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JOURNAL OF THE
 CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
 OF GREAT BRITAIN

Maple Leaves

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Whole No. 173

VOL. 17 No. 5

June 1979

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INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

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

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EDITORIAL

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Occasionally our valued contributors write to us and gently remind us that their articles have not been published. Because of this we feel that a general explanation will be helpful, more especially since constant appeals are made for articles. First of all it must be said that *ALL* articles or contributions of any kind are *ALWAYS* acknowledged, and only returned if they are, for any reason, considered to be unsuitable. However, there are a number of factors which have to be borne in mind before a particular article appears in print. For reasons of economy the Society publishes a regular 28 page issue, five times a year, and for the same compelling reasons, advertising matter has to be given priority. The editorial task, after that, is to ensure that all dated copy, programmes, announcements, reports etc., appear in time for them to be significantly helpful and informative to the membership. It is only then that the task of selecting matter for publication can be undertaken, when the choice of articles for a particular issue is governed by a number of considerations. These include their length, the practicability of dividing them up into suitable instalments so that each part, as published, forms a coherent part of the whole series and is not arbitrarily determined by editorial scissors. A further consideration, and this is possibly the most important one, is the need to produce as far as is humanly possible a 'balanced' publication which does not include 'too much of a good thing', or to put it in other words too much on the same theme.

We are only too conscious of the fact that all this may *APPEAR* to be special pleading, but we are fairly certain that contributors, upon reflection, will grant that there are inescapable problems. *IF* the Society could afford to publish material without regard to the size of the issue we could of course more or less guarantee publication within at least two months of receipt. Unfortunately this is not so, and with costs being what they are, and the need to maintain a modest subscription being so essential, it is impossible to foresee a time when things will be otherwise. There is one advantage in all this, however. A regular issue of 28 pages with twelve issue to one volume does mean that every volume is of uniform size. We believe that this is appreciated by the many members who have their volumes bound, or who use 'Easibinders.'

One final word: we do not, and never have, laid down guidelines or 'rules' about the presentation of manuscripts. This is a common enough practice; but it is not one that we have ever adopted or intend to adopt. It would be very convenient for us to stipulate that all contributions must be typed with treble spacing and two inch margins on both sides. It would be very easy for us to insist that this be done. Whether this would encourage members to contribute to the magazine is a matter about which we have grave doubts! As things are we are grateful for all contributions, however they are presented. We believe that it is the goodwill, the good intentions and the quality of the content of the contributions that are the supremely important matters, and will continue to act on those assumptions in the firm belief that members will not wish to quarrel with these priorities as we see them. In only ONE respect do we have to make stipulations: illustrations must take either the form of a photograph or a clear black on white paper drawing. No printed reproduction of an illustration can be better than the original, a factor that must be borne in mind when contributors send photocopied illustrations as opposed to photographs. The former just can not be reproduced by any known printing process with sufficient clarity or definition. If contributors will bear this in mind we shall be grateful. There have been several occasions recently when, of necessity, good articles have had to be rejected because they have been accompanied by photocopied illustrations. With the best will in the world it just is not possible to overcome technical difficulties which are beyond our control.

MR. R. A. MEWSE

Members are asked to note that in our last issue the address of the newly appointed treasurer was wrongly printed in the officers' panel. The correct details are as shown in this issue, viz: Treasurer: Mr. R. A. Mewse, 17, Cornwall Avenue, Slough, Berks. In this connection we wish to remind members, however, that all matters concerning subscriptions and the submission of subscriptions should be directed to the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Bryce, 3 Swanston Place, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh 10.

THE JUBILEE ISSUE OF CANADA

by Donald A. King (Part 2)



The issue of the jubilee stamps touched the loyal heart of Canada, "and people bought a stamp who never bought before, and those who bought before now bought the more." Moreover, applications for stamps came in from foreign countries, and from nearly every colony in the empire; and while many of these were for souvenirs, yet the majority, it has been stated, were from collectors. These orders clashed against the speculative demand, and it was quite evident that if the latter was fully met there would be none for the former. The department, it is assumed, took the view that the collector should have the preference, hence prompt steps were taken looking to that end. In order to do this the initial supply sent to postmasters was accompanied by the following circular :—

"N.B. — Requisitions for *full sets* of the Jubilee stamps will be filled until the issue is exhausted. — E.P.S.

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
"POSTAGE STAMP BRANCH,
"OTTAWA, June 1897.

"SIR, — I am directed by the Postmaster-General to send you herewith a supply of the Jubilee stamps and 1c. post card, equal to one month's ordinary requirements of your office. Should this quantity prove insufficient it will, on your requisition addressed to this branch, be supplemented; but as the Jubilee issue is limited, it would be necessary for you to apply early in order to secure further supplies of the same.

"I am also to instruct you not to sell any of the accompanying stamps or post cards before the opening of your office at the regular office hours on the 19th June instant — the eve of the anniversary they are intended to commemorate.

"These stamps and cards are, of course, like the ordinary issues, to be sold at face value.

"I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,
"E. P. STANTON, *Superintendent*.

"THE POSTMASTER

"P.S. — As there appears to be a somewhat general desire on the part of many persons to purchase, for souvenir purposes, complete sets of the Jubilee stamps, it is hoped that you will so manage the sale of such stamps that persons applying to purchase full sets may be able to get them.

"E.P.S."

This proved quite effective. Postmasters generally acted up to the letter of the instructions in selling the stamps. If some such practical step had not been taken much dissatisfaction would probably have arisen, as the values that the speculators were keenly after would have been promptly secured by one or two interested parties. In thus instructing postmasters the department, as it was in duty bound, simply stood between the *bona fide* collector and the speculator, and this action enabled the public to buy the complete set at face value. The demand still increasing for the ½c. and 6c. values, the department issued the following circular to postmasters :—

“POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
“POSTAGE STAMP BRANCH,
“OTTAWA, 1897.

“SIR, — With reference to the numerous demands upon this office for the ½c. and 6c. Jubilee stamps, I am directed to explain that the respective quantities of Jubilee stamps ordered bear, relatively, the same proportions to the actual requirements of the Postal Service; but the tendency to exhaust the HALVES and SIXES has increased to such a degree, that it has become necessary to restrict their sale to the purchasers of full sets. Hence I am to express the Postmaster-General’s regret that he is unable, having regard to the limited character of the Jubilee issue, to comply with any requests for the ½c. or 6c. denomination, apart from those for full sets. These sets may be obtained as long as the series of Jubilee stamps lasts, but as the demands upon it are unusually heavy, it would be advisable to apply for full sets at the earliest possible moment.

“When postmasters obtain such sets to fill orders actual or prospective at their respective offices, they must not, in any case, break the sets.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

“E. P. STANTON, *Superintendent*.

“P.S. — Under no circumstances will there by any issue of Jubilee stamps, beyond the limits mentioned in the accompanying extract from Hansard, containing the Postmaster-General’s statement on the subject.”

As will be seen, it was decided to confine the sale of these values to complete sets only, but so soon as the demand for these sets was, to some extent satisfied, the department yielded to another class of enquiries and requests for partial sets up to and including the 50 cents and \$1.00 respectively, made a distribution of such sets, the numbers being apportioned upon a basis of the revenue of each money order office throughout the Dominion. Between 30,000 and 40,000 sets were thus distributed, and rapidly sold, as a very large number of requests for further supplies came in from the different offices. The following is the Circular sent to postmasters regulating the sale of these partial sets:

“POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.
“POSTAGE STAMP BRANCH,
“OTTAWA, 1897.

“SIR, — I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying partial sets of Jubilee stamps. These sets consist of two kinds: one from a ½c. to \$1.00 (value \$2.20½), the other from ½c. to 50c. (value \$1.20½). You are instructed to sell these stamps as sets, and as sets only, representations having been made to the department that in various parts of the Dominion there is a desire to obtain such sets for souvenir purposes. You must not, under any circumstances, break a set; for, besides the disappointment that such a course would cause, you would render yourself liable to loss, the department having decided not to allow credit for any broken sets returned to it by a postmaster who, notwithstanding the instructions herein given, sells any denominations of the stamps, making up a set apart from the rest.

“I am also to ask you to use your best judgment in the sale of these sets, checking, as far as possible, any attempt on the part of speculators to monopolize them, and thus securing as general a distribution of such sets in your vicinity as the circumstances may permit. To enable you to make change in connection with the sale of the enclosed sets I include a sufficient quantity of ordinary ½c. postage stamps.

“I may add that the accompanying supply has been based strictly upon the annual revenue of your office, and, having regard to the total number of sets available and the extent of their distribution, represents that proportion to which you are entitled.

“I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
“E. P. STANTON, *Superintendent.*

“THE POSTMASTER.”

All the centres of population, as represented by money order post offices, having had the opportunity to procure these small sets, it was represented that the smaller offices, chiefly non-accounting ones, could only procure the entire set, and from the remnant of stamps on hand a distribution was made early in December, leaving only a small reserve for complete sets on hand in the department.

The demand for the small sets was so great that the supply was exhausted almost all at once, and in reply to repeated requests for more sets the department issued the following circular:—

“POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
“(Office of the Superintendent of the
Postage Stamp Branch),
“OTTAWA (*end of August**)’ 1897.

“SIR, — The partial sets of Jubilee stamps already issued to your office constituted its share of these sets, having regard to their limited number and the area of their distribution, which comprised all the money order post

offices in the Dominion.

“Except a reserve for complete sets (from ½c. to \$5.00 inclusive, cost \$16.20½) there is not a Jubilee stamp left in the department — all having been issued to postmasters. The plates, I may add, were destroyed on the 10th September* instant.

“I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

“—, *Superintendent.*

“THE POSTMASTER”.

It will be seen that the department had, as it were, three distinct issues of sets. First, the entire series to every post office ordering them; second, the small sets up to 50 cents and \$1.00 issued to every money order office; third, the small sets issued to non-accounting post offices, the latter being the small village offices. A systematic effort was made to give everyone a chance to secure a set for souvenirs or collecting purposes. (iv.)

The treatment of the ½c. and 6c. values was that most criticised; but it must be understood that as regards the ½c. stamp it is a value — as has been already remarked — that is only carried in stock by the large city post offices, and that an artificial and speculative demand for the same from offices which ordinarily did not hitherto carry them could not be complied with. The city post offices were supplied with them in limited quantities, and they were sold apart from the sets in any manner that the judgment of the postmasters at the several offices seemed to dictate. In order to make them go as far as possible some postmasters sold only one to each applicant, some two; and in some cases it was “first come first served” with as many as you desired, in keeping with the total number for sale.

I have myself bought them on several occasions at the local post office — apart from sets, merely the ½c. alone; and as recently as the present month I was enabled to obtain a ½c. at face at the post office.

The extraordinary demand for and popularity of this denomination arises, of course, from its low face value and scarcity of number. It would not be pretended by anybody that the stamps were demanded for legitimate use — that is, for postage — as, again to repeat what I have already more than once pointed out, the demand for this particular value is most limited, and even in a case where it was *bona fide* the department would not be justified in breaking sets to meet the case when the old issue of ½c. stamps could be used for the purpose, and could be readily obtained, if not in stock in the post office, at all events from the department at Ottawa.

The 6c., which is perhaps more generally in use, was disposed of on a basis of revenue; that is, on the amount of business done by a post office, and apart from sets, was thus sent to about 500 of the large accounting post offices (that is, 500 distinct places, apart from city post offices) with the first supply. This used up nearly 50 per cent. of the total number, the balance, like that of the ½c., being reserved for the complete and the partial sets.

This stock issued was, in most cases, disposed of for the ordinary postage calling for this special value; though, of course, when it was discovered that the offices had this value in stock for ordinary use, the stamps were bought up by collectors and speculators, and are held by them. This the department could not very well prevent, unless, as in many cases, the postmaster, using his judgment, would not sell all to one party. For the first couple of weeks of the issue they were used for postage quite freely – until, in fact, collectors, becoming aware that they were procurable in a number of offices, bought them up.

The 6 cents was, it can be claimed, sold to the public in the ordinary manner so long as the supply lasted. The ½ cent, in the offices that had them for sale, were disposed of according to the direction of the postmaster, in some offices in the ordinary manner, and in others in an extraordinary one, but wherever a stock was carried they were sold apart from sets.

On the whole, throughout the Dominion, the postmasters very creditably acted up to the spirit of their instructions, and dealt fairly with all, regardless of sex or colour.

In spite of all that has been said to the contrary – and too much stress cannot be laid on the fact – not one Jubilee stamp of any denomination was sold by the department except through postmasters, and the instructions to these officers speak for themselves, and show that no taint of speculativeness attaches to the issue.

After a careful consideration of the official documents, and of information which I here submit, all of which is absolutely correct, it appears to me that it would only be an act of common justice for the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps to remove the Jubilee set from their list. It could, I am convinced, only have been placed there through a lack of proper investigation of the facts. Now that the facts are before the Society, do not you think, Mr. Editor, that it would be advisable for the Society to revoke their decision? Surely the Jubilee stamp of Canada is entitled to that deliberate investigation into the merits of its issue that should always precede any action on the part of the Society touching speculative issues; that is, if the Society has any ambition to be considered by the philatelic world as one that will deal out even-handed justice though the heavens fall.

It is no light matter this attempt to throw discredit on England's premier colony on a question of internal policy, when it can be incontestably shown that she has acted fairly and above-board.

**There appears to be a little confusion in the matter of dates here!*

THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

The high cost of postage quite understandably prevents many members from borrowing books and files from the Library. I am, therefore, endeavouring to break down some of the more popular subjects into sections, each of which may be suitable for study. These may be borrowed by sending a 9p stamp (or current First Class post rate) and undertaking to return in two weeks, thus avoiding additional postal charges for reminders.

The file on CANCELLATIONS is thus divided into:-

Amelia Pickard covers	Moon cancellations
Barrel cancels	New Carlisle Provisional
Cancellations 1851-1900	Nicaragua Shield cancel
Cancellations 1888-1901	Numeral cancellations
Carrier marks	Numeral Mailboat cancels
C.d.s. - two and three ring	Oval Registered date stamps
Circular town stamps from 1829	Paid to the Lines
Cork Cancellations	Port Carling Postmaster's initials
Crown Cancellations	Posted on the High Seas
Determining the day of cancels	Royal Tour - 1951
Early duplex marks	Seal Obliterations
Early Street & District cancels	Squared Circle Forerunner
Fancy cancellations	Stellarton Duplex Star
Government cancels	Straight Line postmarks
House of Assembly marks	Time Marks in Canadian cancels
Kicking Mule cancel	Toronto Duplex cancels
Modern cancels of N.W.T.	Union Steamships Ltd.
Montreal Duplex cancels	Way Letters

(For Mr. Greenhill's address please refer to the officers' panel inside the back cover - Editor).

CONVENTION 1979

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CONVENTION PROGRAMME

Wednesday, 10th October

Arrival of Members.

8.15 p.m. Displays – The Map Stamp – Charles King.
Moderns – Roland Greenhill, F.C.P.S.

8.15 p.m. Ladies at Leisure

Thursday, 11th October

10 a.m. Study Circle – Street Cancels – Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, F.C.P.S.

7.30 p.m. Ladies – Theatre outing to be arranged.

8 p.m. Displays – Postmarks on the Small Queens – Stanley F. Cohen,
F.C.P.S.

10 p.m. Auction material on view.

Friday, 12th October

10 a.m. Study Circle – Squared Circle Cancels – Stanley F. Cohen, F.C.P.S.

2 p.m. Coach Tour – The Sussex Countryside

8 p.m. Ladies – Talk on Regency Brighton.

8 p.m. Displays – Varieties and side lines.

Bill Williams, F.C.P.S.

Multum in parvo – The Sussex Group.

10 p.m. Auction material on view.

Saturday, 13th October

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 Geoffrey Manton.

7.00 p.m. Reception by President.

7.30 p.m. Annual Banquet and Presentation of Awards

COMPETITION ENTRY FORMS

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a notice of the recent death of Mr. Leo Baresch. Members are asked to note, however, that competition entry forms should still be sent as directed, i.e. Leo Baresch, 220, Church Street, Brighton, East Sussex, where his former partner, Mr. W. Gattiker has kindly consented to act in his stead. —

FELLOWSHIP

Members of the Society are eligible for election as Fellows for:—

- (a) Outstanding Research or
- (b) Outstanding service to the Society.

Nominations are solicited for submission to the Fellowship sub-committee in accordance with Fellowship Rule No. 2. Such nominations must be on the prescribed form which is obtainable from the Secretary.

Completed forms are to be *returned* not later than 13th August, 1979.

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PLATING OF THE CANADA 1859 12½ CENTS. (PART 1)

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

In 1947 the London Philatelist published R. W. T. Lees-Jones' classic solution of the plating of the Canada 1859 12½ cents. More than 30 years have elapsed and although his original plating has stood the test of time, subsequent research has modified or added to his details of plate variety features. Many of these new findings have never been recorded, except in private notes and correspondence, some of which I have been able to obtain. It might therefore be of interest to collate this information. In addition, an examination of some 400 copies has revealed new plate varieties and in these cases I have noted the number of examples which I have actually seen or had reported to me.

A facet of the stamp which seems to have been neglected is the horizontal lined background. On examination this is seen to be far from regular and contains many dots, specks, bald patches and other irregularities. The great majority of these are probably due to odd particles of dust etc. adhering to the plate or other ephemeral printing inconsistencies, confined perhaps to one impression only, and are of no significance whatsoever. Sometimes, however, they recur with sufficient regularity to warrant the assumption that they have become a permanent feature of the plate. I have been cautious about these features and have only recorded those which appear on more than two copies and in different printings. This is an aspect which deserves further study.

Lees-Jones' original articles and diagrams are perhaps not available to all, but I assume that anyone with any interest in the subject possesses G. Whitworth's First Decimal Issue of Canada in which the diagrams of C dots and secondary dots are given and the basic principles of the plating examined. It is therefore superfluous to reprint them.

I have rearranged the plating in numerical order rather than by groups which I have found more convenient, but I have added a list of the groups into which all recurrent varieties fall.

GROUPS

- Group 1 North Margin 1 – 10.
- Group 2 East Margin 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100.
- Group 3 West Margin 1, 11, 21, 31, 41, 51, 61, 71, 81, 91.
- Group 4 South Margin 91 – 100.
- Group 5A Miscellaneous plate varieties 1, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 40, 46, 49, 50, 53, 55, 56, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72, 75, 76, 80, 82, 83, 84, 86, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 100.
- Group 5B Spot of colour in white oval under "1" of N.E. 12. 1, 11, 21, 31, 41, 52, 61, 67, 71, 72, 81, 82, 91.

Note: This includes all stamps in the 1st vertical column with the exception of 51, Having examined 5 copies of 51 this spot does

- not occur on any of them.
- Group 5C Small dash or dot in white oval level with bottom leg of first "A" in CANADA. 6, 67, 70, 77.
- Group 5D Secondary dot entirely within white oval. 30, 40, 78.
- Group 6 Weak rocking-in 3, 13, 16, 22, 23, 27, 28, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 55, 56, 64, 67, 68, 71, 77, 81, 82, 87, 96, 98.
- Group 7 C dot – None (or practically none) 1, 3, 11, 13, 17, 21, 27*, 28, 30*, 31, 41, 46*, 50, 51, 59, 60, 61, 71, 78, 81, 91, 99.
*These have minute parts of dots barely showing, the greater part being hidden in the green background.
- Group 8 Two C dots 33, 35, 37, 39, 64.
- Group 9N 4, 6, 7, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 24, 36, 42, 45, 52, 53, 57, 68, 72, 80, 90, 92, 100.
- Group 9C 2, 8, 9, 10, 20, 22, 54, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 74, 75, 76, 77, 82, 85, 89, 96.
- Group 9S 5, 23, 25, 29, 32, 34, 38, 40, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 55, 56, 58, 73, 79, 83, 84, 87, 88, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98.
- Note: 9N, 9S or 9C relate to whether the C dot rests on the north or south or is placed centrally in the C. '¼' means that the C dot is a quarter way down the distance between the squared end of the mouth of the C and a point opposite the centre line of shading inside the inner oval. Other fractions in proportion.

The position of the secondary dot is described by :-

- (a) Its N & S relation to the centre line of the shading (which projects slightly into the white oval).
- (b) Its E & W relation to the inner frame line of the central oval.

PLATE CHARACTERISTICS

Group	Plate Pos'n	
1	1	C dot – None S dot – None
3		Top of sheet guide dots – a guide dot N.W. or N.W. cnr.
5A		Guide dot outside stamp 1mm due west of "C" in CANADA.
5B		Guide dot east of "E" in POSTAGE in the white border.
7		Extra dot between left frames opposite "C". Spot of colour in white oval under "1" of N.E. 12 (5 seen) Late: – Dot outside frame over "K" (Reported but not seen)
1	2	C dot – C 1/3 S dot – Central on centre line touching rim
9C		Top of sheet guide dots – one at each end and two (one over the other) placed over "2" of 12 in N.W. cnr. Recut :- Outer vertical frame line upwards in N.W. cnr. Late :- Dot between frame lines in N.E. cnr.
1	3	C dot – None S dot – Centred on centre line and just cuts thro' rim.
6		
7		Top of sheet guide dots – similar to 2 but with additional dot 2mm east of the pair.

- Late imprint copy shows pronounced weakness at top from N.W. cnr. to N.N. "12". (1 seen, 1 reported)
- 1 4 C dot – N 1/3 S dot – Centred on centre line ½mm from
9N rim.
Top of sheet guide dots – group of four in N.W. cnr., another 1mm due east, one at N.E. cnr. & another 2mm due west of it.
- 1 5 C dot – S 1/3 S dot – Centred on centre line ½mm from
9S rim.
Top of sheet guide dots – one at N.W. cnr., another 1mm due east, two small dots in N.E. cnr. & another 2mm due west.
- 1 6 C dot N 1/3 S dot – Resting on centre line touching rim.
5A Top of sheet guide dots – one in N.W. cnr., another 1mm
5C due east, two in N.E. cnr. & another 2mm due west.
9N Small dash or dot in white oval on level with bottom leg of first "A" in CANADA; this type of flaw also occurs on 67, 70 & 77.
Dot in white oval above "TA" in POSTAGE and 3 dots due east (two in vertical white border and one outside).
- 1 7 C dot – segment ¼N S dot – between 1st and 2nd line
5A above centre line, touching rim.
9N Top of sheet guide dots – similar to 6.
Dot outside west margin 4mm from top opposite "1" of "12" in N.W. cnr.
- 1 8 C dot – top central. S dot – On centre dot, touching rim.
9C Top of sheet guide dots – similar to 6 and 7.
- 1 9 C dot – C¼
5A S dot – Centred on line above centre line and away from rim
9C Top of sheet guide dots – similar to 6, 7 and 8.
- 1 10 C dot – C 1/5
2 S dot – Centred between 1st and 2nd line above centre line
5A – touching rim.
9C Top of sheet guide dots – similar to 6, 7, 8 and 9. Guide dot indicating east of sheet between frames opposite "E" in POSTAGE.
Bald ring round secondary dot (4 seen).
Note: Seen photograph of one stamp with faint letting in N. margin above "K". Possibly JM the initials of the engraver James Major. (Does not appear on early proofs).
- 3 11 C dot – None S dot – None
5A Guide dot opposite "C" in CANADA outside west frame
5B line on level midway between 1st and 2nd lines over centre
7 line.

Dot in margin 2mm west of S.W. "1" of 12½ (2 seen); this only shows on wide margined copies and apart from this it is difficult to distinguish between 11, 21, and 31. Spot of colour in white oval and under "1" of N.E. 12 (Only 1 seen).

- 5A 12 C dot – N 2/3 (a half dot)
7 S dot – On centre line – just away from rim. Smudge of colour immediately over "P" in PENCE on medallion ring and upon dotted background beyond.
- 5A 13 C dot – None
6 S dot – Rests on line above centre line – touching rim.
7 Weak rocking-in round "1" of 12 in N.W. cnr. starting just below the top line and downwards for about 4mm and 1mm wide of the left margin.
Later :- Weak entry in N.W. cnr. re-touched. 2 dots appear in upper portion of "2" of S.W. 12.
- 9N 14 C dot – N 2/3
S dot – Centred on centre line – just away from rim.
Vertical frame line at base in S.E. cnr. v. faint. Recut later.
- 9N 15 C dot and S dot – as for 14.
14 and 15 are hard to distinguish.
- 9N 16 C dot N 2/3 (as for 14 and 15)
S dot – as for 14 but cuts into white oval.
Background of frame line east of "TA" in POSTAGE is not very heavily rocked-in.
- 7 17 C dot – None. S dot – Centred in white space formed by 2nd and 3rd line over centre line – adjoins rim.
- 9N 18 C dot – N½ S dot – On centre line and not touching rim.
6 Weakness in outer frame lines in N.E. cnr. where horizontal and vertical frames meet.
Line in toe of "2" in S.E. 12.
Late :- Dot over "K" in PACKET and plate shows wear along top in N.W. cnr. above "1" of ½ and "C" to centre of stamp.

(to be continued)

BOOK REVIEW

Canadian Philately: Bibliography and Index, 1864-1973

A cynic once said that book reviewing was generally confined to saying commonplace things about books that were, at best, indifferent in quality. This may well be so. Certainly it is always difficult to avoid using clichés whether the work under review is good, bad or indifferent. For once, however, it can be said about *CANADIAN PHILATELY: BIBLIOGRAPHY AND INDEX, 1864-1973* that here is something we have never seen before, that is obviously the product of some very intensive and extensive labour and that will prove very useful to students. Cimon Morin, the Librarian at the National Postal Museum in Ottawa has produced a compendium of all the literature, ranging from major works to single articles on every aspect of Canadian philately and postal history that he has been able to track down. And that is saying a lot. In his introduction Mr. Morin says that his work is not meant to be exhaustive; but it does not take a great deal of time to discover that it is as nearly so as it is possible to be. We would not like to hazard a guess about the length of time it has taken him to compile listings of all the books, handbooks, articles, monographs, brochures, auction catalogues and the rest that have to do with B.N.A. stamps, both Canadian and provincial, the postal markings and postal history and stationery that go to make up nearly 250 pages. Here is a mine of information that would prove very daunting indeed to explore were it not for the excellent author and subject indexes that point the way clearly for the researcher or student and lead unerringly to the desired references. There must have been numerous occasions in the past when writers would have welcomed such an aid as is now presented to them. If they prayed for such (and surely they must have done) their prayers have now been answered, and if the word 'indispensable' appears to spring too readily to our aid so be it. For that is what Mr. Cimon's work is, indispensable to all serious students and researchers, and very grateful to him they will surely be, or ought to be. *CANADIAN PHILATELY: BIBLIOGRAPHY AND INDEX, 1864-1973* is available from the Publishing Centre, Printing and Publishing, Supply and Services Canada, Hull, P.Q. K1A 0S9. All orders must be accompanied by a cheque or moneyorder made payable to the Receiver General for Canada. Price: Canada, \$9.80; other countries \$11.80, Catalogue number SN3-108/1979. ISBN 0-660-50175-9.

***CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE
EXCHANGE PACKET ARE
URGENTLY REQUIRED BY
THE PACKET SECRETARY.***

OBITUARY

FRED JARRETT, R.D.P., F.C.P.S.

The passing of Fred Jarrett, on January 22nd last, removes from the philatelic stage one of the best known names in Canadian philately, and one who in many ways dominated that scene during the whole of the living memory of most, if not all, of our readers. Of him it has been said that he never did anything unless he did it well, and he did many things. An expert speed typist in his earlier days, he became in succession a representative for Underwood Typewriters, Special Secretary to Sir Edward Kemp, Minister of Canadian Overseas Military Forces during World War I, author and lecturer. In April, 1974 he was one of 66 Canadians to be presented with the Order of Canada, and award which, for the first time, was in recognition of contributions to philately. Fred was an Honorary Fellow of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain and the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. Additionally he was the oldest signatory of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, an honour headed by King George V in 1921. Of him it can be truly said that all who knew him were proud to acknowledge his friendship. A great man and a famous philatelist has passed from the scene which he graced with such distinction; but he will remain a legend.

LEO BARESCH, F.C.P.S.

In a way the name of Leo Baresch, who sadly passed away on March 2nd last, is synonymous with Canadian philately. So many older members of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain will remember with deep affection the man who inspired them to collect his favourite country. In its early days of formation he was a power of strength to the Society and as its President in 1957 he set a high standard which has been emulated ever since. Since turning from industry to full time dealing, his love of stamps, especially the Classics, was both infectious and inspiring. Many of today's collectors all over the world have benefited from his sound advice and help. He was a Fellow of our Society and also of the Royal Philatelic Society. His name was renowned throughout the philatelic world and he will long be mourned by all who knew him.

In offering condolences to his family on behalf of all members of the Society, as a very close personal friend may I add how much I mourn with them the passing of a great gentleman.

S.F.C.

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If you are not already a member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and would be interested in joining the "Royal" please write to The Secretary, The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Box 1054, Station "A", Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5W 1G5, for membership application forms or information.

Members receive The Canadian Philatelist, published bi-monthly, and are entitled to use the sales circuit.

*

Annual Dues: \$10.00

Admission fee: \$2.00

GROW WITH THE ROYAL

STAMPS GALORE

The Federal Republic of the Disunited States of Orukumbigum have issued the long-awaited set of demi-postal stamps, all of which are inscribed "Federal Working Association of Free Weeds", which will according to the Postmaster General, Mr. Szykquilla Nkwanababa, benefit, possibly, from one of the surcharges they will bear.

At the press conference announcing the issue the P.M.G. brushed aside a question from a representative of the *Free Press of Ikwakawayo* with his fly swat which, hit the intrepid reporter across the cheek. His questioner, apparently, asked the P.M.G. which 'organisation' would benefit from the other surcharges. Mr. Nkwanababa replied that 'his lips were sealed', and added that he had no doubt that his interrogator's lips would be effectively sealed also if he interrupted the press conference again.

"For a long time," he then continued, "I have been conscious of the failure of previous administrations to meet the needs of those thematic collectors of weeds on stamps. They have been shamefully neglected in the past," he thundered. "Immediately I took office I determined to remedy this intolerable situation. The discriminatory policies of my predecessor (God rest his soul) have now been reversed by the issue of a *short* set of stamps in the following denominations: 1, 2, 4, 7, 9 and 11 bungs with surcharges of 100, 200, 400, 700, 900 and 1,100 bungs respectively.

"The Stamps will feature six of the most beautiful weeds of our magnificent countryside, namely the lesser bedwort, the witches spittle, the phonipanzi, the hairy flycatcher, the shepherd's whistle and the greater chortleberry.

"Printed se-tenant in sheets of 98 and perforated 113.7/8 by 112¼ the stamps will be available, under the counter."

Mr. Nkwanababa on this point paused dramatically and gazed around at the expectant faces of what is reputed to be the largest gathering of philatelic correspondents ever to assemble in the half-civilised world.

They waited resignedly as he paused to refresh himself with a liberal draught of pepsiwiski and then proceeded to produce from a huge portmanteau a roll of paper which, with the assistance of four of his aides, he began to extend to its full length. Sprinkled with what appeared to be gold and silver lamé the sheet of 'stamps' scintillated in the glare of a spotlight as they were gradually revealed to his audience.

Blasé and hardened as they were to extravaganza of this kind, the gentlemen of the philatelic press could scarcely forbear to gasp as the aides continued to extend the sheet of 'stamps', with arms outstretched, until it completely concealed not only the platform on which the P.M.G. stood, but Mr. Nkwanababa as well, apart that is from his head. "Big is beautiful!" he screamed and then his voice rose to a crescendo as he continued "these stamps are the greatest! Each one measures one foot by 11.3/16 inches. And let me remind you, he cautioned listeners, that our feet are the biggest in the world. And these stamps are the biggest in the world and they will

need the biggest albums in the world too.” Here there was a pause to allow the impeccable logic and profundity of this announcement to earn its due reward. “My staff”, he then continued, “have calculated that because of the ingenious arrangement of the stamps it will be possible to collect them in 7,779 different blocks of four!

“But do not imagine for one moment that I have neglected the interests of specialist collectors. My printers have arranged for a limited number of the surcharges to be inverted, doubled, trebled, perverted, involuted and convoluted, as well as omitted. The stamps will also be available with centres inverted, tagged and untagged, partially tagged, imperforated, imperforated vertically, imperforated horizontally, watermarked, unwatermarked. They will be printed on plain paper, ‘brite’ paper, ‘hi-brite’ paper, dull paper, brown paper, blotting paper, sandpaper, emery paper, laid paper, unladen paper, wove paper, unwoven paper and toilet paper!

“And as for gum, by gum”, the P.M.G. beamed upon his audience, sensing its expectancy, “you can’t lick it. Not if you want unmounted mint you can’t. But I am catering for all tastes. The gum will come in 57 different varieties, mint of course.” Here he paused for the expected laughter, and then he glared when his frantically scribbling audience maintained a stony silence.

The P.M.G. has a sense of humour as well as a habit of losing it when it is not appreciated. “Mint,” he repeated.

“And parsley!” a misguided humorist at the back shouted. He was immediately seized and frog-marched out of the conference hall by two members of the People’s Police, whereupon his more fortunate colleagues made noises which they hoped would pass for laughter.

(This despatch reached the Editor through most unusual channels. The writer, understandably, wishes to remain anonymous. He also apologises for the abrupt conclusion of his report. Apparently he is under ‘hut arrest’ for upstaging the P.M.G. In the true tradition of his profession, he has managed to smuggle this report out in a coconut.)

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STAMP PAPER

The various printing processes used to print Canadian postage stamps – steel engraving, photogravure and offset lithography – require three different finished papers to achieve top quality reproduction of postage stamp designs. The total volume of paper used for postage stamps is relatively small, and therefore the different papers were developed around commercial standard paper stocks.

For the past several years, two different base stocks have been used. The base stock for sheet-fed lithography printing, e.g., Inuit stamps, has used a commercial offset base paper. The base sheet contains traces of optical brightener, which can be seen on the gummed side but is usually effectively masked by the clay coating on the side to be printed. The amount of show-through of the optical brightener (fluorescence) on the printed side may vary within a run, depending on minor variations in the clay coating.

A bulkier base stock has been used in the production of paper for steel engraved printing, e.g., the one-to seven-cent Prime Minister definitives. This same base paper is also used, with a different clay coating, for printing by gravure or by a combination of gravure and steel, e.g., the 15-to 30-cent Tree definitives.

To improve the quality of stamp paper further, the three printing companies Ashton-Potter Limited, British American Bank Note Company and Canadian Bank Note Company – have been working with the paper manufacturer, Abitibi Provincial Paper, to standardize the base paper.

Beginning with the 1979 Quebec Carnival stamp issue, a standard bulkier base stock will be used for all three of the finished papers. This will allow the paper manufacturer to produce the one base stock in large quantities, in three or four production runs a year, and to control the consistency and quality of the base paper better. As before, the base paper will then be gummed and prepared for the different stamp printing processes: left uncoated for steel engraving; either coated one side for gravure or gravure and steel printing; or coated one side for litho or litho and steel printing.

This change to a standard base stock for all three finished papers should result in improved consistency of Canadian stamp paper and a reduction in observable paper variations.

NOTES ON THE CURRENT DEFINITIVES

Plate 1 of the 1c to 10c printed by the CBNC are listed perforated 12 x 12½.

Plate 2 of the 10c (CBNC) and 5c (BABNC) were issued on October 3/78 and January 23/79 respectively, but the perforation for both is 12.8 x 13.2 using a Gibbons Instanta Gauge.

On the 50c of the 1978 Street Scene the secret date is on the licence plate – for plate 1 “1978” for plate 2 “1979”.

REVISIONS TO CANADA POST STAMP PROGRAMME FOR 1979

It has been announced that a special United Nations Year of the Child stamp will be issued by Canada Post on 24th October, 1979 rather than combined with the Christmas stamps.

A 15-cent definitive picturing a Canadian wildflower will be released on 16th August for third-class mail.

The 17-cent stamp honouring the Canoe-Kayak World Championships to be held in Jonquière, Quebec, will be issued 3rd July rather than 16th August as originally scheduled.

NEW BOOKLET

Two new stamps were issued on 28th March, 1979 for inclusion in the 50-cent vending machine booklets. The stamps are a 5-cent maroon coloured and a 1-cent slate coloured, featuring the same design used for the 17-cent Houses of Parliament stamp.

These two new stamps are available only in the 50-cent booklets and will not be printed in any other form. The booklets contain a total of six stamps: in the top row of the pane, two 17-cent Queen Elizabeth II stamps and one 1-cent Houses of Parliament stamp; and in the second row, three 5-cent Houses of Parliament stamps. The single colour 1-cent and 5-cent Houses of Parliament stamps appear in the booklets only because technical limitations in booklet production prevented inclusion of the multi-colour 1-cent and 5-cent Flower stamps, the current definitives supplied in pane format.

Following the practice introduced in 1972, these booklets feature 10 different pictorial cover designs. Nine of the booklet covers show a more detailed view of the six flowers and three trees on the low-value definitive stamps. The tenth cover shows drawings of plants used as heraldic emblems, to correspond with the letter rate stamp featuring a portrait of Her Majesty. The back cover carries a text describing the plant illustrated on the front cover.

The booklet covers are printed in blue on ivory stock, which has been pre-printed with a 'safety' motif, and are the work of Heather Cooper, who also designed the flower and tree definitive stamps.

NEW POSTAL STATIONERY FOR 1979

New postal stationery, including postcards, envelopes, and an aerogramme, were placed on sale by Canada Post on 28th March, 1979. The postcards and envelopes are available in 17- and 15-cent values.

The current 12-cent short (No. 8) and long (No. 10) envelopes have been overprinted in the 15-cent denomination. The 14-cent (No. 8) envelopes now in use will be overprinted in the 17-cent denomination.

Labour disruptions at the envelope supplier have necessitated the overprint; however, when normal production is resumed, the 15c (No. 8) and No. 10 and

17c (No. 8) envelopes will be produced in new colours. Details of this later issue will be released when available.

The new 17-cent (No. 10) envelopes will be available in the current indicia design with new colours of blue and brown.

The 15-cent postcard will be available featuring the indicia in green and brown while the 17-cent card will be in blue and brown.

The postcards and No. 8 envelopes will retail for three cents above face value, and the No. 10 envelopes at four cents above face value, with bulk discounts available on box lots of 500 envelopes and 1000 postcards.

The fifth in the series of aerogrammes featuring sky scenes will depict a sky over the Atlantic coast. This 35-cent aerogramme will have the same die cut as in the past, and the blue-grey paper stock has been continued. This year, however, the picture will be printed with a four-colour process rather than a three-colour, as in the past.

The specifications for all the stationery items have been maintained.

CANADIAN NATIONAL POSTAL MUSEUM CANCELLATION DEVICE DESIGN COMPETITION

A posthorn, the symbol of mail service throughout the world, and the Centre Block of the Parliament Buildings, are the basic design features of the prize-winning cancellation design in the contest sponsored by the National Postal Museum.

Frank Alusio, 46, an airport planner with Transport Canada in Toronto, Ontario, and an avid philatelist since the age of six, was the designer of the cancellation. Richard Allen of Ottawa, Ontario, was the artist of the second place award, three stylized maple leaves within a post office counter shaped frame. Both of the award-winning designs will be used when the museum moves later this year to a permanent location opposite the Parliament Buildings on Wellington Street in Ottawa.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

In accordance with Rule 17, notice is hereby given of the Society's Annual General Meeting, to be held at the Dudley Hotel, Hove, E. Sussex, on Saturday, 13th October, 1979.

Nominations for the following offices are solicited:—

1. Vice-President to be selected from members resident in Scotland.†
2. Secretary.
3. Treasurer.
4. Three committee members, one from each region.

The retiring committee members are:— J. E. R. Thompson, G. Whitworth, W. Williams.

They, together with the retiring secretary, are eligible for re-election.

Nominations should be sent to the Secretary by 12.7.79.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr. K. S. Mackenzie, PH.D.,
Philatelic/Postal History Research Officer,
National Post Museum writes:

ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE

I enclose a copy of an item I would greatly appreciate having reproduced in your publication. I started this project following Capex, when it dawned on me, from looking at postal history displays, that there might just be a good deal of this correspondence still extant. I consequently approached a few of my own contacts, and frankly was overwhelmed with the response. This has emboldened me, and at the suggestion of several people I am now broadening my quest as shown by the enclosed.

I would like to emphasize, at this time, that there is not the slightest suspicion that this material was dispersed by other than the best methods, legal, moral, or whatever. I would not normally think of making this point. However, under current circumstances I thought it important to do so. The project is simply to reconstruct, as much as possible, the early correspondence connected with the Allan Royal Mail Line. I would therefore be most gratified if you could print this on behalf of the Museum.

The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company was the first Canadian-owned and operated ocean steam navigation line. Better known as the Allan Royal Mail Line, it served on the North Atlantic from 1854 until swallowed up by the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company at the time of the First World War.

It had many agencies in many countries, but the major ones were Edmonstone, Allan & Company at Montreal and Portland, Maine; G.B. Symes, in Quebec; J. & A. Allan, Glasgow, and Allan & Gillespie, Liverpool. The massive correspondence by which this far-flung network was kept in touch has been dispersed over the years, much of it, naturally enough, into the hands of dealers and collectors.

The National Postal Museum is attempting to reconstruct this correspondence through the good services and co-operation of dealers and collectors, in order to retain a documentary record of our pioneering mail line. Already news of this project has been spread by word-of-mouth, and already there has been an amazing response from the philatelic community, both here and in the United States. It is now our purpose to advertise this project as fully as possible, to invite all proud possessors of this correspondence to send photo-copies to the National Postal Museum, Ottawa.

Those who respond will be reimbursed their normal cost for photo-copying, and unless anonymity is requested their kind co-operation will be suitably acknowledged once the results of this project are made public.

Professor G. Finley writes:

George Heriot, Deputy P.M.G.

I am anxious to trace any correspondence relating to George Heriot who was Deputy Postmaster General of British North America from 1799 to 1816. I am preparing a large monograph on him for publication and should be most grateful for any information concerning documents that your readers may have which they might care to write to me about at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

I should be most grateful if you could publish the above paragraph in your *Maple Leaves*.

Mr. G. E. Pond, writes:

Simcoe Post Office

This year, (1979) marks the 150th Anniversary of The Simcoe Ontario Post Office. The original post office building still stands and is owned and occupied by The Simcoe Chamber of Commerce who purchased it several years ago to save it from the wrecker's hammer. It is now used for their offices.

During part of July and running through Simcoe's great Friendship Week-end "August 1st Week-end" to the middle of August, it is planned to re-create the old post office atmosphere in one of the rooms of the old building. A committee has been working with the Public Affairs Section of the Canada Post and has been in touch with the postal museum in Ottawa and the Eva Brook Donly Museum in Simcoe. A sub-post office will be set up and special post marks obtained.

The community of Port Dover, seven miles to the south of Simcoe on the shores of Lake Erie, is celebrating its Centennial during this same year and it is hoped to run a special stage line between the Simcoe Post Office and the Port Dover Post Office sometime during the Friendship Festivities.

A special cacheted envelope is being prepared to mark the 150th Anniversary of the Simcoe Post Office and plans are underway to include an insertion which will be either –

1. A brief history of the Simcoe Post Office, or
2. A reproduction of a contract for transporting His Majesty's mail dated July 1831 for one Daniel Hazen Jr. to carry the mails between the post office of Simcoe, Port Dover and Vittoria.

It is felt that these envelopes will be of interest to Canadian Philatelists and Postal Historians. Copies can be obtained at \$2.00 plus stamped addressed return envelopes (legal size) and they will be forwarded sometime in early August. Orders should be addressed to the writer at –

R.P.S. No. 7572,
Postal History Committee,
Simcoe Chamber of Commerce, Simcoe, Ontario.

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AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 23rd APRIL, 1979

New Members:

- 2237 JONES, Raymond; 22 Ffordd Llanerch, Afoneitha, Penycae, Wrexham LL14 2NA.
CGE.
2238 ORPHANOUDAKIS, E; 42, Woodland Road, Ulverston, Cumbria, LA12 0DX.
B, N.
2239 FERGUSON, Roy J; 20 Thorntree Road, Northallerton, N. Yorks, BL6 1QF.
CGE BS.
2240 GATTIKER, Werner; c/o Leo Baresch, 120 Church Street, Brighton, E. Sussex,
BN1 1WH.
2241 VANDERBURGH, George; P.O. Box 204, Shelburne, Ontario, Canada, L0N 1S0.
C, PD, PS.
2242 PACY, Robert C.; 166 William Street, Stoneham, Mass. 02180, U.S.A. C.
2243 COOK, David L. J.; 14 Dryden Road, Penarth, S. Glamorgan, CF6 1RT. C,B,N.

Resignations:

- | | | | |
|------|------------------|------|-----------------|
| 2090 | Adlestone, G.D. | 616 | Loxston, J. M. |
| 1348 | Baugild, G. C. | 2121 | Mortimer, D. |
| 955 | Drake, A. J. | 1674 | Petzoldt, H. H. |
| 1806 | Goodwin, L. J. | 884 | Rushton, E. |
| 1043 | Grimble, R. W. | 2196 | Specterman, D. |
| 2091 | Harper, A. W. | 2062 | Stanwick, R. |
| 1073 | Helliwell, L. C. | 2200 | Thompson, W. |
| 2174 | Kjelkens, G. | | |

Deceased:

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|------|---------------------|
| 745 | Attenborrow, C. C. | 817 | Grant, J. A., FCPS. |
| 263 | Baresch, L., FCPS. | 206 | Jarrett, F., FCPS. |
| | | 1831 | Scrivener, I.E. |

Change of Address:

- 2165 ANDERMAN, M., *403, 1817, 16th St.S.W., Calgary, Alta, Canada.
1886 MOOR, N., 39, Algarth Road, Algarth, Pocklington, York, Y/4 2HW.

Amendment of Address:

- 2024 GILMORE, J. A., 70, S. Parkwood Avenue, Pasadena, Ca 91107, U.S.A.
280 MARTIN, T. S., 323, Chesterfield Road South, Mansfield, Notts, NG19 7ES.

Change of Interest:

- 1803 FRASER, D. A., C, P, PH, SC, PER.
1895 WIEDEMANN, P.J., SC, RO, C, COV, F, MET, PD, PH, PL, OS, DLO.

Address Required:

- 1952 TAYLOR, L., formerly 19 Dalziel Place, Edinburgh.
1554 GROSS, J., formerly Laubova 2 Vinohrady 13000, Praha 3, Czechoslovakia.

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FLAG CANCELLATIONS – Collector invites offers of covers period 1917-1934 Richardson Handbook Types 21-46; also 8-21 on Map cover. Coronation and WWII of interest. Please give type no., postmark date, price required. C. A. King, 43 Riddlesdown Road, Purley, Surrey CR2 1DJ.

Military covers, especially pre-1945. Philip Wolf, 10515 – Shillington Crescent Southwest, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2W 0N8.

Canadian military postmarks, Army, Navy, Air Force any period. Offers to John Donaldson, 23 Lingen Avenue, Hereford.

THE MACKENZIE DISTRICT OF N.W.T., Arctic Yukon, Old Athabasca, and Peace River, are my areas of interest. Please offer any covers, postcards, or other interesting oddments. Rob Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

CANADIAN PRECANCELLED Postal Stationery. Also Covers and Multiples of Early Bar precancels. Offers to George Manley, 126 Ebury Street, London, SW1W 9QQ.

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