is a mystery to me, it is listed as one of the commoner combinations but I have never seen an example. It seems possible that, like 4-5, the "6 stroke" die existed with hub X on June 20 only as hub X teamed up with the "7 stroke" flag from 21 June and the "6 stroke" flag teamed with hub Z from 21 June. Is it possible that there has been bad reporting or have I just been dead unlucky? Would you please carefully check your strikes, remember to count *all* downstrokes in the furl (Handbook P.14), I should be grateful if readers owning a 4-2 or a 4-5, dated other than June 20, would drop me a line — a photostat of the strike would be appreciated even more.

The remaining three dies of type F1 were withdrawn in July 1897 (last recorded date 9 July), whilst the Jubilee Flags survived until August (last recorded date 5 August).

One other die was used in the Imperial machines at Montreal and that was the Straight Jack, type F2. As its recorded use is confined to a period of 12 days, 11-22 April 1896, it is assumed that it was of an experimental nature and did not find favour with the powers that were.

Meanwhile — as they say in all the best books — the Bickerdikes were creeping in. It would seem that the first Bickerdike machines were delivered to Montreal at the beginning of December, 1896 and the first of the furled flag dies, type F3, was used experimentally during that month.

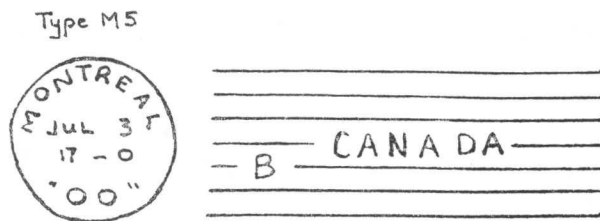
The regular furled flags, type F7, came into use in July 1897, thus replacing the outgoing type F1 dies (last recorded 9 July 1897). There were six different dies which were converted to type F8 by the addition of two parallel strengthening bars in April/May 1898 (recorded use of F7 12 Jul 1897 to 14 Apr 1898). Conversion of the six dies was spread over a period. Type F8 was subject to further conversion when four of the dies had the letters A, C, D and E added around Feb/Mar 1900. Type F8 remained in use in one form or another until March 1902 (latest so far recorded 17 Mar 1902).

Special Jubilee dies were also used in the Bickerdike machines, type F6 allegedly saw sporadic use from Nov 97 to Apr 98 (recorded 8 Nov 97 — 18 Apr 98) whilst type F5 saw use only in July and August 97 (recorded 10 Jul to 18 Aug) but, with the Imperial type F4, it bridged the period of changeover from F1 to F7. It is possibly significant, probably coincidence, that the last recorded date for type F1 (Imperial) is 9 July 1897 and the first recorded date for type F5 (Bickerdike) is 10 July 1897. It does suggest, however, that the Bickerdike machines came into regular service around this date.

Confirmation of the date of changeover from Imperial to Bickerdike possibly lies with the previously mentioned type M2, the wavy line cancel that was used from 29 May 1896 to 14 Jun 1900. Obviously both types of machine were used so the study of dates of use of the various dies, called for in a previous paragraph, could be instructive.

It will be seen that the Jubilee Flag, F6 was used to plug the gaps caused by conversion of the furred flags type F7 to F8 (last recorded use of F6 is 18 Apr. 1898, first recorded use of type F8 is 16 April 1898). This particular change-over also appears to be the reason for the despatch of the "Unfinished Flag", type F9, from Ottawa (last recorded 19 Mar 98) to Montreal (so far recorded only on 14 Apr).

Die F6 does present a small problem in itself. It is recorded at Montreal from 8 Nov 97 to 18 Apr 98 and at Ottawa from 30 Oct 97 to 2 Mar 98 yet it is almost certain that the die used in each town was one and the same. Reported strikes from collections in this country show Montreal from 13 to 18 Apr 98 only and Ottawa early Nov 97, Feb 98 & Mar 98. The only contemporary machine in use at Ottawa was F9 and it seems possible that both were sent to Montreal to plug gaps in April as mentioned above. The six dies of type F7 were in use at Montreal from July 97 to conversion in April 98 and there would seem little point in holding an F6 die there as well. Confirmation of dates of use of F6, prior to 13 April 1898 would be appreciated.



Letter B breaks third line from bottom.

Shortly after the conversion of four of the type F8 to include letters, a new straight bars die was introduced, type M5, which included die letter B in the third line up. This B die presumably accounts for the omission of letter B from the converted F8 dies as its use is concurrent with them. Recorded use of the die with the B in place runs from 17 April 1900-11 February 1902; thus it will be seen to approximate to the period of use of the F8 dies, amended where applicable. However its use with die letter omitted has been recorded for the period 28 August-31 October 1902. This die is interesting in that not only is the B omitted for a period but also the bars are found inverted in relation to the hub for two days at least (8/9 August 1901).

However, Hollingworth illustrates M5, with "B" in place, dated 27 Sep 1902 (P183 of ML No. 127) which rather upsets the timetable in the previous paragraph. Would readers, therefore, please check their copies of M5 and report on any strikes after 11 Feb 1902, indicating whether the "B" is in place or not.

The furred flags F8 and lettered die M5 were replaced by a new series of straight bar cancellers bearing die letters A to F. These are the type M6 dies. They have been recorded over the period 10 Mar 1902 to 30 Oct 1902. All the letters were recorded up to October 1902 except the B die which, so far, has only been recorded up to 7 August 1902; this would seem to account for the reintroduction of the M5 die which was recorded without letter B from 28 Aug-31

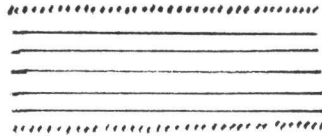
Oct 1902. It will be seen that its final withdrawal more or less coincides with that of the M6 dies at the end of October. The withdrawal was brought about by the introduction to Montreal of the International machine cancellation in its standard form (type M8); the earliest date so far recorded for this cancel is 6 November 1902.

THE EXPERIMENTAL DIES

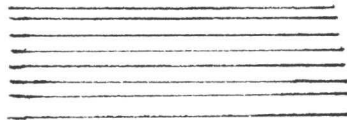
Montreal was the most prolific user of machine cancellers during the early years and was probably also used as a proving ground. This is particularly apparent in 1902, the year in which the International machines took over. Although the standard M8 die saw use in Toronto from February 1902, it was not introduced to Montreal until November 1902 and the months leading up to this time saw several dies used for short periods. These were probably Internationals although there is a distinct possibility that at least one was not.

Some of these experimental cancellations were discussed in the Hollingworth/Carstairs column of *The Machine Age*, Part IV (M.L. No. 127) and illustrations are appended together with dates of use to avoid cross-reference. All of these are tracings with the exception of M7b which is hand-drawn.

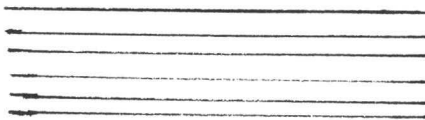
Type M7a Used Jan & Feb 1902



Type M7c Used Jun - Aug 1902



Type M7 Used May 1902



Type M7b

Used Jan, Mar & Apr 1902



Reports of these and any similar cancellations of this period would be very welcome.

The foregoing formed the basis of a study circle at Convention, 1975, at which line charts were distributed as an aid to following the chronology. If anyone who was not at the study circle is interested in these cancellations and would like copies will they please write to the author at 56 Hoyle Court Road, Baildon, Shipley, W. Yorks, enclosing a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to accommodate the 6 photostat sheets of line charts and further sheets of illustrations if required.

Finally, the author would be pleased to hear from any member who can supply additional information.

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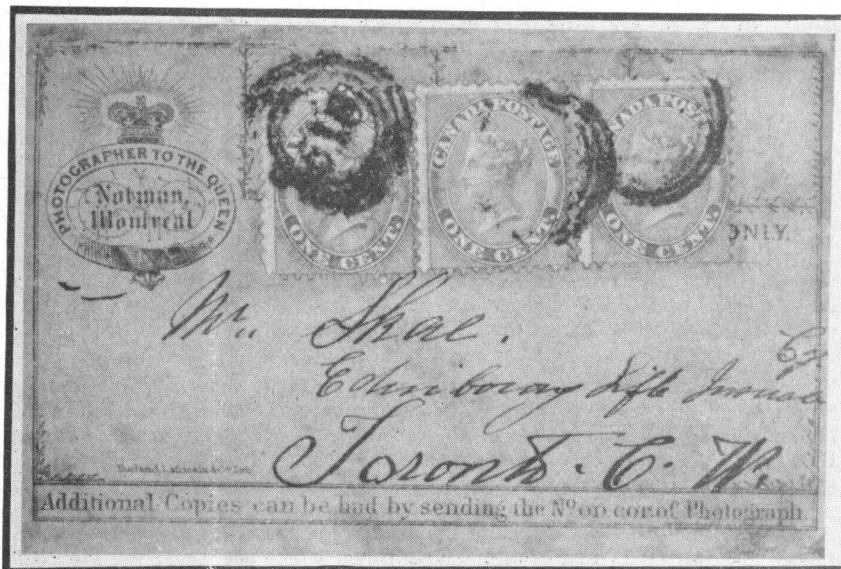
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4 Ring 3 Numeral Cancellations

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



The above cover is a pale green cardboard open-ended protective case for a photograph. It has no date stamp front or back, but from the perforations (11.85 × 11.85) and the shade of the stamps, it is probably from the mid or late printings of the first decimal issue, circa 1866. The rate is book post over 2 oz. @ 1c. per oz. The Montreal photographer Notman was well known at the time, but one wonders how he acquired the imposing title of "Photographer to the Queen".

The real interest of the cover, however, is the 4 ring 516 cancellation, which confirms (if any confirmation is necessary) the Montreal allocation. It would be interesting to know whether any other examples on cover exist in this country. Presumably there must be others (at any rate in Canada) otherwise it is difficult to see how the Montreal allocation was established.

Not much has been written in journals or text books about the 4 ring 3 numeral cancellations, except the bald statement that 516 was used by Montreal and 627 by the Senate, Ottawa. In this attempt to probe a little deeper, I am indebted to Mr. S. F. Cohen, Mr. G. W. Whitworth and Dr. M. W. Carstairs for useful advice.

It appears from the proof records that a number of other 4 ring 3 figure cancelling instruments were ordered, but what happened to them is a mystery. None of them have ever been discovered and only three were ever used.

The well known 4 ring 2 numeral cancellations were introduced on 1st March, 1857, and were allotted to the 52 most important P.O.'s in alphabetical

order. Some of them persisted, alongside with the succeeding 2 ring 3 figure cancellations, well on into the 1870's and 80's.

The 4 ring 3 figure cancellations had a shorter life. I do not know of any 516 before the first decimal issue nor later than the large Queens. The 627 Ottawa Senate cannot occur before 6th November, 1867, the date of the first sitting of the Senate, which did not exist until the Dominion of Canada was created by the British North America Act of 1867. How soon after this the 627 cancellation was introduced at the Senate P.O. is not recorded, but it is extremely unlikely that any first decimal issue examples will ever be found. All known examples are on large or small Queens.

To complete the record, there is a third and extremely rare 4 ring 3 figure cancellation i.e. 807. Some 10-12 years ago the first known example was found on a 1c. yellow small Queen, of which Mr. Whitworth has sent me an enlarged photograph. The "807" is a very clear strike, but although it seems logical to assume that it is of the same family as the other two 4 ring 3 numerals, only 3 rings are discernable on the photograph. I am told that another specimen exists on a 3c. Indian red 1870 small Queen, but I do not know any other details. As neither of these copies are on cover, the P.O. where it was used and the reason are a mystery.

What was the purpose of these 3 figure numerals? It is understandable that the Senate might be considered worthy of a distinctive cancellation; hence the "627". (It may be of significance that "27" was the normal Ottawa 4 ring numeral). But the "516" has never been explained. It has sometimes been ascribed, without any reason being given, to a branch P.O. in Montreal, but this is impossible because there were no branch P.O.'s in Montreal till about 1880. A curious fact, however, is that, more often than not, the "516" is found on a 1c. stamp, and this gives us a possible clue. Could it not be that at the Montreal post office there was a separate counter which dealt with special rates such as transient newspapers, printed circulars, prices current, book post etc., all of which involved the use of 1c. stamps; this counter may have used the 516 canceller, which might have been the only spare one available. I have no example of a "516" on a 5c., 10c., 12½c. or a 17c., but I do have one on a 2c. 1864 off cover, which is consistent with this theory, as the 2c., either alone or in combination, is normally indicative of an odd rate. This is of course mere speculation, but in the absence of any better suggestion, it seems at the least a plausible hypothesis.

Handback Cancellations Service

Owing to the ever-increasing number of collectors specialising in philatelic cancellations, the Canada Post Office has instituted a Handback Cancellation Service at all post offices with philatelic counters at which collectors will be able to submit their covers for a clear hand cancellation. The cover will then be immediately returned to the customer without going through the regular mail stream.

The service is available free of charge at all philatelic counters for customers' own covers, where the customer has affixed the postage and where it is not a First Day of Issue. The cancellation will have the words "Philatelic Canada Philatélique" and the name of the town circling a maple leaf. The date will be centred in the maple leaf.

Forgery Revealed in A.P.S. Handbook

By Horace W. Harrison, A.P.S.

Some months ago, Dr. Fred Stulberg, D.D.S., the Editor of The Canadian Philatelist, told me that he believed that the Registered Postcard shown as Figure 49A on page 30 of my book, "Canada's Registry System 1827-1911" was not a registry usage at all, but simply a postcard which had had a registered letter stamp added to it at some later date. When I purchased the postcard many years ago, from whom I do not remember, I was satisfied that the card was indeed a registered usage because number 638 appeared in the upper lefthand corner and the straight lined registered cancel on the 2c. registered letter stamp was identical with one known to have been used at Toronto. Despite this evidence of registered usage, I should have been much more suspicious, since the registered letter stamp was not tied in any way to the postcard.

Dr. Stulberg informed me that he had purchased a series of postcards all with the same printed address to Charles Askew, Clerk Division Court, St. Thomas, and cancelled in various places, all having a number in the upper lefthand corner. While all of the message sides contained printed information relative to court cases, the numbers on the cards in the upper lefthand corner on the face, referred to the case number. He had cards numbers 637 and 639, in a lot which he purchased, none of which was registered. This firmly established that the number on the front of the card referred to the docket number and the year date of the case had nothing to do with a registered letter number. Without any indication of a registered letter number on the postcard, it was very unlikely if not impossible that the card could have been registered and gone from Toronto to St. Thomas without having had some notation of registered letter numbers inscribed thereon.

I have been fortunate in being able to acquire, rather recently, the registered postcard illustrated herein labeled Figure 49A. This illustration should be cut out of the magazine and pasted over the postcard shown as Figure 49A on Page 30 of the A.P.S. Handbook. Additionally, the paragraph headed Domestic Registered Letters found on Page 32 should have the final sentence therein corrected to read as follows: "Figure 49A shows one from Toronto dated May 10, 1877". Please note that the registered letter stamp is tied at the left by the Hand Stamp "Registered" and at the right by the local carrier delivery stamp "3:30 May 10". At the lower left there are two registered letter numbers which have been scratched out and the roman numeral II inscribed in indelible pencil thereon, undoubtedly because roman numerals were used for registered letters taken out for delivery by the carriers. The message side contains an inquiry which has to do with damaged freight.

A colour slide of the forged registered postcard appears as Slide #44 in the A.P.S. Slide Programme #50, which was made in December, 1966. Until such time as a new slide can be made of the genuine registered postcard, Chapter Programme Chairmen may wish to point out that Slide #44 is a forgery when running this Slide Programme #50.

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Those A.P.S. members who already own the Handbook should make the correction indicated herein, but those who are non-owners, but interested in Canadian Postal History, could order one from the A.P.S. Central Office, P.O. Box 800, State College, PA, 16801. Upon receiving the book, they should then make the correction outlined herein, as well as the addition found on Page 211 and 212 of the March, 1975, American Philatelist. Price to A.P.S. members is \$6.00 and to non-members \$7.50, postpaid.

(The Handbook referred to herein is available from the Handbook Manager, Mr. Stanley Cohen — Editor).

Precancels on the Admiral Issue Lethbridge

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

		<i>Precancel</i>
		Type 1
1c. green	Original die. 1912. Original die retouched. 1913.	n a
1c. yellow	Original die retouched, wet. 1920. Original die retouched, dry. 1926. New die, dry. 1925.	n a
2c. green	Original die retouched, wet. 1922. Original die retouched, dry. 1924. Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925. Thin paper. 1924.	n a
3c. red	Original die retouched. 1923. New die. 1924.	n a

Letters to the Editor

Phil Grey writes:

Marine Post Offices

The Robson Lowe Encyclopaedia (Vol. 5, Page 80) lists "five known steamer datestamps" for Canada. There were of course several more which should have been included but among the five listed were:

Cornwall Ont. Marine Post Office.

Port Colborne, Ont. Marine Post Office.

The Cornwall datestamp was not used aboard a steamer but in a post office in the Department of Transport building at the eastern entrance to the Cornwall Canal; it served the ships en route between Montreal and the Great Lakes. Perhaps this P.O. was put asunder when the enlarged St. Lawrence Seaway was built.

The Port Colborne Marine P.O. probably served a similar purpose at the Lake Erie end of the Welland Canal.

It would be interesting to know, perhaps from members living in Ontario, what was the history of these two Marine Post Offices and whether they have ceased to operate.

Mr. L. G. Bellack writes:

"Y" Marking on Registered Cover

I wonder if any member can help me to identify a handstamp which appears on a cover in my possession, dated 1863 and franked with two 5 cents Canadian stamps (1859 issue). The cover is addressed to New York and is postmarked Hamilton, C.W.

The "mystery" handstamp takes the form of a "Y" some 4/5" tall, with arms and stem about 1/5" wide. It appears on the front of the cover and I am wondering if this could be some kind of a U.S. receiving mark. (See illustration).

Mr. J. Hillson writes:

The Small Queens 1870-74 printing

May I reply to Mr. William's very interesting letter which you published in the January, 1976 issue of *MAPLE LEAVES*? First, I was puzzled only by his raising the question of plates at all. It seems to me irrelevant to the argument. It is a matter of record that there was but one plate laid down for each of the three values other than the three cents, for which two were made during the period 1870-1874. I am trying to throw light only on where and when these plates were used. The plates laid down after 1874 were, of course, used at Montreal until 1887, and again this is a matter of record.

My premise, which perhaps I have not made clear, is that if production of stamps is transferred from one plant to another then there will be discernible differences in those stamps. It is so today, in spite of highly sophisticated modern techniques; one has only to look at the G.B. "Castle" high values. The difference between the De La Rue and Waterlow printings with identical watermarks in mint condition is about £150.

It was certainly so in 1887 when there are very clear differences between the second Ottawa and the Montreal printings (and some intriguing similarities in some shades of the second Ottawa and first Ottawa printings).

But what do we find in 1874, when the transfer of production from Ottawa to Montreal is commonly supposed to have taken place? Nothing, absolutely nothing! In 1873, however, three changes occur:

1. The perforations changed to $11\frac{1}{2}$ by 12
2. The colours change to Montreal types and
3. According to Boggs, the gum changed from "thin, smooth white to yellowish" to "streaky brownish, which usually indicates perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$ by 12"

Now if these changes had in fact occurred at Ottawa, before the transfer, the old time printers at Montreal managed something no other printer elsewhere achieved: perfect quality control and colour matching! Good though they were, they were not *THAT* good.

I am *NOT* bewildered; I am absolutely clear in my mind that the $11\frac{1}{2}$ by 12 stamps came only from Montreal, and that early dated copies with this perforation tell us approximately when each particular denomination was transferred, not at the end of 1874, but progressively through 1873. The peculiar thing is that it was one of Mr. Williams's articles that convinced me that the "everything at Ottawa till the end of 1874" theory was wrong. That is my last word on the subject, I think!

("As a result of this correspondence it is learned that several members are now engaged on further research to try to establish whether the Machine Gauge P.11.5 to 11.6 was used at Montreal only, or at both places — Editor").

Major R. K. Malott writes:

Aerogrammes and Forces Air Letter Forms

The following data may of interest to your readers:

On 30th December, 1975, the Canada Post Office released an up-dated Canadian Forces Air Letter Form in a pleasant light green colour, much nicer than the weak green coloured issued in November 1974, Code Number 43-74-078 (9-74). The new issue is coded Number 43-074-078 (8-75). All other aspects of the form are the same. There were 100 cancelled on 30th December, 1975, at the postal Museum.

On 2nd January, 1976, the Canada Post Office released across Canada a new 20 cent aerogramme to meet the International Postal Union requirements. The design is the same as the last released goose aerogramme with the fold down flap and the goose on the back. The noted changes are a darker blue print, larger dashes for the three folding lines, and a larger "CANADA 20". Since the design was the same with an increased rate the Post Office Department did not choose to prepare first day cancellation services. There were approximately 1,200 cancelled with the 1-1-76 postal cancellation in Ottawa. Further data may be obtained from R. K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2H 6R1.

Olympic Flight Covers

On 7th February, 1976, the Canada Post Office issued a 20 cents Olympic stamp to commemorate the Winter Olympics to be held at Innsbruck, Austria from 4th to 15th February, 1976. To commemorate the event aerophilatelically a series of flight covers were sent to the 15 previous summer sites of Olympic events, Montreal and Innsbruck.

Previous sets were flown to the respective sites for the Olympic issue on 20th September, 1973 (2 large stamps 8c. and 15c.); Summer Sports Keeping Fit Olympic stamps issue on 22nd March, 1974 (4 blue 8 cents stamps depicting swimming, jogging, bicycling and hiking); Olympic Games First Semi-Postal stamps issue on 17th April, 1974 (3 small 8 + 2, 10 + 5 and 15 + 5); Winter Sports Keeping Fit Olympic stamps issue on 23 September, 1974 (4 red 8 cent stamps depicting snowshoeing, ski-ing, skating and curling); Olympic Games Semi-Postal stamps issue on 5th February, 1975, depicting water sports — sailing (15 + 5) skulling or rowing (10 + 5) and swimming (8 + 2); Olympic Games Semi-Postal stamps issue on 6th August, 1975, depicting combat sports — Judo (15 + 5), boxing (10 + 5) and fencing (8 + 2); and Olympic Games Semi-Postal stamps issue on 7th January, 1976, depicting team sports and gymnastics — soccer (20 + 5), gymnastics (10 + 5) and basketball (8 + 2).

Envelopes flown to the various locations received in most instances arrival cancellation. The locations of the Summer Olympic sites of the past and present are:

- (a) Athens, Greece (1896)
- (b) St. Louis, Missouri (1904)
- (c) Stockholm, Sweden (1912)
- (d) Antwerp, Belgium (1920)
- (e) Paris, France (1900 and 1924)
- (f) Amsterdam, Holland (1928)
- (g) Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. (1932)
- (h) Berlin, West Germany (1936)
- (i) London, England (1908 and 1948)
- (j) Helsinki, Finland (1952)
- (k) Melbourne, Australia (1956)
- (l) Rome, Italy (1960)
- (m) Tokyo, Japan, (1964)
- (n) Mexico City, Mexico (1968)
- (o) Munich, West Germany (1972)
- (p) Montreal, Quebec, Canada (1976)

Anyone wishing to obtain further data on these Olympic flight covers are invited to write to R. K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2H 6R1.

Western Canada Postal History Society

A note from the Secretary of the above society reminds us that it has now completed its first year of existence and boasts a membership of over 200. Mr. D. J. Allen, the Secretary referred to, informs us that the subscription to the Society is \$6.00 a year and that prospective members should write to him at: Box 5232, Station E, Edmonton, Alberta.



7 Blenheim Street, New Bond Street, London W1Y 0AS

AUCTION OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN STAMPS

to be held in Montreal, Canada, on Friday, April 30th,
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A good sale with early
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Jubilees including a mint set,
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Enquiries
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1976.

Suitable
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blocks, single
stamps can be
included.

New Stamps

Olympic Action Stamps — Team Sports and Gymnastics

Three additional Olympic stamps, the fourth and final set of surcharged stamps to be issued by the Canada Post Office for the 1976 Olympic Games were issued on 7th January, 1976.

These stamps, designed by James Hill of Toronto, feature the gymnastics and team sports of vaulting, basketball, and soccer.

When the Action stamp is sold across a regular post office counter, the net proceeds from the surcharge portion will be counted as Olympic support revenue. When it is sold through the Philatelic Service, the total value, including the surcharge, will be counted as philatelic revenue and the net proceeds, after deducting costs will go to the Organising Committee for the Olympic Games and amateur sport.

The stamps which will be on sale until the end of 1976 are predominantly blue in colour. They were designed by James Hill of Toronto, and measure 30 mm. by 36 mm. in a vertical format. A total of 15 million 8 + 2 cent stamps, ten million 10 + 5 cent stamps, and ten million 20 + 5 cent stamps were printed in four-colour lithography by Ashton-Potter Limited of Toronto.

Marginal inscriptions, including the designer's name, appear on the four corners of each pane of 50 stamps (one denomination per pane).

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

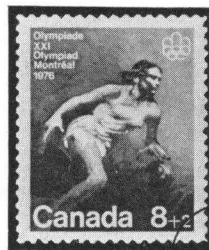
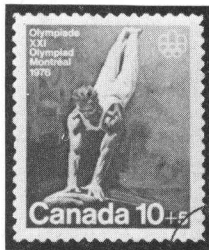
XII Olympic Winter Games — Innsbruck 1976

Four Olympic commemorative stamps — a set of three featuring the Arts and Culture Programme, and one depicting the XII Olympic Winter Games, Innsbruck 1976 were issued on 6th February, 1976.

Of the three Arts and Culture stamps, designed by Ray Webber of Toronto, the 50 cent denomination represents the Performing Arts, the 25 cent denomination depicts Handicrafts, and the 20 cent denomination portrays Communications Arts. They were printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company of Ottawa and measure 30 mm. by 48 mm. in a vertical format.

The Innsbruck Winter Games 20 cent stamp, designed by Rolf Harder of Montreal, shows the official Innsbruck Olympic symbol combined with a stylised snowflake. It was printed by Ashton-Potter Limited of Toronto and measures 24 mm. by 40 mm. in a vertical format.

All Olympic stamps will be on sale until the end of 1976.



A.G.M. 1975

The President (S. F. Cohen) regretted the loss of three Fellows during the year: E. A. Smythies, L. D. Carn and Sir George Williamson.

During the year the Society had given an invited display at the R.P.S. organised by Dr. Carstairs and one of the finest B.N.A. exhibitions seen in this country.

Membership Secretary (D. Sessions) reported that the present total of members was 750. The figures for the year were:

	1974-75	1973-74
New Members	60	75
Reinstate	9	2
	—	—
	69	77
Removals		
Died	7	18
Resigned	12	13
Non-payment	30	20
	—	—
	49	51
Net change	Plus 20	Plus 26

The Exchange Packet Secretary (R. Grigson) said that the supply of material had been low this year but that 15 packets had returned from circuit valued at £3,256 from which sales averaged at just under £100. A surplus of £113 was transferred to the General Fund.

Advertising (Mr. L. G. Birch) said that the page rate was now £12 and small ads. were 3p. per word. Advertising revenue rose to £332 compared with £183 last year.

The Librarian (R. S. B. Greenhill) gave his 19th report saying that 57 members had borrowed 99 books between them. It costs about £1 in paying the postage both ways on an average book. Back numbers up to volume 15 would now cost 35p. including postage and from Vol. 16 on 75p. The present Air Mail rate was an additional £1.50 per year which could be asked for any overseas members.

The Treasurer (J. A. Grant) said that a loss of £761 was incurred in the year just ended though £210 had been made from sale of surplus library books. Cost of Maple Leaves had doubled and postages were up; subscription collecting accounted for a great deal of postages. Members who had not paid received three separate reminders before being dropped. These unpaid this year — 30 — made the worst total yet. Advertising was up and sale of back numbers was good.

Other Items. The question of a separate class trophy for Postal Stationery in the Convention competition was discussed. Postal Stationery is acceptable in all classes in the Competition except the Godden Trophy and it was decided to amend the rules to permit the inclusion of both Postal Stationery and Postal History rather than institute a new class. Competition rules in general were to be redrafted.

Annual subscriptions with effect from 1st October 1975 would be £3.50 for 5 issues per year.

Secretary (Dr. C. W. Hollingworth) had previously said he would be retiring from the post at the end of the year and Eric Bielby would become Deputy Secretary for this year and take over completely in September, David Sessions continuing with the job of Membership Secretary.

Election of Officers 1975-76

President: C. G. Banfield. *Vice-President:* A. Judd.

Treasurer: J. A. Grant. *Asst. Treasurer:* J. H. Bryce.

Secretary: Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth. *Asst. Secretary:* J. E. Bielby.

Membership Secretary: D. Sessions.

Committee

Scotland: J. Hannah; *North:* J. P. Mackenzie; *South:* P. R. Grey.

The complete Committee is now:

Scotland: A. S. Mackie; A. F. L. McGregor; J. Hannah.

North: J. P. Macaskie; G. Whitworth; F. Laycock.

South: W. Williams; Dr. M. W. Carstairs; P. R. Grey.

The first named retires on 30th September 1976.

Society's Year Book

It is proposed to publish this as soon as possible having obtained several quotations, and thereafter every third year.

Convention Competition Awards

Godden Trophy		F. Laycock	1859 — 12½ cents
Bunny Cup		S. E. Chapman	Canada "tagged"
Admiral Cup		A. S. Mackie	Admiral Registered
Less-Jones Trophy		S. E. Chapman	Canada "tagged"
Members Trophy		W. Williams	Illustrated covers
Aikins Trophy		M. Rosenthal	Postal History articles
Class 1	First	S. E. Chapman	Canada "tagged"
	Second	D. F. Sessions	K.E. VII Issue
Class 2	First	Yorkshire	Ten cents small Queen
	Second	London	Pre stamp rates
Class 3a	First	F. Laycock	1859 — 12½cents
	Second	G. Whitworth	Essays, Proofs
		Jury's Felicitations to Dr. D. Sanderson — Transatlantic mail	
Class 3b	First	E. Killingley	Canada, the Boer War
	Second	A. S. Mackie	Admiral Registered covers

Amendments to Membership to 20th February 1976

New Members

- 2082 SLATER, Raymond L., P.O. Box 812, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230, U.S.A.
(C, BS, PS, PH)
- 2083 VEITH, Gordon S., P.O. Box 51011, New Orleans, La 70150, U.S.A.
(C, PH)
- 2084 BASQUE, Denis, P.O. Box 471, Petit Rocher, New Brunswick, Canada
(CR-CGA, 1967 Defins., SC)
- 2085 SEARLE, Graham P., 12 Rutland Court, Connah's Quay, Deeside, Clwyd,
CH5 4LL (C)
- 2086 GRANDPRÉ, Marcel de, 8115 Rue Henri-Julien, Montreal, Canada
H2P 2J3 (B, C, MO, BS, PC, O, 1967 Defins.)
- 2087 BULLEN, Charles H., 10 Rosemead Drive, Oadby, Leicester LE2 5SE
(C, FF)
- 2088 GRIFFEN, Robert D., 89 Pittsfield, Cricklade, Wilts. (C)
- 2089 BERMAN, Jon, 117 Shaftesbury Way, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham,
Middlesex (C, PH, A)
- 2090 ADLESTONE, G. D., 201 Clifton Drive South, St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs.
FY8 1EY (PA)
- 2091 HARPER, A. W., Scafield, Peveril Road, Peel, Isle of Man (N)
- 2092 SCOOT, Derrick J., 62 Jackmans Place, Letchworth, Herts. (C)
- 2093 YOW, Lee R., P.O. Box 753, Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada (P,
RPO, SC)
- 2094 STAMP DEN, the P.O. Box 3020, Station B, Rexdale, Ontario, Canada
- 2095 BOYD, David, c/o Phillips Son & Neale, Blenstock House, 7 Blenheim
Street, New Bond Street, London W1Y 0AS

Resignations

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1874 BAKER, R. M. | 1646 MOLNEAU, M. P. |
| 1742 BLACK, C. F. | 1644 OLESEN, R. |
| 2035 BRIERS, R. | 1833 SAMUEL, E. A. |
| 1732 COHEN, S. J. | 909 SARA, S. E. |
| 953 COLE, D. G. | 1884 SUMMERS, W. J. |
| 1432 DEBNEY, P. L. | 1867 SZEMETI, J. A. |
| 1961 FAWTHROP, A. P. | 812 TOD, C. T. W. |
| 1657 HEWLETT, M. R. | 1587 WAIN, N. C. |
| 1939 HILL, J. G. | 1945 WHITTARD, R. L. |
| 1745 LINNELL, V. A. | 1527 UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH
COLUMBIA. |
| 1238 McMILLAN, A. | |
| 927 MILLER, R. R. | |

Change of Address

- 1751 ALDEN, J., 15A Pratt St., Providence, R.I. 02906, U.S.A.
1225 ASQUITH, L. G., 11 Springfield Road, Sawston, Cambridge CB2 4HX.
5 AUKLAND, A. B., 7 Elliot Park, Edinburgh EH14 1DY.
1998 GOLDSTEIN, E. M., 210-2861 Baycrest Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1V 8X8.
1778 HUFF, C., Apt. A-101, 448 Gulf of Mexico Drive, Longboat Key, Sarasota, Florida 33577, U.S.A.
778 IZZETT, D., c/o 53 Lynden Hyrst, Addiscombe Road, Croydon, Surrey CR0 5PD.
1720 LEE, R. A., P.O. Box 91460, West Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V7V 3P1.
1674 PETZOLDT, H. H., 11, The Mount, Oatlands Drive, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 9LT.
1911 ORMSTON, J. H., 20 Banes Down, Nazeing, Essex.
2025 ROLING, P. V., Willow Oaks, Apt. R-15, 3902 E29th St., Bryan, Texas 77801, U.S.A.
1929 SCOTT-FOX, C., Plans Division, H.Q. Afnorth, B.F.P.O. 50.
1969 SMALLMAN, J. R., P.O. Box 459, Inverness, Nova Scotia, Canada.
1019 SMITH, A. F. 2502 MacDonald Street, Halifax, N.S. Canada B3L 3G5.
681 WILDE, P. A., Bank House, 225 City Road, Cardiff.

Amendment to Address

- 1023 CARTER, F. C., add Postal Code B0N 1S0.
394 CHAPMAN, R. A., add Postal Code M4J 2Y7.
1453 PEATMAN, A. N., add Postal Code E2H 1M1.
1555 SUTTON, J. F. H., amend Postal Code to ME16 0BS.
1181 WHIPPLE, A. E., add Postal Code L2S 2E5.
784 WILDING, H. W. S., add Postal Code R3J 2N2.
620 WILLIAMS, W., amend Postal Code to HA0 2LQ.

Reinstated

- 1649 CHERNS, Larry, 500 Queen Street, Apt. 308, Dunnville, Ontario, Canada N1A 1J4 (PH)
1061 KENYON, S. S.
1829 LAW, C., Box 1507, Station B, Montreal, Canada (C)

Deceased

- 1670 DITMARS, V. M.
679 KAY, M.
1523 REED, A.
21 McGUIGAN, E.

(Continued over)

Latest Address Wanted

- 1388 ALLOTT, J. R. L., formerly of 61 Twatling Road, Rednal, Nr. Birmingham.
- 1337 DEVLIN, M., formerly of 928-3 Ave. N.W. Ste. 503, Calgary, Alta, Canada.
- 1899 JOHNSON, B. H., formerly of 55 Cricket Field Grove, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.
- 1927 MONK, D., formerly of 6 Willow Tree Close, Shippon, Abington OX13 6LS.

Revised grand total in accordance with 1976 Year Book — 727

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

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ALBERTA and SASKATCHEWAN town cancels. Territorial and later, on or off cover. Glad to correspond. — K. R. Spencer, 3659-109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T6J 1C2.

ARCTIC WESTERN CANADA; All periods, Postal Items and other Ephemera required. Postmarks and stamps not always necessary on letters carried by favour of a traveller. Places on route also wanted (e.g. Mackenzie and Yukon Rivers, etc.) — Rob Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset, England.

ACCUMULATIONS of Canadian Airmail Flight Covers from 1918 to the present, Canadian crash covers, aerogrammes, Forces air letter forms, post cards depicting military and aviation events, Canadian military cancellations from any war period, including the United Nations and MCCD/ICCS Vietnam assignments, 1932 Canadian pictorial post cards and Canadian semi-official and

regular airmail stamps. Duplicates in the above wanted categories are available for trade or sale. Write: Major R. K. Malott, 16 Hardwick Crescent, Ottawa K2H 6R1, Ontario, Canada.

CANADIAN pre-cancelled postal stationery and pre-cancelled perfins. Offers to George Manley, 126 Ebury Street, London SW1W 9QQ.

WELLS FARGO COVERS 1871-1895 used from B.C. Descriptions/photos and prices please to George Bellack, 24 Roundwood Drive, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

NEWFOUNDLAND. Mint / used blocks, covers, postal stationery/history, scarce / unusual items; T.P.O.'s; full sheets. — Harper, Seaford, Peveril Road, Peel, Isle of Man.

SPECIALIST MATERIAL 1859 issue, e.g. covers, multiples, cancels, etc.; also complete run "MAPLE LEAVES" back issues. — Arthur H. Groten, M.D., Box 30, Fishkill, N.Y. 12524, U.S.A.

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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1975-76

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Exchange Secretary:

R. Grigson, 75 Clarence Road, Windsor, Berks. SL4 5AR

Editor of Journal:

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Advertising Manager:

G. L. Birch, 22 Laverock Park, Linlithgow, West Lothian EH49 6AT

Publicity Officer and Membership Secretary:

D. F. Sessions, 56 Hoyle Court Road, Baildon, Shipley, Yorks.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Please note: The prices quoted for the Quarterman publications in the Review page of the January 1976 "Maple Leaves" **WERE INCORRECT**. The correct prices for these new books were printed on the Handbooks advertisement page, and are as follows:—

JARRETT 1929. The Quarterman Reprint ... **£18.25** inc. postage
HOWES CANADA. The Quarterman Reprint **£15.50** inc. postage

Just Received:

LYMAN'S 1976 CATALOGUE — £1.10 POST PAID

A further small supply of the following is now available:—

The 1863 Post Office Guide (Reprint) 80p post paid

SEVERAL EARLIER ADVERTISED BOOKS ARE NOW SOLD OUT

Still available:—

Canada. Secret Mark stamps	60p post paid
Cumulative Index for "Maple Leaves"	£1.20 post paid
The Centennial Definitives	£1.20 post paid
Flag Cancellations. Richardson	£2.50 post paid
Q.E. II Varieties. Pugh. Part 1	£1.00 post paid
Q.E. II Varieties. Pugh. Part 2	£1.55 post paid

EASIBINDERS

The Society's stock of binders for "Maple Leaves" with the manufacturers is now exhausted. However, a new order has been placed and these will be made in the correct size to fit the new format of the magazine. Whilst the price is increased, the new binders will hold **18** magazines instead of formerly only 12.

The new price is **£2.50** per binder inclusive of VAT and postage.

All above are obtainable from:

S. F. COHEN, F.C.P.S.

51 WESTFIELD ROAD

BIRMINGHAM B15 3QE, ENGLAND