



JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN

Maple Leaves

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Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

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

Edited by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.

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EDITORIAL

Convention 1977

Inset with this issue is the usual booking form (for accommodation at Southgate Hall, University of St. Andrews). All members who intend to attend Convention are urged to complete this as soon as possible and to send it to Miss A. E. Stephenson, Horncastle Residential College, Mareham Road, Horncastle, Lincs. LN9 6BW. Early submission of these forms is requested in order to facilitate organisation. Members who intend to participate in the Exhibition are also earnestly requested to complete the Exhibition Entry form attached to the Booking form. This, when completed, should be sent to Mr. J. A. Grant, 13, Columba Road, Edinburgh EH4 3OZ.

C.P.S. of G.B. Secretary

Mr. David Sessions wishes members to note that, owing to circumstances beyond his control, there may be some delay in answering correspondence during the next few months.

Convention Auction

Members who wish to submit lots for the Convention Auction are reminded that the closing date for the receipt of these in order to guarantee inclusion in the auction catalogue was 1st June, 1977. Lots however, may still be sent to Mr. J. Hannah at 4, Hammersmith Road, Aberdeen AB1 6NB. These will be offered for sale in the room at the conclusion of the sale of lots which have been included in the auction catalogue.

"Specimen" Stamps

A note regarding these was included in our last issue. (See page 142). We have been informed by the auction house concerned that the stamps referred to have been submitted to the British Philatelic "Federation" for certification.

Correction

The reference to "Barred Cancellations" in Mr. Asquith's letter (Page 157 of the last issue) should read: "Barrel Cancellations". We regret this unfortunate error.

Constitution and Rules

A re-print of the Society's Constitution and Rules will shortly be necessary. Such re-print will take into account the various amendments that have been made over the years since they were originally printed.

It was felt that the opportunity should be taken to "tidy up" a few loose ends and the Officers of the Society were accordingly circulated with the proposed amendments. As a result, the existing Rules and amendments thereto have been scrutinised by a solicitor who is regarded as a leading authority on such matters. We are now in possession of a 32 page "critique" of our Constitution and Rules.

The advice contained therein should obviously not be ignored but the implementation involves re-drafting some sections.

Any alteration must be approved at A.G.M. and due notice given to members beforehand. The nature of the proposed alterations is such that detailed notice cannot be given in the usual way. Please take notice therefore that a copy of the proposed revised Constitution and Rules will be sent to any member who wishes to inspect the draft. Copies will be circulated to Committee members in due course and a limited number will be available at A.G.M.

Obviously line by line approval will be impracticable at the meeting and it is hoped to be able to deal with the matter section by section. It is stressed that no material alteration to the Society's aims or Constitution is involved. The re-draft is designed to close one or two legal loopholes and remove anomalies.

From the Secretary

Annual General Meeting

In accordance with Rule 17, notice is hereby given of the Society's Annual General Meeting, to be held at Southgait Hall, St. Andrews, on Saturday 24th September, 1977

Nominations for the following offices are solicited:—

1. Vice-President; to be selected from members resident in the North of England.
2. Secretary.
3. Treasurer.
4. Three committee members, one from each region.

The retiring committee members are:— J. Hannah, F. Laycock, M. W. Carstairs. They, together with the retiring Secretary and Treasurer, are eligible for re-election.

Nominations should be sent to the Secretary by 23rd June, 1977.

Precancelled Postal Stationery Special Order Envelopes

By G. E. L. Manley and E. Killingley

The last information to be published in Maple Leaves on this subject, was a series of articles by C. C. Sonne and R. B. Hetherington in Vol. 8 in 1960, which basically listed the collection formed by C. C. Sonne who edited the Precancel Stamp Catalog 1927-1938 for Hoover Bros. of New York.

This collection passed to R. B. Hetherington and on his demise was sold by Cavendish Philatelic Auctions on 8th March 1975 when the writer was fortunate enough to obtain it.

As a result of considerable correspondence between the joint authors of this article since that time a revised listing of the Precancelled Special Order Envelopes has been made of the items in both collections, and it was from this information that some very interesting data emerged.

Webb's Postal Stationery catalogue lists the various types of Special Order Envelopes and indicates which of these have been precancelled, but the type of precancel i.e. Canada Post Office, Town or Numeral is not mentioned, so our initial listing comprised a list of 12 towns which were known or have been reported to have used precancelled Special Order Envelopes.

These were:—

BRAMPTON, Ont.	PERTH, Ont.	STRATFORD, Ont.
CALGARY, Alta.	PETERBOROUGH, Ont.	TORONTO, Ont.
HAMILTON, Ont.	PRINCETOWN, Ont.	WINONA, Ont.
OTTAWA, Ont.	SIMCOE, Ont.	CANADA POST OFFICE.

Of these we had examples from all except two, namely PRINCETOWN and STRATFORD.

TORONTO was the most prolific user of this service, about 15 organisations being involved and the most numerous covers coming from the MARKS STAMP CO. (Philatelic of course).

PERTH and PETERBOROUGH were the next two largest users but in each case only one firm appears to have used the facility — Henry K. Wampole & Co. in PERTH; and the De Laval Company in PETERBOROUGH; this latter town being the only one known to have used dated postal stationery, shown as a coding above the corner imprint.

We were only able to list single items for BRAMPTON, CALGARY, SIMCOE, AND WINONA; and two items each for HAMILTON and OTTAWA.

Among the items cancelled CANADA POST OFFICE were one from PETERBOROUGH, one from TORONTO and one from VANCOUVER which at least proved that this precancel was not used exclusively from one town.

A number of "unused" items were handstamped in blue with an oval containing the words "Specimen Only" and the manuscript initials of the official authorising the issue. The majority were initialled "JRH" but occasionally "FHB".

As a result of this study nine items have been submitted to Jim Webb for inclusion as new items in the next issue of his Postal Stationery Catalogue.

The primary purpose of this article is to stimulate interest in the Precancelled Special Order envelopes and to ask *all* members, and particularly those in Canada, who have any of this material to submit details to either of the authors whose addresses are in the latest Year Book; giving Webb's catalogue number; Town; Type of Precancel; Size and description of envelope and details of any imprint of user and backstamps if any. Remember that your one envelope could be the link in the chain which is needed to carry this study further.

It does seem rather strange that apart from the CANADA POST OFFICE item mentioned previously as being used from VANCOUVER of the 12 towns listed as using Precancelled Special Order envelopes 11 of these should be in Ontario and the only other outsider being CALGARY, Alta. One would have thought that probably MONTREAL and QUEBEC would have been users — so let us hear from you with details of your items.

From the President

I hope 1977 is being kind to you all and that circumstances will allow as many of you as possible to attend Convention in St. Andrews.

There will be a good variety of Study Circles and Displays — anyone still wishing to may send entries to Mr. Grant, 13 Columba Road, Edinburgh, for the Exhibition, and Auction lots to Mr. Hannah.

One or two questions have been asked about facilities both in Southgait and St. Andrews. As our regulars will know there is a separate charge for the two coach tours and also the Banquet, but this year's Banquet ticket price will include wine; there will be allowance made for the normal Saturday evening meal. The cost of £7.50p per person is for bed and three meals per day, but will not include the cost of coffee. There are many interesting tea shops in the town.

With regard to golf, I am afraid that the month of September is always bad in St. Andrews as there are many Tournaments, and this year is no exception, as the Royal and Ancient have their own Tournament in progress, so no play will be possible during the day. Those of you who are prepared to rise early may play at 7 a.m.! There is play available at all times on the other three courses: The New, Eden and Jubilee.

Parking at Southgait may be restricted but we may enter Southgaits' yard, unload luggage, and remove the car to one of the many free car parks within walking distance.

I am afraid there is no particular visit organised for the Ladies, but there are three antique shops and a woollen mill, where the ladies may spend their time and possibly the housekeeping money!

Finally may I remind any of you coming by train that there is a "Train Form" on the bottom of the acknowledgment form. Please complete and return to me as soon as you know the times of your trains.

May I wish you all a happy summer holiday, and that our usual "Indian Summer" may be with us in St. Andrews.

A. ELIZABETH STEPHENSON.

The Stamps of Canada with a Reference List

By Donald A. King

PART II

What is the cause of these variations in size is rather an interesting question. It does not seem possible that more than one plate was necessary to print the comparatively limited quantities of pence stamps; but if only one plate was used, all these varieties of size would be found on all the papers, and taking the most noticeable value, the 10d., a specimen of the long and narrow type is, I believe, unknown, except on the thin paper, and the same rule applies to the other two types, which are unknown on the thin, semi-transparent paper of the long and narrow variety.

The earlier printings of the pence series was on what at that time was called bank-note paper, a thin, greyish white, laid or wove, while the later printings were apparently made on any paper that came to hand. There are fourteen varieties that we were able to distinguish, which are described generally here, to be more thoroughly classified in the reference list.

Series I., II., IV., and V. The texture of these papers is virtually the same, and it is indeed often difficult, particularly in the case of the 6d., to distinguish between the *laid* and *wove* papers. The lines in the *laid* paper are of a most peculiar character, and cannot, as a rule, be brought fairly out by holding the stamp between one's eyes and the light. The best way to test these two papers is to lay the stamps, face down, on a black surface, and let the light strike them at about an angle of fifteen degrees, when the *laid* lines are brought most plainly into view. It is necessary, however, to place the specimens so that the light will strike them parallel to their length, as the *laid* lines run horizontally in the 3d., and vertically in the 6d. and 12d.

Series III. This is an entirely different paper to those mentioned above. The *laid* lines are most distinct, while the paper is of a different texture and colour from the regular grey shade.

Series VI. The paper of this series is almost as thick as that employed for series XII. There is a vast difference, however, in its appearance, as the paper of series VI, is much harder than that of series XII. It feels greasy when rubbed between the thumb and finger, and the colour of the paper is distinctly different from that shown by series XII.

Series VII., VIII., and IX. We are able to divide the thin-ribbed papers into three varieties, which the description plainly indicates. They are very distinct, and can be distinguished by a moment's inspection without hesitation.

Series X. This is a very peculiar sort of paper, which is quite fragile, and will not bear much handling. It is quite as soft as that of series VII.

Series XI. This paper is also of a peculiar texture; the surface presents a sort of hairy appearance, and the quality is better than series X., although not as tough as series XII.

Series XII. and XIII. This paper presents, even when looking at the face of the specimens, so entirely different an appearance to that employed in any of the other series, that a reference to the back is hardly necessary. It is found in two thicknesses, which have the same appearance, and seems to have been employed for all the values except the 12d.

Series XIV. We are surprised that this variety has hitherto escaped notice. It is so distinct, both in paper and colour, from any of the other 6d. stamps. It has only been found in shades of a peculiarly *brownish purple*, which is a colour entirely different from that presented by specimens on any other of the papers employed. It is an exceedingly rare variety.

The dates given in the reference list are, with few exceptions, taken from used stamps on the original covers; these are, of course, only approximately correct, and are in all cases followed by a query. The exceptions are the official dates of issue.

REFERENCE LIST.

APRIL 6, 1851.

Series I. *Very thin, almost pelure, greyish laid paper.*

- 3d., vermillion, orange-vermilion.
6d., violet, dark violet, violet-black.

Series II. *Medium laid greyish paper.*

- 3d., vermillion, orange-vermilion (shades).
6d., violet-black, brown-black, violet-brown (shades).
12d., black.

Series III. *Stout white laid paper.*

- 3d., vermillion.
6d., reddish violet.

JUNE, 1852.

Series IV. *Very thin, almost pelure, greyish wove paper.*

- 3d., vermillion, orange-vermilion (shades).
6d., dark violet, violet-brown, violet-black (shades).
10d., dark blue.
12d., black.

Series V. *Medium greyish wove paper.*

- Nov. 19, 1855? 3d., orange-vermilion to brownish vermillion, red (shades).
 6d., light and dark violet, violet-brown, violet-black (shades).
Dec. 5, 1854? 10d., dark blue.

Series VI. *Hard, stout, greyish wove paper.*

- 3d., orange-vermilion to brownish vermillion, red (shades).
6d., light and dark violet, violet-brown, violet-black (shades).
10d., dark blue.

Series VII. *Very soft, thin, ribbed paper.*

- ½d., light rose.
3d., vermillion (shades).

Series VIII. *Very soft, thin, cream ribbed paper.*

- 3d., brown-red (shades).

Series IX. *Hard, thin, greyish ribbed paper.*

- 3d., brown-red (shades).

Oct. 16, 1851? 6d., violet-black.

Series X. *Very soft, thin, cream wove paper.*

- 3d., brown-red.

Series XI. *Soft, thick, coarse, white wove paper.*

- 3d., brown-red.

Series XII. Hard, medium, white wove paper, very slightly ribbed.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| Aug. 1, 1857. | ½d., rose, rose-red (shades). |
| April 3, 1856? | 3d., orange-vermilion to brownish vermilion, red-brown (shades). |
| | 6d., black, olive-black, greenish black, violet-black, olive-brown (shades). |
| Aug. 1, 1857. | 7½d., grass-green (shades). |
| | 10d., rich blue (shades). |

Series XIII. Hard, thick, white wove paper, very slightly ribbed.

- | |
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| ½d., rose, rose-red (shades). |
| 3d., orange-vermilion to brownish vermilion, red-brown (shades). |
| 6d., black, olive-black, greenish black. |
| 10d., rich blue (shades). |

Series XIV. Very thick, spongy, white wove paper, almost cardboard.

- | |
|----------------------------|
| 6d., rich brownish purple. |
|----------------------------|

THE PERFORATED SERIES.

It is an open question whether these stamps were delivered to the Canadian Post Office Department in a perforated condition or not. The manufacturers are wholly unable to throw any light on the subject; and while there is much to be said in favour of their having perforated the stamps, there are points against it almost as strong.

In favour of it there is the fact that, at the date that these stamps were issued, it was more than probable that a firm like the manufacturers would have perforating machines. The normal gauge of the perforated set is 12, that being the only size of perforation ever used by the manufacturers, or their successors, the American Bank Note Company; indeed, they call 12 their standard and only gauge.

On the other hand, we find that there are perforated stamps of the first series issued, via. the 6d. on *laid* paper; also that there exist two different varieties of perforation that were never used by the makers, viz. one gauging 14, and another that is described in *The American Journal of Philately* for January, 1891, as follows:—

“CANADA.—In a large lot of pence issues, purchased by us lately, we have found two copies of the 3d., on greyish wove paper, perforated 13, with oblique parallel cuts. This seems to confirm the theory that the pence issues of Canada were not perforated by the manufacturers, but either by the Canadian Government, or by some persons authorised by them, who most likely experimented with different perforating machines, finally selecting the one perforating 12.”

Considering these facts, it may be that the stamps were sent to Canada in an imperforate condition, and that the Post-office Department had them perforated there, either buying a perforating machine, or entrusting them to some manufacturers of stationery. Perforations gauging 13 and 14 may have been experimental, as specimens of these varieties are rare; perforation 12 being adopted as giving the best results, the other sizes not being at all clearly cut, as the 12 generally is. All the stock of ½d., 3d., and 6d. on hand would, in this case, have been perforated, which might account for the copy of the 6d. on *laid* paper that is known in this condition. There always remains the query why the 7½d. and 10d. were not treated in the same manner, and to this no answer can be given. Probably the safest theory to advance, and the one that I think is correct, is that the 12 gauge was the official one used by the manufacturers, and that the 13 and 14 were the result of private enterprise by people using large quantities of stamps, and they may possibly ante-date the regularly perforated issue. This point can only be settled by copies being found on the original covers.

REFERENCE LIST.

1857.

Series I. *Medium greyish laid paper. Perforated 12.*
6d., violet-brown, violet.

Series II. *Closely ribbed thin paper. Perforated 12.*
½d., rose.
3d., vermilion.

Series III. *Hard, medium, white wove paper, very slightly ribbed. Perf. 12.*
½d., light rose.
3d., vermilion (shades).
6d., greenish black, violet-black, violet (shades).

Series IV. *Hard, thick, white wove paper, very slightly ribbed. Perf. 12.*
½d., rose, light to dark.
3d., vermilion (shades).
6d., violet-black, dark violet.

Series V. *Hard, medium, white wove paper, very slightly ribbed. Perf. 14.*
3d., brownish vermilion.

Series VI. *Hard, medium, white wove paper, very slightly ribbed. Percé en scie 13.*
3d., light vermilion.

The use of split stamps was not apparently permitted in Canada, as I have only seen two varieties, and not half a dozen of these, on covers. They are the:—

6d., violet, *on thick white paper*, split diagonally and used as 3d.
6d., dark violet, *perf. 12*, split diagonally and used as 3d.

In 1859, a change in the monetary system rendered it necessary that a new series of stamps should be issued, with the values in the decimal currency. This change came into effect on the 1st of July, 1859. In reference to this the Postmaster-General says:

“Decimal stamps of the value of 1, 5, and 10 cents for ordinary correspondence, and of 12½c. for Canadian, and 17c. for British Packet Post rates, were obtained in readiness for the commencement of the Decimal Postage Law in July, 1859, and have from that date been issued in lieu of the stamps previously in use.”

The yearly reports of the Postmasters-General do not contain anything of interest from a philatelic point of view, excepting the annual table of the sales of stamps. These are given complete up to Confederation, and as I have given in Part I. the sale of the Pence issue, the Cents series will be included, as though rather dry reading, yet it is worth preserving, the more so as it is the only one of the provinces that has such a complete record of the sales.

The total number of each value issued to postmasters is as follows:

1 cent	27,155,500	A quantity of each value would be returned by postmasters on the issue of the Dominion of Canada series.
2 "	864,300	
5 "	39,653,772	
10 "	5,639,048	
12½ "	3,107,882	
17 "	566,123	

For manufacturing these stamps the American Bank-note Co. were paid at various dates the following sums:

Sept. 30, '59.	A. B. Note Co. Engraving letter and newspaper stamps	\$1487.49
Sept. 30, '60.	A. B. Note Co. Engraving letter and newspaper stamps, and stamped envelopes	\$1697.95
Sept. 30, '61.	A. B. Note Co. Engraving letter and newspaper stamps for the Post-office Department	\$1451.87
Sept. 30, '62.	A. B. Note Co. Engraving letter and newspaper stamps for the Post-office Department	\$1583.63
Sept. 30, '63.	A. B. Note Co. Manufacturing letter and newspaper stamps for the Post office Department	\$1946.62
June 30, '64.	A. B. Note Co. Engraving letter and newspaper stamps for the Post-office Department	\$619.25
June 30, '65.	A. B. Note Co. Engraving letter and newspaper stamps for the Post-office Department	\$2743.78
June 30, '66.	A. B. Note Co. Postage Stamps	\$2630.11
June 30, '67.	A. B. Note Co. Postage Stamps	\$1699.08

BNA AT AUCTION IN CANADA

The recent Phillips-Jacoby Auction in Montreal produced high prices for Canadian and Newfoundland stamps — for example

CANADA

— 1859 1c. pair on soldier's letter	\$350
— 1908 Quebec set mounted mint	\$220
— 1937-38 \$1 mounted mint plate block	\$260
— postal stationery collection	\$2,650

NEWFOUNDLAND

— 1932-38 5c. die II imperforate pair	\$30
— 1938 3c. block partly imperforate	\$180

Collectors wishing to include their collections in the next Phillips-Jacoby sale in November please contact David Boyd at



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Convention Programme

31st ANNUAL CONVENTION

SOUTHGAIK HALL, UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

21st to 25th SEPTEMBER, 1977

WEDNESDAY, 21st September —

Arrival of Members.

- 8.15 p.m. Display — Canadian Prestamp and Stampless Covers era 1800-1875 —
Mr. C. Guille.

THURSDAY, 22nd September —

- 10.45 a.m. "A walk-about" to familiarize yourselves with the towns, streets and historic buildings.
11.15 a.m. Study Circle — Government Cancellations and free marking — Part II.
Mr. Banfield will continue his study from last Convention.
2.00 p.m. Coach Tour to Falkland Palace and Gardens (a National Trust Property) and return to view the Tay Road Bridge.
8.00 p.m. Display — "Map stamps, Street Cancels", "A mixed Bag" (Dr. C. Hollingsworth, F.C.P.S.)
8.00 p.m. Ladies — "Mastermind" Quiz. (Mrs. C. G. Banfield).
9.45 p.m. Auction material on display.

FRIDAY, 23rd September —

- 10.00 a.m. Study Circle — "R.P.O's in the Western Provinces". . .
2.00 p.m. Coach Tour — "The East Neuk of Fife Fishing villages".
8.00 p.m. Ladies — Theatre outing — To be arranged.
8.00 p.m. Display — "Varieties on the Large and Small Queen Issue" — Mr. W. Williams, F.C.P.S.
9.45 p.m. Auction material on display.

SATURDAY, 24th September —

- 9.15 a.m. Meeting of Fellows.
9.30 a.m. Meeting of the Committee.
11.15 a.m. Annual General Meeting.
2.30 p.m. Auction to be conducted by Mr. G. Manton.
7.00 p.m. Reception by President Miss A. E. Stephenson.
7.30 p.m. Annual Banquet and Presentation of Awards.

Canada/B.N.A. Postage Stamp Catalogue 7th Edition

By Tom McAlpin and Will Gandley

(Canadian Wholesale Supply, P.O. Box 841, Brantford, Ont. N3T 5R7 — \$1.50)

This is a useful "pocket" catalogue for those collectors who like an easy life, and are not too mindful of varieties (fly spot and otherwise). For anyone specialising in the multitudinous range of paper, gum and tagging varieties (post 1966), this catalogue will be a sad disappointment. To be fair to the compilers, however, it must also be said that they do not lay claim to catering for esoteric tastes. This is a straightforward listing of Canadian stamps from 1851 to the latest "ship" issue with the semi-postals, special delivery, airmail, registered, postage due, war tax, official (perforated and otherwise) and booklet pane stamps thrown in for good measure. Miniature panes, matched plate blocks (from 1927 to date) are also listed together with the provinces.

The "prices" are derived from a "collation of dealer and collector submissions throughout Canada", according to the compilers, and no one, having regard to the volatile market, need envy them their task. In the impossible conditions prevailing today no catalogue can be other than a guide to the relative scarcity of the listed stamps.

It is not being too highly critical to remark upon the occasional obtrusion of the sub-heading "unwmkd." with reference to the 1951 \$1 Fishery Resources stamp and a number of commemoratives. This could be misleading to the uninitiated. We can only speculate upon how such a reference came to be there in the first place. There is certainly something "fishy" here; but doubtless it will be put right next time. One last word: "paper" varieties should either be strictly left alone, or listed as comprehensively as possible. "Dabbling" with two or three is a disservice to the basic collector or newcomer to the hobby for whom the catalogue is obviously designed.

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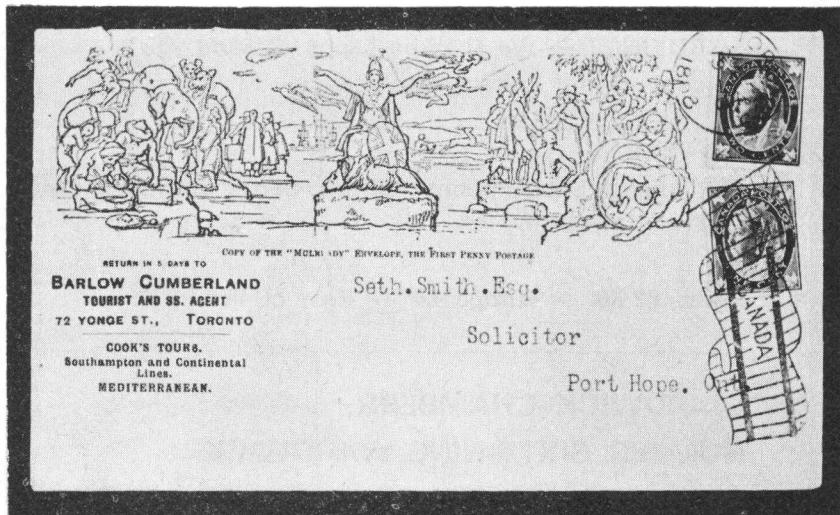
By J. Hannah, F.C.P.S.

In the events leading up to the production of the first adhesive postage stamps in 1840 and to coincide with the introduction of these stamps, prepaid wrappers and envelopes were also prepared bearing a design by William Mulready. These Mulready covers are well known to G.B. specialists but until recently I was unaware that this distinctive design had been copied and used in another country, so that I was pleasantly surprised to find this example from Toronto.

I am sure this particular cover would have had the blessing of William Mulock who was appointed Postmaster General of Canada in 1896 and who so zealously pursued the objective of the Imperial Penny Postage within the British Empire. Eventually this was achieved at the London Conference on postal rates in July 1898 and became effective as from 25th December 1898.

The illustrated cover dated 4th July 1898 seems to exemplify the strong feelings of many Canadians at this time who were proud of their place in the Empire and were eager to adopt the one penny (or two cents) rate which in turn was commemorated by the Map Stamp issued later in the year.

You will note in this case, care was taken to place the stamps and the flag machine cancel in a sidewise direction clear of the Mulready design.



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8

To complete the geographical region from Winnipeg to Regina and Saskatoon, this instalment deals with the C.P.R. secondary and branch lines. All of the hammers have fixed serial numbers.

A. Winnipeg-Deloraine-Napinka (222 miles)

<i>Shaw No.</i>	<i>Shaw Type</i>	<i>Period Recorded</i>	<i>Period Recorded</i>
W.197	17A	<i>Winnipeg & Napinka R.P.O.</i> No. 1 1908	No. 3 1917
W.94	2	<i>Napinka & Winnipeg M.C.</i> No. 1 1894-1905	No. 2 1894-1906
W.185	9A	<i>Winnipeg & Gretna M.C.</i> No. 1 1896	No. 2 1895-1902
W.179	17A	<i>Wpg. & Del. R.P.O.</i> No. 1 1931-1954	No. 2 (Fig. 1) 1932-1957
W.179C	17B	<i>Wpg. & Del. R.P.O.</i> No. 4 (Fig. 2)	1948-1955

B. Brandon-Napinka-Estevan (164 miles)

W.8		<i>Brandon & Estevan R.P.O.</i>	
		No. 1 (Sq. Amp.) 1918	No. 1 (R. Amp.) 1933-57
		No. 2 (Sq. Amp.) 1943	No. 2 (R. Amp.) (Fig. 3) 1928-1956
		No. 3 (R. Amp.) 1955	
W.9	17A	<i>Br. & Est. R.P.O.</i>	
		No. 3 (Fig. 4)	1933-1955

C. North Portal-Estevan-Weyburn-Moose Jaw (168 miles)

W.102E	10E	<i>C.P.R. North Portal & Moose Jaw M.C.</i>		
		No. 1	1905-1908	No. 2
W.102	17A	<i>Nor. Port. & M. Jaw R.P.O.</i>		1903
		No. 1	1924-1959	No. 3
		No. 2	1956-1960	No. 4 (Fig. 5)
				1935-1955
				1931-60

D. Weyburn-Assiniboia (111 miles)

W.169	17A	<i>Wey. & Assa. R.P.O.</i>		
		No. 1 (Line under O of "No.")		1926
		No. 1 (Fig. 6)	1946-1958	No. 2
		No. 1 (Stop after 0; 1 sans serif)		1937
W.171	17A	<i>Wey. & Leth. R.P.O.</i>		1930-39
		No. 1	1917	

E. Brandon-Bulyea-Lanigan-Saskatoon (397 miles)

W.14	17A	<i>Brandon & Saskatoon R.P.O.</i>		
		No. 1	1926	No. 2
		No. 4	1925	1930
W.15	17A	<i>Brandon & Sask. R.P.O.</i>		
		No. 3	1931	
W.10/11	17A	<i>Bran. & Lan. R.P.O.</i>		1933-45
		No. 1	1933-1945	No. 2 ("P.R.O.")
W.65	17A	<i>Kirkella & Strassburg R.P.O.</i>		
		No. 1	1908	
W.11A	17A	<i>Bran. Bul. & Reg. R.P.O.</i>		1946-1955
		No. 1 (Fig. 7)	1946-55	No. 4
		No. 2	1946-1960	No. 4 (Line under
		No. 3	1946-1955	O of "No.")
W.11D	17A	<i>Brandon & Bulyea R.P.O.</i>		1948
		No. 1	1956	No. 3
		No. 2	1956	No. 4
				1956
				1955

F. Regina-Bulyea-Lanigan-Gronlid (208 miles)

W.117	17A	<i>Reg. & Lan. R.P.O.</i>		
		No. 1	1932-1937	
W.116	17A	<i>Reg. & Gron. R.P.O.</i>		1940-1953
		No. 1	1939-1953	No. 2 (Fig. 8)
		No. 3	1945-1954	
W.66	17A	<i>Lan. & Gron. R.P.O.</i>		
		No. 2	1938	

G. Regina-Colonsay (134 miles)

W.115	17A	<i>Regina & Colonsay R.P.O.</i>		
		No. 1 (Sq. Amp.)	1931-1933	
		No. 1 ("No. 1" sans serif with central dots each side)		1936-1955

H. Reston-Wolseley (122 miles)

W.125	17A	<i>Rest. & Wol. R.P.O.</i>		
		No. 1	1928-1947	

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The Short-lived 2c. Registered Fee, Canada to U.S. – 1 March to 1 May, 1888

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

Mr. Allan Steinhart of Toronto, Associate Editor of "BNA TOPICS", has called my attention to a serious error in my book "Canada Registry System": 1827-1911". Recently, in doing research for his soon to be published 700 page book on all of Canada's postage rates, he came across the following: "Departmental Order No. 31, 13 February, 1888⁽¹⁾ . . . The registration charge on letters sent from Canada to the United States will from the 1st March next be two cents, in addition to the ordinary postage, and the ordinary red (sic) two cent registration stamp may be used for this purpose.

On all other matter sent registered to the United States the registration charge will be 5 cents in addition to the ordinary postage, and such matter when posted for registration should have the green 5 cent registered stamp affixed".

Figures 65A and 65B illustrate the proper usage of this reduced Registry Fee on letters to the United States, mailed at Halifax on April 17, 88 and Glen William, Ont. on April 26, 88, respectively. Figure 65C shows the overpayment of 3c. on a registered letter to the United States; or, rather unlikely, it is a triple weight unsealed circular or Fifth Class Mail which would have still require the 5c. Registry Fee on the date of mailing, April 2, 88, in accordance with the final paragraph of Dept. Order No. 31.

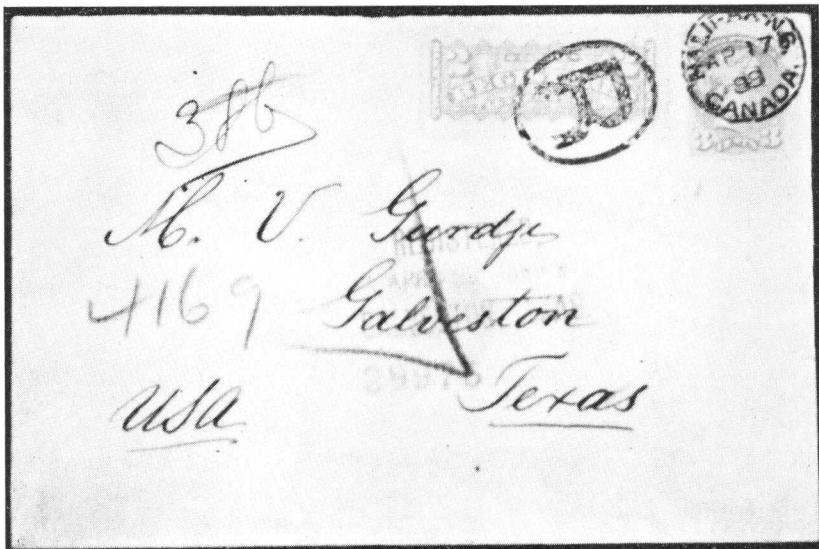


Fig. 65A



Fig. 65B

ARTICLE 2.

This arrangement shall take effect upon the 1st day of May, 1888, and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement, or annulled at the instance of the Post-Office Department of either country upon six months' previous notice given to the other.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington, April 27, 1888, and in Ottawa April 25, 1888.

SEAL

DON M. DICKINSON,
Postmaster-General of the United States of America.

SEAL

A. W. MCLELAN,
Postmaster-General of the Dominion of Canada".

This amendment resulted in the following "Department Order No. 32, 26 April 1888. The registration charge on all articles of correspondence of whatever description — whether letters, printed or miscellaneous matter — when addressed to the United States, and posted for registration, will be 5 cents, to be prepaid by the appropriate 5 cent registration stamp, in addition to the ordinary postage rate". Thus, the Canada to U.S. Registry Fee of 2c. for letters was in effect for only two months and such rated letters are scarce to rare. This information should be inserted between pages 36 and 37; and the appropriate rate chart on page 51 should have this 2c. Letter Registry Fee inserted in the righthand column erroneously headed "Money Letter Fee" instead of "Registry Fee" in the aforementioned book on "Canada's Registry System: 1827-1911".

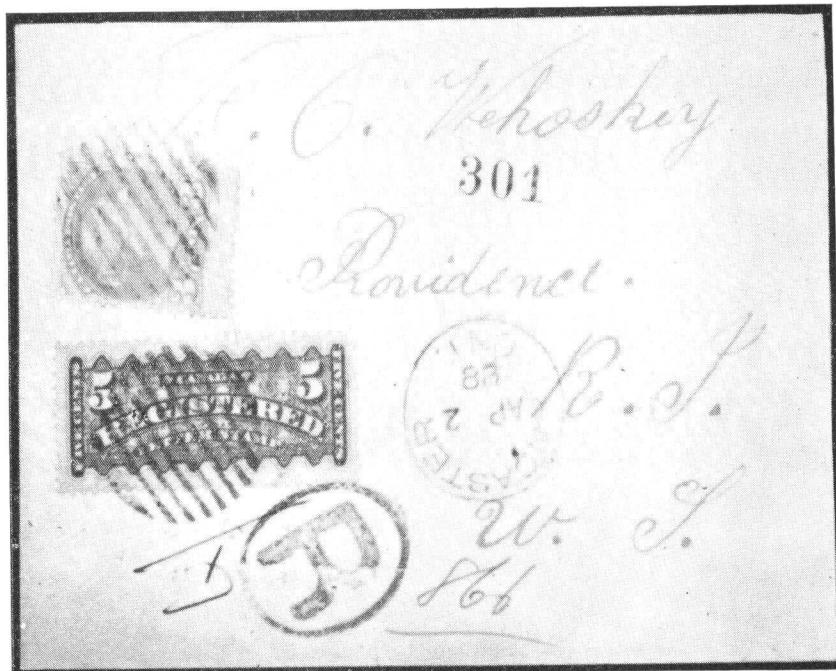


Fig. 65C

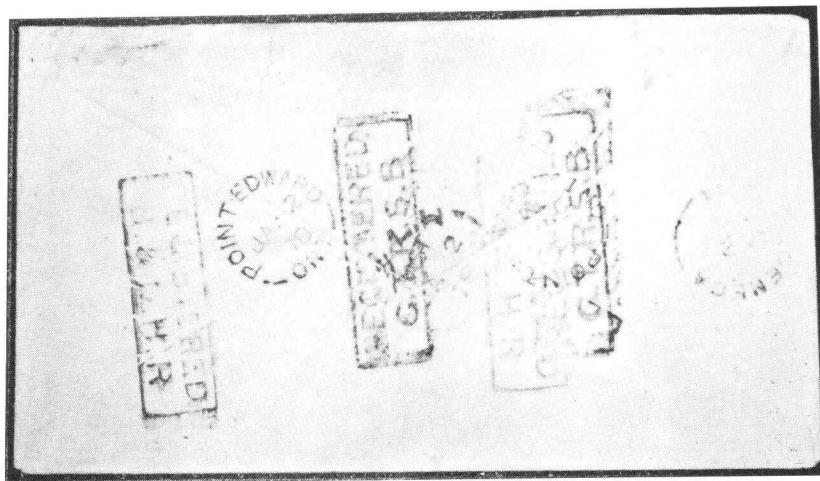


Fig. 91

Evidently, the SUPOD objected to the Canadian 2c. Registry Fee on letters to the U.S., which was only 25% of that charged by them for Registration within the U.S. and to Canada. The objection was nearly instantaneous, since the following "Amendment to Postal Convention Between the United States of America and Canada of January, 1888" was completed and finalised by April 25, 1888⁽²⁾.

"For the purpose of establishing a uniform rate of postage upon certain mail-matter exchanged between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada, the undersigned, Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and Archibald Woodbury McLelan, Postmaster-General of the Dominion of Canada, by virtue of authority vested in them by law, have agreed upon the following amendment to the Postal Convention between the two contracting countries signed at Washington the 12th day of January, 1888, and at Ottawa the 19th day of January, 1888.

ARTICLE 1.

Amend article 1, paragraph C, of the above-referred-to convention, so as . . . to establish that the registration charge, in addition to postage on correspondence passing between the United States and Canada, shall be a rate of not less than 5 cents and not exceeding 10 cents in either country.

Additionally, the October 1976 auction sale at J. N. Sissons Ltd., Toronto contained Lot 284 which realised \$260.00. The backstamps are illustrated in Figure 91⁽³⁾, and confirms the existence of Item "D" of Addendum (A) on page 58. The only constructive difference between the actual strike and that illustrated is the lack of a period following B in the second line. The Registered Letter from Point Edward on JA 2, 78 is addressed to Messrs. N. & T. Garland at Caledonia, Ont. and is franked by Scott #37c. and F1. Those who own the book should redesignate "D" on Page 58 as 21A. Grand Trunk Railway Sarnia Branch, 43×13 mm.; 1878: J.B.S. and note its existence on page 56. One can either white out the final period or scrape it off the illustration.

References:

1. Post Office Departmental Orders of Canada, researched by Mr. Brian Murphy, Canada National Postal Museum, Ottawa.
2. Report of the U.S. PMG for 1888; pp. 845, HE6315 in the USPS Library, 10th Floor, 475 L'enfant Plaza, D.C.
3. Photographs 65A, 65B, 65C, and 91 are the work of Kalman Illefalvi for The Baltimore Philatelic Society.

Fellowship

Members of the Society are eligible for election as Fellows for (a) outstanding research or (b) outstanding service to the Society.

Fellowship is an honour not lightly bestowed and nominations are solicited for submission to the Fellowship Committee. Such nominations must be on the prescribed form, obtainable from the Secretary. Completed forms must be returned to the Secretary by 23rd July, 1977.

Covers addressed to Experimental Station, Summerland, in 1954

In the winter of 1953-54 the Experimental Station, Summerland, sent out a circular letter, individually, to several thousand fruit growers in the Okanagan and Similkameen Valleys, asking for their co-operation in completing and returning a short questionnaire.

Enclosed with the circular was an addressed return envelope, bearing a 2c. olive official stamp, (Scott 028). The intention was that these envelopes, containing the completed questionnaire, should be returned unsealed, under the 2c. printed matter rate. A great majority were thus returned, but several hundred growers sealed their return envelopes, making them subject to the 4c. letter rate. A few of such growers added an ordinary 2c. stamp, to make up the 4c. rate, but most of the sealed envelopes reached Summerland with 4c. postage due payable.

At first the postmaster at Summerland notified the Experimental Station each day of the number of postage due letters which had arrived, and the Station office sent cash in payment by the messenger who picked up the mail. Soon, however, it was found more convenient for the Station office to send to the postmaster a supply of 10c. official stamps (Scott 026), and these were stuck on slips and cancelled at the post office as required. Often these slips carried ten 10c. stamps, paying for 25 postage due letters. The slips were returned to the Station office with the relevant letters.

In examining the bulk of the returned postage due envelopes, it seems obvious that many of them reached Summerland without any mark to indicate postage due, the fact that they were sealed having been overlooked by the despatching office. Some offices, however, such as Oliver, were careful to mark all such letters, either with their postage due handstamp, or in pencil.

A small purple oblong handstamp was applied at Summerland to all sealed letters which had not been marked at the office of origin.

Letters originating at Summerland itself were charged 4c. postage due, presumably because they had been picked up on the rural routes, where the drop letter rate did not apply.

(Contributed by Mr. S. Lum from notes found together with the covers described above — Editor).

**USE OUR CLASSIFIED
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Half Cent Maple Leaf

By C. Leigh Hogg

If I offered to sell you one of the half cent "Maple Leaf" stamps of the Queen Victoria period (S.G. 141 or 142) for \$500 the reader would probably say "you must be joking" (or words to that effect).

Let me explain: A \$5.00 Jubilee (S.G. 140) in mint fine condition averages \$500 retail. The 1976 S.G. catalogue value for the half cent Maple Leaf is £1.50 mint or used (both shades), or according to Scott's 1977 catalogue \$3.00. Are you still confused?

There are few re-entries on the half cent Maple Leaf which exist in all of the four states of this particular stamp (for a detailed study of this stamp refer to Maple Leaves, Volume 9, page 113). What I call the major re-entry, which exists in all four states is position 1 of the left pane. A $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. vertical line outside the N.E. outer frame, a 3 mm. vertical line outside the S.E. outer frame, and re-entries in H and A of "Half" are the markings of position 1.

Since only 2 million of this stamp were printed and one in two hundred are in position 1 (a printed sheet consists of 20 horizontal by 10 vertical) only 10,000 of this major re-entry could possibly exist.

Boggs states that the numbers of \$5.00 Jubilee stamps issued was 12,660 while Robson Lowe indicates a printing of 15,500. At \$500 for the Jubilee compared with the proven rarity of position 1 of the Half cent Maple Leaf you could have a bargain for £1.50 or \$3.00!

Why not collect precancels?

By G. E. L. Manley

The word "pre-cancel" refers to stamps that have been cancelled in the sheet in bulk, before sale by the post office. They are then issued to licensed firms who have a lot of bulk mail.

In Canada they were first used in the early 1890's and have continued in use until the present day.

The earliest were in the form of lines and bars across the stamp in either direction, vertically or horizontally. These were followed in the early 1900's with the town name and province, usually abbreviated as far as the province is concerned. The town name and province were separated by parallel lines.

These remained in use until the late 1920's when the numeral precancels appeared. These consisted of the money order office number of the town concerned placed between them two pairs of parallel lines, and were in use until the 1953 definitive issue.

Running together with the above were official bar types starting with the 1922 issue. These were for general use in small towns (but only on the two lowest values) with a view to discouraging fraudulent use.

An excellent catalogue is issued periodically. This is compiled by H. G. Walburn and the introduction should be read by anyone starting on this fascinating side-line of Canadian philately. This catalogue lists some 3,500 varieties, many of them still common and easily obtainable. These include the later Admiral issues and the numeral overprints.

So why don't YOU start collecting precancels NOW?

New Stamps

Queen Elizabeth II Definitive

A 12-cent Queen Elizabeth II stamp was issued on 1 March 1977 and will be printed on a continuous basis by the British American Bank Note Co. Ltd. of Ottawa.

The designer is Heather Cooper of the Toronto design house of Burns, Cooper, Donoahue, Fleming & Company Limited. The profile of Her Majesty is from a sculpture by artist Jaroslav Huta, based on a study by British photographer Peter Gruegon.

Marginal inscriptions, including the designer's, sculpture's and printer's names, appear on the four corners of each pane of 100 stamps.

The stamp measures 20 mm. by 24 mm. in the vertical format and the total production bears general tagging. The paper is a coated gravure type to accommodate the one-colour steel engraving and two-colour gravure processes. PVA gum is used throughout.

Endangered Wild Life

The endangered wildlife stamp featuring the eastern cougar was issued in the 12-cent denomination on 20th March, 1977.

The stamp was designed by Robert Bateman and measures 24 mm. by 40 mm. in the horizontal format.

22 million stamps were printed in four-colour lithography by Ashton-Potter Limited of Toronto. Marginal inscription, including the designer's and printer's names, appear on the four corners of each pane of 50 stamps.

The total production was printed on lithograph paper coated on one side and PVA gum will be used throughout.

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

REVISED 1977 STAMP PROGRAMME

1 March	Low Value Definitive	12c. Q.E. II	1 Stamp
30 March	Endangered Wildlife	12c. Eastern Cougar	1 Stamp
22 April	Low Value Definitive	1c. Flowers	1 Stamp
	Low Value Definitive	2c. Flowers	1 Stamp
	Low Value Definitive	3c. Flowers	1 Stamp
	Low Value Definitive	4c. Flowers	1 Stamp
	Low Value Definitive	5c. Flowers	1 Stamp
	Low Value Definitive	10c. Flowers	1 Stamp
3 May	Low Value Definitive	12c. Institution of Parliament	1 Stamp (coil only)
26 May	Tom Thompson	12c.	2 Stamps
30 June	25th Anniversary Can. Born Governor General	12c.	1 Stamp
	10th Anniversary Order of Canada	12c.	1 Stamp
3 Aug.	Peace Bridge 50th Anniversary		12c. 1 Stamp

7 Aug.	Low Value Definitive 15c. Trees	1 Stamp
	Low Value Definitive 20c. Trees	1 Stamp
	Low Value Definitive 25c. Trees	1 Stamp
16 Sept.	Fleming Bernier	12c. 2 Stamps
19 Sept.	Commonwealth Parliament Conf.	25c. 1 Stamp
5 Oct.	Medium Value Definitive, Street Scenes	45c. 1 Stamp
	Medium Value Definitive, Street Scenes	50c. 1 Stamp
	Medium Value Definitive, Street Scenes	60c. 1 Stamp
	Medium Value Definitive, Street Scenes	75c. 1 Stamp
26 Oct.	Christmas 10c.	1 Stamp
	Christmas 12c.	1 Stamp
	Christmas 25c.	1 Stamp
18 Nov.	Inuit 12c.	4 Stamps
18 Nov.	Ships-Sailing Vessels 12c.	4 Stamps

Recent Auction Realisations

(All Canada)

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1897 Jubilee, \$4 violet, centred to top, Toronto Bars cancellations, fine but for a few blunt perfs	£85
— ditto, another copy, rather smudgy cancellation and very slightly toned	£75.50

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1 cent to \$1 Admiral issue (Scott 104-122) set, some very well centred, Mh-HR, F-VF mint	\$150

PHILLIPS-JACOBY LTD.,

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S.G. 284, 50 cents Bluenose, fine, lightly mounted mint	\$85

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Scott 8 ½d. imperf. Two large margins. One side so wide shows portion of adjoining stamp. Light cancellation VG plus	\$100
Scott 102 (S.G. 194) VG used	\$65

Letters to the Editor

Fakes, Forgeries and Counterfeits

Mr. K. W. Pugh writes:

I am preparing a handbook on BNA Fakes, Forgeries and Counterfeits, and seek assistance from CPS/GB members. The reference will contain photographs of literally hundreds of fraudulent and genuine BNA stamps, cancellations and covers. If any reader would be willing to send me any fraudulent material of this nature to have photographed, their efforts would be appreciated. All material submitted will be promptly returned.

The Exchange Packet

Mr. P. McSweeney writes:

I would like to appeal to all members to help to save the existence of the exchange packet. I have been receiving the packet for some years now and have observed that the quality of its contents has declined considerably, and that I receive the pack less often now than I ever did. This means that not enough contributions are being made. It is extremely poorly supported by most members. Why do we find it so difficult to make contributions to it?

It doesn't cost anything but the postage to mount out unwanted material in a club booklet and send it to the packet secretary. I am sure that many of us have material that others in the Society would be interested in. But they can't know about it if we don't circulate it, can they?

Unless the exchange packet is supported by more contributors it will certainly cease to exist, which is the last thing most members would wish.

If we want to get something out of the exchange packet we must be prepared to put something into it. So, please, if you have spare material, send it to the Packet Secretary. We all want to see it.

2 cents Edward Imperforate

Mr. G. F. George writes:

The article in January MAPLE LEAVES by William Greenwood caused me to look at my covers. One from "O.K. Press", Winnipeg, dated March 29th, 1910 to the U.S.A. appears correct all respects, but not the other.

This is on horizontal wove paper, with good margins (the smallest on the left) and is dated September 25th, 1907 from Twin Butte, Alta. to Ottawa. It has a boxed handstamp in red in three lines reading: OTTAWA/SEP 30 1907 10 10/ GENERAL DELIVERY.

It is addressed to F. W. Riggall, J.P., P.O. Ottawa. The stamp is not of the deep colour I associate with the genuine imperforated stamps, but lighter like the normal issue, and the impression differs in various respects. It does not in any way appear to be a "philatelic" cover, and I should be interested to learn if any members can give more information on the use of booklet stamps trimmed for postal use. They are not in the category of bisects and presumably there could be no valid objection to their use by the Canadian Post Office.

Amendments to Membership to 12th April 1977

New Members

- 2145 HAMILTON, John W., 95 Comeragh, Road, London W.14
2146 COOK, Arthur, 7, Derwent Terrace, Burnopfield, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE16 6NE
2147 WARR, Keith, 466 Fairfax Drive, Southend-on-Sea, Essex
2148 GRAY, Leslie A., 2101, Blyth Cres. S., Oakville, Ontario, Canada L6J 5H5

Resignation

- 2057 THOMAS, D

Change of Address

- 1947 McSWEENEY, P., 7, Victor Road, Colchester, Essex
1821 MOORE, J., 31, Mosside Road, Derriagh, Dunmurray, Belfast BT17 9HQ
1886 MOOR, N., 18, The Beeches, Algarth, Pocklington, N. Humberside YO4 2HP
2136 SMITH, R. B., 514, Manor Road, Rockcliffe Park, Ontario, Canada K1M 0J7
1952 TAYLOR, L., 19, Dalziel Place, Edinburgh EH7 5TP
1532 WIRTH, E., 71, Cormorant Bay, St. Boniface, Manitoba, Canada R2J 2V8

Amendments to Interest

- 1947 McSWEENEY, P. Add "CS"

Address Required

- 2012 Taylor, G. E. Formerly 85, Longford Close, Hampton Hill, Middx.

Revised Total — 714

Mr. H. W. Lussey writes:

4 Ring "022" Cancellation

With reference to the article in the April issue of Maple Leaves on 4 Ring Cancellations I have two covers, both in the same handwriting. One, in April 1873, has a 4 Ring "022" cancel but the postmark is indistinct. On the other dated in July 1872, there is a clear Kingston postmark indicating that both covers originated from that city.

The interesting point is that the strikes of the 4 Ring and Montreal backstamp instruments are much alike in that a well inked pad was used. As stated earlier the Kingston postmark (presumably) was struck from a poorly inked pad. I think it a reasonable assumption that the 4 Ring "022" might be attributed to Montreal rather than Kingston and was the result of the letter arriving there with the stamp being uncancelled. Confirmation however, via another cover, will be necessary.

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QUALITY CANADIAN Specialized Postal History Mail Bid Sales. Free list. Joy Stamps, PO Box 2394, Kitchener, Ontario, Canada N2H 6M3.

WANTED

CANADIAN Pioneer airmail covers, stamps; Semi-Official airmail covers, stamps, sheets, essays, die-proofs, Government CI to C9, CE1 to CE4 die-proofs, essays. — Ray Simrack, Schoolane RR#1, Windsor, Ontario N9A 6J3.

NORTH WEST TERRITORY (MacKenzie) and Arctic Yukon. Any postal items, except F.O.Fs., including letters carried outside the mails and other ephemera. Required for study. Condition unimportant. — Rob Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

NOVA SCOTIA; the 1860-63 issues mint/used, blocks and sheets, postal history, plate proofs to printing varieties. Anything. — Barry Fitzgerald, 104 Sandymount Avenue, Stanmore, Middx. HA7 4TX.

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.

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

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

SQUARED CIRCLES (have 130 different on 8c. small queen; trying for 175), RPOs, varieties and GB penny reds. Bosch, 2915 Vassar, Melbourne, Florida, USA 32901.

CANADIAN Precancelled stamps and stationery. Offers to Tom Almond, 2 Filbert Drive, Tilehurst, Reading RG3 5DZ.

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