

# MAPLE LEAVES

Official Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by JAMES E. WOODS

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## Notes and Comments

### Editorial

Who said there was a dead season in Philately? Have pity on the Editors of philatelic publications. Believe us when we say that this statement is not true. The trials and tribulations of a London bus strike beset us (visions of that 1 in 11 hill on the old cycle) and the attraction of glorious sunshine beckon us to a snooze on the hammock.

### Duplex

The gremlins have done us once again. After the final proofs had been checked we noticed that an illustration on page 89 of the April issue had been reversed. The one referred to is the Toronto Cork. The star should be at 3 o'clock. Our humblest apologies to Mr. Smythies for any inconvenience caused.

### Group News

We recently heard that George Beverley is retiring from the position of Contact Member from the Aberdeen Group. He has held this job for nearly five years, and we wish to say "Well done, George." We should like to welcome his successor, R. W. Wainwright, and look forward to receiving reports from him in due course. D. A. Avery has come up with the welcome news that the Notts and Derby Group are stirring from their slumbers and now propose to hold a meeting every quarter. Members in the area are asked to give full support.

### Holidays

Please do not forget our hints of April. Let the Exchange Packet Secretary know of your dates of absence. Incidentally, the Editor would like to take this opportunity of asking contributors to make a note that is proposed to get to press a little earlier than usual for the August number. Holidays and Editorial duties do not mix.

### Auctions

A catalogue recently received from H. R. Harmer, Ltd., covers a remarkable collection of Pioneer Air Stamps and Covers which was formed by the late N. C. Rothschild. The Newfoundland section of the sale is most outstanding. This includes the "Hawker" rarities, a vertical pair, mint and some very copies on cover. We fully recommend your attention to this auction, which takes place on Monday, June, 9th, 1958.

### Exchange Packet

Elsewhere in this journal will be found details of a new arrangement for the selling of material which will be of great interest to our members in Canada and U.S.A. The Packet Secretary looks forward to receiving more material under the new ruling, and we hope that members over the water will support us well.

### International Stamp Exhibition, 1960

It has recently been announced that Her Majesty the Queen has graciously consented to grant her Patronage to the London International Stamp Exhibition to be held in the Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, London, from July 9th to July 16th, 1960. The Queen thus follows the example of her father and grandfather, who were patrons of earlier exhibitions of a similar character, and at the same time demonstrates her continued interest in the hobby and in the Royal Philatelic Collection housed in Buckingham Palace.



### Postmarks

The illustrated Small Cents recently came into our possession. It has been submitted to several authorities on postmarks and has brought forth several interesting possibilities from British Columbia Numeral Postmarks to French Transit marks. The possible sight of a full strike preferably on cover or dated piece would be much appreciated.

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The summer months with their alternative attractions result generally in a slackening of philatelic activities, but for those responsible for the running of the Society's affairs there is little respite, and with the approach of the Convention, those concerned with its organisation are only too well aware of how much there is to be done in so short a time.

Referring to Convention matters, a recent assessment of the space available for the Exhibition indicated that we can accommodate well over 300 sheets—considerably more than last year. We are naturally anxious to present a first-class show, which can only be achieved by the help of Members. There must be many with interesting exhibits or private studies which have not as yet been entered. May I remind Members of the awards now available for the various classes and suggest that they make a special effort in this respect. Early notification to Mr. Stanley Godden by intending contributors would greatly assist in the planning of the Exhibition.

As announced elsewhere, owing to a visit to the U.S.A. and Canada by David Fortnum, certain changes have had to be made regarding collection of material for the Convention Auction. Luckily we always have willing volunteers to come to the rescue, and Peter Brown is taking over during the interim period. At the risk of repetition I would remind Members of the excellent opportunity the Convention Auction provides for disposal of specialised material to an informed and appreciative market.

So far definite arrangements have been made for two invited displays, one by Mr. Smythies, who will be showing his well-known collection of Duplex

Cancellations, which, incidentally, is at present on show in Victoria, B.C. (VICPEX), and one by Peter Brown, who will demonstrate the scope for study provided by a simple and inexpensive issue. Full details of the programme, including the third display, study circles, coach tours, etc., will appear in the next issue.

Finally, hotel bookings. Please let Mr. Carn have details of your requirements at the earliest opportunity. Accommodation is limited and it is the case of first come first served; further, the Hotel cannot be expected to hold unclaimed bookings until the last minute. A booking form is enclosed with this issue for your assistance. Incidentally, the weather records show early October to be a very favourable time to visit the South Coast, so make the best of the opportunity.

Thanks to the sterling efforts of Mr. George and his helpers from the London Group. The London Re-union on Saturday, 19th April, once again proved an unqualified success. The composite display presented by local Members, followed by an excellent show by Mr. Woodall, who unfortunately was unable to attend in person, was enjoyed by Members attending, many of whom had travelled for considerable distances. One familiar face was missing, that of our Secretary, Charles Hollingsworth, who, with family, was taking a well-earned rest in the South of France. Lucky man! Next Re-union, November or December next.

Sincerely Yours,

GEOFF HARPER.

6th May, 1958.

## CONVENTION BULLETIN

As reported in recent issues of Maple Leaves, the following arrangements have been made for the 12th Annual Convention:—

BURLINGTON HOTEL—EASTBOURNE  
WEDNESDAY 1st TO SATURDAY 4th OCTOBER, 1958

### Hotel Reservations

A provisional block booking has been made at the following special inclusive rates:—

45/- per person, per day, for rooms with a sea view.

42/6 per person, per day, for rooms without a sea view.

Plus an extra 5/- per person, per day, for a room with private bathroom.

All the above rates are subject to a service charge of 10%, which will be added to accounts in lieu of staff gratuities.

Applications for Hotel reservations should be made to L. D. Carn, 138, Whitley Road, Eastbourne, Sussex, stating precise details of accommodation required, i.e. single or double room, with or without sea view or bath.

Early application is advised as the provisional block bookings covers a limited number of rooms only, and as early October is still the holiday season on the South Coast, difficulties will undoubtedly arise if bookings are left until just prior to the event.

### Convention Exhibition

Competitive Classes, as on previous occasions, will comprise:—

(1) Research and Study

(2) Group Displays

(3) Contributed Displays

(a) British North America up to 1900  
(including the Numeral Issue)

(b) British North America from 1901.

Members are reminded that the 'Stanley Godden' Trophy will be awarded to the best display complying with the requisite conditions (see *Maple Leaves*, Feb. 1956) in any of the above classes covering issues up to 1897, and the Trophy kindly offered at the last Convention by Mrs. Barrett under similar terms for 20th Century Issues.

Details of the number of sheets required for exhibition are as follows:— Members may send sheets in the following quantities: 6, 12 or 18, the latter number being the maximum that can be accepted. We ask that you give this Exhibition your full support. Response has been very slow and there is space for nearly 300 sheets. All entries must be forwarded to Stanley Godden, 72, Woodland Drive, Hove, Sussex, at the latest by Friday, 26th September, 1958. To assist in the planning of the Exhibition, early notification by Members of their intention to compete, together with details of their exhibit, i.e. class and number of sheets, would be greatly appreciated.

### Convention Programme

Full details will be published in the next issue. The Annual Committee Meeting and Annual General Meeting will be held on Saturday morning, 4th October. The Convention Auction, Saturday afternoon, and the Annual Dinner and Presentation of Awards, Saturday evening.

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## IMPORTANT

### CONVENTION AUCTION

Since the April "Maple Leaves" appeared there has had to be a slight alteration in the arrangements for the Auction. I have to be away (in U.S.A. and Canada!!) from May 27th until the second week in July, which cuts right across the time when most of the Auction Lots should be piling up.

I fear it means that any Lots posted between Whitsun and publication of this "Maple Leaves" cannot be acknowledged until July, but if you **haven't** already posted your material when you read this, would you please send it to **Mr. H. H. Brown, Shoreham, Church Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth**, instead of to me. Mr. Brown has very kindly stepped into the breach and agreed to keep the wheels turning until my return.

In order that any Lots arriving here during my absence may be guaranteed inclusion in the catalogue, the "date of latest arrival" has been extended to July 14th. This gives you an extra fortnight to get your stuff away, but please don't leave it later if you want to be in the catalogue. The deadline is much earlier than in past years, but the idea is to give members more time to view the Lots by post. Although overseas members cannot have Lots to view, I will endeavour to answer questions or give a fuller description on a reasonable number of Lots if return Airmail postage (1/6) is provided.

Catalogues will be sent **on request** to non-vendors; all vendors will receive marked copies. If you want a catalogue please get your request off straightaway so that we know roughly how many to print. There will be some available at the Convention—price 6d. Expenses (paper, printing, stencils, postage) are high, so please try to remember to include your 6d with your request. Overseas members can send mint stamps and, if they would like their catalogue by Airmail, should send 25c, preferably including imprint blocks or booklet panels. Stamps so received will be offered as the last lot in the sale for the benefit of the expenses.

That's all this time.

DAVID FORTNUM.



## LIBRARY NOTES

The turnover of books during the winter months has proved that some members make full use of the Library facilities, but I could wish that the demand were greater. We have a good stock on a variety of subjects and, except for the more popular books, requests can be answered almost at once.

We are constantly endeavouring to add books and articles, and recently we have received great help from certain members.

Our thanks are due to Miss Ogden, our Belinda, for a copy of Mr. Tomlinson's paper on the "Postal History and Stamps of Prince Edward Island."

From Stanley Godden we receive a large number of books and magazines which, by swelling the various subject files, will prove of great value. Regular parcels of magazines reach me, too, from Mr. Joe Mountain of Chicago, and we are grateful for his interest.

The space available for C.P.S. affairs in the Librarian's home has had to be much increased by useful gifts from H. M. Daggett, Jr., of Vancouver, who has sent many copies of the Official Post Office books, which by detailing postal rates and lists of Post Offices, should be much sought after by our Postal Historians.

Frank Campbell of Royal Oak, Michigan, recently sent us lists of Canadian Post Offices for various years in the last century, and they are available for loan.

The volumes of B.N.A. Topics, which Arnold Gabbitas has generously had bound for us, are now available for loan.

A recent purchase is a 1912 publication entitled "Ten Thousand Miles Through Canada," which as well as being full of descriptive interest, contains a most useful map of the Railway systems of that day in Canada.

### First addition to Library List of February 1958

Postal History and Stamps of P.E.I. ....	L. G. Tomlinson
Reports of the P.M.G., Canada ... 1935, 1939, 1947, 1949, 1950, 1951	
Official Postal Guides .....	1936 to 1941, 1944/45, 1947, 1955
Lists of Post Offices with Revenue .....	1955 to 1957
Lists of Post Offices and Postmasters	
	1852, 1857, 1863, 1866, 1869, 1873
B.N.A. Topics .....	Volumes 5 to 13 incl.
History of the U.S. Post Office .....	R. A. McReynolds
Ten Thousand Miles through Canada .....	Joseph Adams
Maples Leaves .....	Vol. 6
	R. S. B. G.

## THE EXCHANGE PACKET

At the beginning of the year certain changes were announced in the Regulations governing the import of postage stamps and philatelic material, which may be of interest to our members in the U.S. and in Canada.

It is now possible for American and Canadian members to send material for circulation in the Exchange Packet and to have their sales remitted to them in Canadian or American dollars, which would be placed to the credit of their own bank account.

In addition to the information contained in the Packet Rules published annually in the December issue of "Maple Leaves," it would be useful to give some background detail of the Society Exchange Packet.

The Packet circulates throughout the British Isles, and also to a few members in Eire, and is, of course, completely covered by insurance. There are usually 12 to 15 Packets circulating at any one time, each containing material valued at not less than \$300, and they take about six months to com-

plete the Postal List of 38 members. Over 400 members take the Exchange Packets, which are issued all the year round. Commission on sales is 7½%.

I have had a regular supply of good quality material for some time from a few Canadian members, and their continued success with above average sales has been most encouraging. From this experience I can confidently commend our Exchange Packet to our Canadian and American members as an excellent medium for disposal of their surplus B.N.A. material.

Material should be priced net, in sterling preferably, or in dollar currency, in which case I would convert to sterling at the rate of seven shillings to the dollar. If required, blank booklets can be supplied.

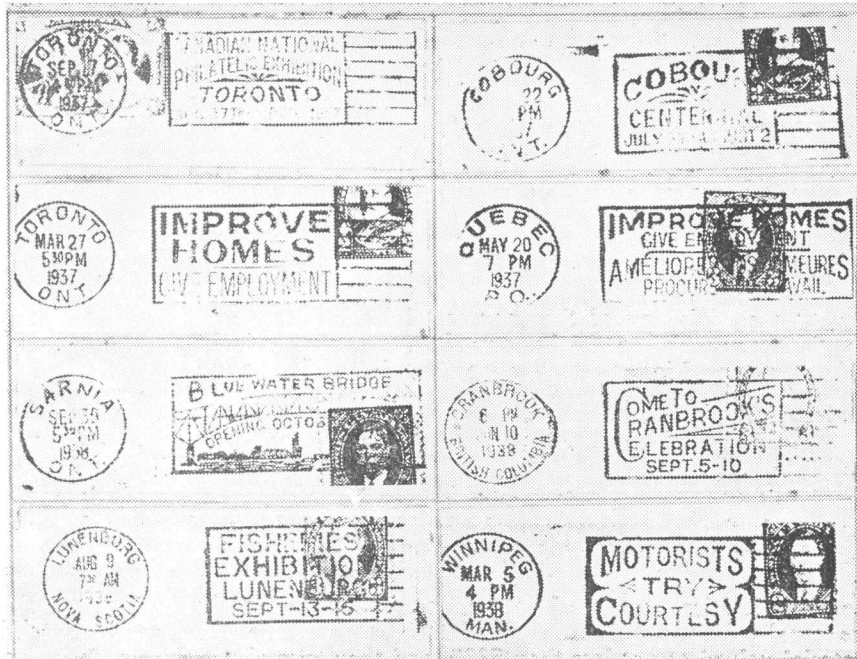
JOHN HANNAH, Packet Secretary.

## THE SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS OF CANADA

By the Slogan Study Circle of the C.P.S. of G.B.

### PART XI

Although showing little increase over previous years in the total number of Slogans recorded, yet 1937 and 1938 seems to present a wider diversity of advertisements and directives, from new smaller towns of use. "Improve Homes. Give Employment," was a new issue in 1937, whilst in 1938 the "Save Time. Use Air Mail" reappeared, again from the Prairie Towns. Brantford's Diamond Jubilee, Centenary Celebrations at Sherbrooke, Coburg and Picton, and the Canadian National Philatelic Exhibition at Toronto are among the Special event Slogans used in 1937, but most prominent in this year was the Flag Cancellation for the occasion of the Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth on May 12th. The following year Kingston's Centenary Old Home Week, Cranbrook's Celebrations, Fisheries Exhibition at Lunenburg



were among the special events which were advertised. Another Special to appear was the "Blue Water Bridge Opening October 8" from Sarnia, connecting that town to Huron on the U.S.A. side of the waterway.

## 1937

Attend Old Home Week at Timmins June 28th. to July 1st.	Timmins
Beautify Winnipeg	Winnipeg
Brantford's Diamond Jubilee Celebration 1877—1937. May 12—Aug. 7. Old Home Week Aug. 8-14	Brantford
Buy an Apple October 30th. to Help the Boys	Toronto
Buy Goods Made in Newfoundland	St. John's N.F.
Calgary Exhibition and Stampede July 5-10, 1937	Calgary
Canadian National Exhibition Toronto Aug. 27th - Sep. 11th. 1937	Toronto
Canadian National Philatelic Exhibition Toronto Aug. 27 - Sept. 11. 1937	Toronto
Centenaire de Sherbrooke Centennial July 31 - Sept. 4, 1937	Sherbrooke
Cobourg Centennial July 29 - August 2.	Cobourg
Community Service Makes Life Worth While	Toronto
Coronation H.M. King George VI and H.M. Queen Elizabeth, May 12, 1937	
Calgary	Charlottetown
Halifax	Hamilton
London	Medicine Hat
New Westminster	North Battleford
Regina	St. John
Vancouver	Victoria
Edmonton	Edmonton
Kingston	Kingston
Moose Jaw	Moose Jaw
Ottawa	Ottawa
Saskatoon	Saskatoon
Windsor	Windsor
Fort William	Fort William
Lethbridge	Lethbridge
Moncton	Moncton
Port Arthur	Port Arthur
Toronto	Toronto
Winnipeg	Winnipeg
Coronation H.M. King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, May 12, 1937	Biling.
—Montreal	Quebec
Do Not Place Money in Unregistered Mail	South Edmonton
Eat More Newfoundland Fish. Help Our Fishermen	St. John's N.F.
Exposition Valleyfield Exhibition Aug. 16 - 20 Aout	Valleyfield
Give For Community Service. Make Life Worth While	Toronto
Help Prevent Forest Fires	Kamloops
Help Red Cross Hamilton Annual Appeal	Hamilton
Help the Blind April 24 - May 1	Hamilton
Help the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives	Toronto
Improve Homes. Give Employment	
Calgary	Charlottetown
London	Ottawa
Saskatoon	Toronto
Winnipeg	Edmonton
Halifax	Halifax
St. John	St. John
Victoria	Victoria
Improve Homes. Give Employment	Biling.
Montreal	Quebec
Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office	
Cornwall	Fort Frances
Owen Sound	Owen Sound
Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office	Biling.
St. Hyacinthe	Trois Rivières
Invest in Post Office Savings Bank	
Cobourg	Prescott
Invest in Post Office Savings Bank	Biling
Granby	Joliette
St. Jean	St. Jean
Trois Rivières	Trois Rivières
Our du Souvenir Legion Canadienne Coquelicots Vetacraft	Quebec
Earn to Swim. Learn Life Saving	
Calgary	Edmonton
Regina	Toronto
Winnipeg	Hamilton
Ottawa	Ottawa
Victoria	Victoria
Earn to Swim. Learn Life Saving	Biling.
Montreal	Quebec
Medicine Hat Stampede. June 23, 24 and 25, 1937	Medicine Hat
Montreal May 1 - 8. Clean., Paint and Beautify	Biling. Montreal
Montreal Musical Festival May 30	Biling. Montreal
Motorists Try Courtesy	Toronto
National Book Fair Toronto Nov. 5 - 13, 1937	Toronto
Observe Sunday	
Calgary	Charlottetown
Halifax	Hamilton
Regina	St. John
Winnipeg	Winnipeg
Edmonton	Edmonton
London	London
Saskatoon	Saskatoon
Fredricton	Fredricton
Ottawa	Ottawa
Toronto	Toronto
Observe Sunday	Biling
Montreal	Quebec
Trois Rivières	Trois Rivières
Old Boys' Reunion Collingwood July 30 to Aug. 3, 1938	Collingwood

Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere			
Glace Bay	Guelph	Hamilton	Leamington
Moose Jaw	Perth	Sault Ste Marie	Smiths Falls
Woodstock			
Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere			Biling.
Levis	St. Hyacinthe	Trois Rivieres	
Picton Centennial June 30 - July 5, 1937			Picton
Plan to Attend Fat Stock Show Kamloops B.C.			Kamloops
Post Early in the Day			Vancouver
Post Office C. O. D. Speeds Business			Carleton Place
Recreation Centres Keep You Fit			Vancouver
Register All Letters of Value			
Cobourg	Lindsay	Moose Jaw	Nanaimo
Owen Sound	Welland	Yarmouth	
Register All Letters of Value			Biling.
Montreal	St. Jean	Thetford Mines	Trois Rivieres
Remembrance Day. Canadian Legion Vetrcraft		Poppies	
Calgary	Charlottetown	Edmonton	Halifax
London	Ottawa	Regina	St. John
Saskatoon	Toronto	Vancouver	Victoria
Winnipeg			
Remembrance Day. Canadian Legion Vetrcraft	Poppies		Biling. Montreal
Route Traffic Through Canadian Ports			Yarmouth
Royal Winter Fair Toronto Nov. 16 - 24, 1937			Toronto
Safety Convention Toronto April 19 and 20, 1937			Toronto
See the Exposition Provincial Quebec. The Greatest Event of the Season.			Biling. Quebec
Send Your Money by Post Office Money Order			Timmins
Sudbury Street Fair August 17 - 25, 1937			Sudbury
Support Your Community Chest			Winnipeg
This Mail Was Carried By Travelling Letter Box to Toronto			Toronto
Use Postal Notes. Safe, Cheap, Convenient			
Cobourg	Fort Frances	Galt	Halifax
Simcoe	Sydney	Waterloo	Windsor
Yorkton			
Use Postal Notes. Safe, Cheap, Convenient			Biling.
Chicoutimi	Hull	Levis	St. Jerome
— Use Post Office Money Orders			
Amherst	— Moose Jaw	Smiths Falls	
Use Post Office Money Orders			Biling.
Granby	Montreal	Sherbrooke	
Use the Advance Posting Bureau			Winnipeg
Use the Advance Posting Service for Your Christmas Cards			Toronto
Vote!			Winnipeg
Your Friend Will Appreciate a Letter. Write Today			
Brockville	Cornwall	Glace Bay	Kamloops
Moose Jaw	Sarnia	Smiths Falls	
Your Postman Sells Stamps			Amherst
<b>1938</b>			
Advise Correspondents of Your Correct Address			Timmins
Air Mail. Safe, Sure, Speedy			Chatham
Air Mail Speeds Business			
Edmonton	North Battleford	Prince Albert	Winnipeg
Band Festival Trois Rivieres July 10, 1938			Biling. Trois Rivieres
Beautify Winnipeg			Winnipeg
Blue Water Bridge Opening October 8, 1938			Sarnia
Buy a Dominion Government Annuity. Ask Postmaster for Booklet			
Ottawa	Toronto	Vancouver	Winnipeg
Buy a Dominion Government Annuity. Ask Postmaster for Booklet			Biling. Montreal
Buy an Apple October 15th. to Help the Boys			Toronto
Buy Christmas Seals			London
Calgary Exhibition and Stampede July 11 - 16, 1938			Calgary
Canadian Corps Reunion Toronto. Ont. July 30, 31, Aug. 1			Toronto
Canadian National Exhibition Toronto, Aug. 26 - Sep. 10, 1938			Toronto
Childrens Milk Fund Tag Day June 11th			Toronto
Clean, Paint, Beautify. Montreal			Biling. Montreal
Come to Cranbrook's Celebration Sept. 5 - 10			Cranbrook
Edmonton Exhibition, Diamond Jubilee July 18 - 23			Edmonton
Fisheries Exhibition Lunenburg Sept. 13 - 16			Lunenburg
Give For Community Service. Make Life Worth While			Toronto

Give This Week to Charity			Biling.	Montreal
Give Your Change of Address to the Postmaster				Timmins
Help Red Cross Hamilton Annual Appeal				Hamilton
Help the Blind April 24 - May 1				Hamilton
Help the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives				Toronto
Help the Santa Claus Fund				Toronto
Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office				
Chatham	Cornwall	Fort Frances		Fredricton
Kitchener	Moose Jaw	Nelson		Niagara Falls
Owen Sound	Pembroke	Vancouver		
Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office			Biling.	
Chicoutimi	Levis	St. Hyacinthe		St. Jean
Trois Rivieres				
Invest in Post Office Savings Bank				
Cornwall	Prescott	Windsor		
Invest in Post Office Savings Bank			Biling.	
Montreal	Quebec	Thetford Mines		
Jour du Souvenir Legion Canadienne Coquelicots Vetcraft				Quebec
Kingston Centenary Old Home Week July 30 - Aug. 6, 1938				Kingston
Montreal Musical Festival May 30 - June 3			Biling.	Montreal
Motorists Try Courtesy				
Toronto	Winnipeg			
National Flower and Garden Show Toronto March 24 - April 3				Toronto
Obey Traffic Laws. Save Lives				Vancouver
Observe Sunday				
Calgary	Charlottetown	Edmonton		Fredricton
Halifax	Hamilton	London		Ottawa
Regina	St. John	Saskatoon		Toronto
Vancouver	Winnipeg			
Observe Sunday			Biling.	
Grandmere	Montreal	Quebec		Trois Rivieres
Valleyfield				
Old Boys' Reunion London Ont. July 30th - August 13th				London
Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere				
Fort Frances	Halifax	Moose Jaw		Port Hope
Sault Ste Marie	Smiths Falls	Winnipeg		
Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere			Biling.	
Granby	St. Jean	Thetford Mines		
Plan to Attend Fat Stock Show Kamloops B.C.				Kamloops
Please Have Your Mail Addressed to Street and Number				
Kirkland Lake	New Glasgow	Timmins		
Post Early in the Day				Vancouver
Post Office C. O. D. Speeds Business				Carleton Place
Provincial Exhibition Charlottetown August 15th - 19th				Charlottetown
Provincial Ski Championships in Quebec Feb. 17, 18, 19.			Biling.	Quebec
Recreation Centres Keep You Fit				
Edmonton	Vancouver			
Register All Letters of Value				
Brandon	Cobourg	Galt		Halifax
Lindsay	Medicine Hat	Timmins		
Register All Letters of Value			Biling.	
Hull	Quebec	St. Hyacinthe		Thetford Mines
Remembrance Day. Canadian Legion Vetcraft Poppies				
Calgary	Charlottetown	Edmonton		Halifax
London	Regina	Saskatoon		Toronto
Vancouver	Winnipeg			
Remembrance Day. Canadian Legion Vetcraft Poppies			Biling.	Montreal
Royal Winter Fair Toronto Nov. 15th - 23rd., 1938				Toronto
Safety Convention Windsor April 21st and 22nd., 1938				Windsor
Save Time. Use Air Mail				
Calgary	Lethbridge	Moose Jaw	Regina	
Saskatoon	Vancouver	Winnipeg		
See the Exposition Provincial Quebec. The Greatest Event of the Season			Biling.	Quebec
Send Your Money by Post Office Money Order				Timmins
Spare Our Wild Flowers				Victoria
Support Your Community Chest				Winnipeg
This Mail Was Carried by Travelling Letter Box to Toronto				Toronto



Use Postal Notes. Safe. Cheap, Convenient			
Brandon	Brantford	Charlottetown	Halifax
Granby	Leamington	Moncton	Moose Jaw
Welland			
Use Postal Notes. Safe. Cheap, Convenient			Biling.
Joliette	Montreal	Quebec	Sherbrooke
Levis			
Use Post Office Money Orders			
Brandon	Brockville	Guelph	Kingston
Moose Jaw	Nanaimo	Napanee	Owen Sound
Sudbury	Trail	Truro	Woodstock
Yarmouth	Yorkton		
Use Post Office Money Orders			Biling.
Chicoutimi	Granby	Quebec	Sherbrooke
Use the Advance Posting Service for Your Christmas Cards			Toronto
Visit the Boys' and Girls' Fair Winnipeg			Winnipeg
Vote!			Winnipeg
Western Fair London Ontario Sept. 12th - 17th., 1938			London
Write Often and Keep the Family Together			Kamloops
Your Friend Will Appreciate a Letter. Write Today			
Belleville	Brandon	Fort William	Glace Bay
Kamloops	New Westminster	Orillia	Sydney
Waterloo			
Your Postman Sells Stamps			
New Glasgow	Timmins		

## NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

By Dr. R. WILLAN

My notes on the St. John's date stamps in the last issue of "Maple Leaves" brought me letters from some members reporting items in their collections. No. 7 in my list is reported as early as 23 July 1875 in red. Two further examples of No. 10 are recorded in June and July 1873 respectively. In both cases this is used as a "paid" stamp in red. Four additional strikes of No. 16, dated from 29 July 1897 to 11 January 1899 are all on registered covers. In no case is this stamp used as a cancel, but is struck on the face of outward and the back of inward mail. It certainly seems that this was a registered date stamp.

Mr. Hutton writes asking me about the Mandel proofs, so-called. This name is often applied to the post-contemporary proofs printed by the American Bank Note Co. In Newfoundland these include the 1866 issue and its immediate successors. In Bogg's "Canada" there is a note that the title is a misnomer. Henry Mandel was an employee of the American Bank Note Co., who formed a very fine collection of essays and proofs, particularly of those produced by his own firm, but he had nothing whatever to do with the production of the proofs attributed to him. Unjustified though it may be, the name is a convenient way of referring to these interesting printings.

To Newfoundland students the "Mandel" proofs fall into two groups. The first group comes from trade sample sheets produced by the A.B.N. Co. in 1868. The plate has an ornamental border enclosing 19 stamps—one row of three and four rows of four. Of these, five are from Newfoundland, the remainder being from Canada, the Maritime Provinces, and various South American countries. The Newfoundland items are the 2c, 5c, 10c, 12c, and 13c values of 1866. The 12c is in the centre of the top row, with the 2c and 5c to left and right of it respectively; the 13c is the left hand stamp of the third row, and the 10c is at the bottom right corner. If these are cut out to simulate proofs, the 12c shows part of the ornamental border at both upper corners. In this impression, also, the oval outer frame-line is not broken on the left side as it is in the genuine stamps and proofs. The 5c shows a small dot just outside the stamp on the left side at the level of the horizon. The 13c has a small circular arc from the border immediately outside the left value numeral. I have not examined sufficient of the 2c and 10c to be sure that the

marks on my own copies are constant. These characters, however, are quite unnecessary to identify these "proofs." They are on a medium thick wove paper in a dozen or more shades, but all are pale with a curiously muddy appearance of the colour. It is remarkable that for advertising purposes the Company should use such unattractive colours.

The second group comprises genuine proofs from the dies and plates used in the production of the stamps, including all values of the 1866 issue, with the 1c, 3c and 6c values of 1870. These were produced in 1878, on a reorganisation of the Company. They are beautifully printed on very thin paper in strikingly bright colours—golden yellow, violet, green, blue, carmine, chocolate—which show up the fine engraving to great advantage. These proofs provide most attractive pages in any collection. The colours are brighter than in the original proofs, of which the dies, on India paper on card, are in black, blue, green and brown, while the plate proofs on thin paper or white card are in black, lake, myrtle-green and the colours of issue. It seems likely that the "finished" proofs, gummed and perforated, are original proofs.

As most collectors are aware, the 4c carmine stamp of 1932 occurs in two different line perforations. They are taken together by Gibbons as No. 224c, but actually they are 13.7 and 14.1. For many years I have had a block of this stamp imperforate between horizontally, S.G. 224b. I had measured this as being 14.1, and though I realised that the same variety might occur in both perms, I have never looked for the second one, nor have I measured pairs or blocks I have seen in other people's collections. Whilst in London for the Society meeting on April 19th I went into a dealer's shop and came across a block of S.G.224b. Measuring one side, I found it to be 13.7, so I purchased it to make a pair with my other block. On returning home and examining it more completely, I was surprised to find that though the vertical sides gauged 13.7, the top and bottom were 14.1. I was still more surprised to find that the middle vertical line of perforations gauged 14.1 also. Turning to my old block, my astonishment was completed by finding that although all the four edges of the block measured 14.1, the middle vertical line was 13.7. I have never been too happy about the status of many of the modern Newfoundland perforation varieties, but this raises the most horrible doubts in my mind. Will anyone having a pair or block of S.G.224b please let me know the gauge of all the lines of perforation on it? I may mention that I have gone over all my blocks of the 4c carmine and have found no instance of mixed perforations.

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## CANADIAN FORCES MAIL

By R. H. WEBB

### INTRODUCTION

Interest in Canadian Forces Mail (CFM) seems to be on the increase. Just why this field of Canadian philately should have been fascinating to so few collectors for so long is a matter for conjecture. Two good reasons are the scarcity of literature describing its scope and secondly, the absence of any method of classifying the various types and varieties of military postal cancellations. Undoubtedly, the new interest stems from the world-wide activities of the Armed Forces consequent to Canada's participation in the United Nations (UN) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The presence of Canadian postage on mail originating in countries thousands of miles away may also account for some of the impetus.

Although no book or pamphlet giving a broad picture of CFM has been published, a number of brief articles or statements on specific phases or aspects of this field have appeared from time to time in philatelic journals and a bibliography of those known to the writer will be found at the end of this paper. Even if all the articles listed could be gathered together at one time

they would still present a far from complete story of CFM.

The object of this paper therefore, is to provide a short but comprehensive introduction to CFM. Later, it will be supplemented by additional articles containing more detailed information.

### **SCOPE**

A collection of CFM can be based on any one of a number of starting dates depending on the fancy of the collector. The earlier the date selected however, the more difficult it will be to obtain material and to differentiate between distinctly CFM and mail from the Regular French and British Forces stationed in Canada. 1636 could be selected as the earliest date as it was in this year that the Governor of New France, De Montmagny, "enrolled all male colonists to form a militia to perform military exercises and to furnish guards." Another suitable date is 1855 when the Militia in the modern sense, was organized and the first 'Militia Act' was passed. 1867, the year of Confederation might be considered a more appropriate date by some or 1871, when the first Canadian Regular Forces were established. Still another date is 1911, the year in which the Canadian Postal Corps was founded. Having chosen the date for the commencement of his collection, the next problem to be faced is, what to include in it. The following is a list of subjects suggested for a comprehensive collection of CFM however, any one of them provides an interesting study by itself.

1. Canadian Military Postal cancellations (see Appendix "A").
2. Servicemen's Letters (see Appendix "B").
3. Military Postal Stationery.
  - (a) Field Post Cards.
  - (b) "Green Envelopes".
  - (c) Airgraphs.
  - (d) Air Letter Forms/Aerogrammes.
4. Cachets of Military Significance.
5. Military Slogans.
6. Patriotic Covers.
7. Military Censorship.

Before very long a need for some basic definitions will arise so the following are provided as a guide only. They are not official:

#### **CFM constitutes**

- (a) a cover or piece which clearly indicates on the front or reverse sides or by the contents, that it was mailed by a member of the Canadian Forces or that it was serviced by the Canadian military postal authorities.
- (b) a postage stamp which bears a distinguishable Canadian military postal cancellation.

#### **Military Postal Cancellation**

is a mark officially placed on CFM by authorized postal staffs.

#### **Military Postmark**

is a military postal cancellation which indicates the place of mailing by actual name or by code, i.e. number or letter or a combination of both; usually the date and possibly the time.

#### **Cachet**

is a mark, insignia, diagram etc. which by its content relates a cover or piece to the Canadian Forces e.g. the cachet of the Canadian Contingent in the South African War; unit orderly room marks; the insignia of the Canadian YMCA, etc. A cachet in itself, normally has no postal significance.

#### **Field Censor Mark**

is a mark placed on CFM by a military censor and has no postal significance.

The foregoing definitions, either singly or in combination should enable a collector to determine whether a cover, piece or stamp is truly an item of CFM. Additional definitions will be given in subsequent articles. At this point, collectors are advised that many Canadians have enrolled in the armed forces of other countries; however their mail cannot properly be considered as CFM. Also, it is a moot point whether mail addressed to members of the Canadian Forces should be included except in so far as it may be used to demonstrate examples of Canadian military postal cancellations.

Having accumulated a number of items bearing different cancellations, the collector may get the urge to group them. This he can do in several ways, the most common being by campaigns. However, he will soon discover some degree of duplication because various postmarks have been in use for considerable periods of time. Another factor is that responsibility for the operation of post offices located on camps and stations in Canada has passed back and forth between civil and military postal administrations. In fact, under normal circumstances of peace, CFM has been and still is largely serviced by civil post offices. Only in time of war or in other special conditions is this responsibility assumed by military postal facilities. A suggested method of classifying Canadian military postal cancellations is shown at appendix "A". Readers will appreciate that this classification is by no means complete as it does not list the many varieties within each type nor is any descriptive detail given. Space will not permit amplification at this time however some of the gaps will be filled in future articles.

Units, ships, detachments, elements and individuals of the Canadian Forces have served officially on behalf of Canada, with the forces of other nations, often far afield from the facilities of the Canadian Postal Corps (the personnel involved should not be confused with Canadians who actually enrol in these forces). In such circumstances, arrangements are usually made for CFM to be handled through the military or civilian postal services of these nations however, the classification of the many postal cancellations would pose an insuperable problem therefore it may be preferable to group this type of CFM under the general heading "Canadian Servicemen's Letters", a subject which is amplified in Appendix "B".

Lastly, the meaning of many of the abbreviations found on CFM is essential. A list of the more common ones is given in Appendix "C".

In conclusion, literature on a philatelic subject creates interest in that subject, interest begets publicity and publicity invites more literature and thus, interest is maintained. The popularity of subjects such as "railway post office cancellations", "squared circles" and others will bear witness to the validity of the foregoing statement. Accordingly, it is hoped that this paper will induce collectors of CFM and others having something of value in this field, to contribute their knowledge for the good of the cause.

## CANADIAN FORCES MAIL

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## APPENDIX "A"

**CLASSIFICATION  
OF  
CANADIAN MILITARY POSTAL CANCELLATIONS**

- GROUP 1—CANADIAN CONTINGENT—SOUTH AFRICAN WAR 1900—**  
TYPE 1.01—NORMAL  
1.02—'EN ROUTE'
- GROUP 2—FIELD POST OFFICES**  
TYPE 2.01—'CANADA MILITIA'—1911-39  
— 2.02—CANADIAN OVERSEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE  
1914-15  
2.03—BRITISH TYPE—1915-19  
2.04—SIBERIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE—1919-20  
2.05—DUNDURN MILITARY CAMP  
2.06—SECOND WORLD WAR—CANADA  
2.07—SECOND WORLD WAR—EUROPE  
2.08—CAPO  
2.09—CANADIAN FORCES POST  
2.10—BRITISH TYPE FPO—1939-46  
2.11—STANDARD (CFPO)  
2.12—EMERGENCY  
2.14—GENERAL DELIVERY  
2.15—REGISTRATION
- GROUP 3—MILITARY/NAVAL POST OFFICES**  
TYPE 3.01—LOCATION INDICATED BY NUMBER ONLY  
3.02—LOCATION INDICATED BY NUMBER AND PROVINCE  
3.03—FULL LOCATION INDICATED  
3.04—GENERAL DELIVERY  
3.05—REGISTRATION
- GROUP 4—ARMY CAMPS AND STATIONS**  
TYPE 4.01—CAMPS PRIOR TO 1911  
4.02—FIRST WORLD WAR CAMPS  
4.03—CAMPS AND STATIONS 1946  
4.04—UNIT MAIL ROOMS  
4.05—REGISTRATION
- GROUP 5—NAVAL SHIPS**  
TYPE 5.01—SHIPS AT SEA  
5.02—SHORE BASES  
5.03—SHIP MAIL ROOMS  
5.04—REGISTRATION
- GROUP 6—AIR FORCE STATIONS**  
TYPE 6.01—AIR STATIONS  
—STATION MAIL ROOMS  
—REGISTRATION
- GROUP 7—PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS IN CANADA**  
TYPE 7.01—POW CAMPS  
—FRANKS
- GROUP 8—BASE POST OFFICES**  
TYPE 8.01—BRITISH TYPE—1914-19  
8.02—CANADIAN TYPE—1939-45—CANADA  
8.03—CANADIAN TYPE—1939-45—OVERSEAS  
8.04—CANADIAN TYPE 1950—CANADA  
8.05—STANDARD (CAPO)  
8.06—DIRECTORY SERVICE  
8.07—REGISTRATION



**GROUP 9—POSTAL DEPOTS**

TYPE 9.01—FIRST WORLD WAR

9.02—SECOND WORLD WAR

Note: Each type has one or more varieties which would be designated as 2.01(a), (b) etc.

**APPENDIX "B"****CANADIAN SERVICEMEN'S LETTERS**

FRENCH REGIME 1636-1759  
 BRITISH REGIME 1759-1867  
 WAR OF 1812-14  
 REBELLION OF UPPER CANADA 1837-39  
 REBELLION OF LOWER CANADA 1837-39  
 FENIAN RAIDS 1866  
 RED RIVER EXPEDITION 1870  
 NORTH WEST FIELD FORCE 1885  
 NILE EXPEDITION 1884-85  
 YUKON FIELD FORCE 1899  
 SOUTH AFRICAN WAR 1900  
 FIRST WORLD WAR 1914-19  
   HOSPITAL UNITS IN GREECE AND EGYPT 1915-17  
   RAILWAY TROOPS IN PALESTINE 1918-19  
   UNITS IN NORTH RUSSIA 1917-19  
   UNITS IN WEST INDIES 1915-18  
   DUNSTERFORCE—PERSIA 1918  
 SECOND WORLD WAR 1939-45  
   'B' FORCE—BERMUDA 1942-45  
   'C' FORCE—HONG KONG 1941  
   'N' FORCE—BAHAMAS—1942-46  
   'Y' FORCE—ICELAND 1940  
   BRITISH GUIANA 1943-45  
   GIBRALTAR 1940-42  
   RCAF UNITS IN ASIA AND AFRICA  
   ARMY AND RCAF UNITS IN ALASKA  
   ARMY AND RCAF UNITS IN USA  
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 NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS—AUSTRALIA 1956  
   USA 1957

**APPENDIX "C"****ABBREVIATIONS**

CDN—Canadian.	HMCS—Her Majesty's Canadian Ship.
FPO—field post office.	HMC Dockyard—Her Majesty's Canadian Dockyard.
CFPO—Canadian Forces post office.	RCN—Royal Canadian Navy.
CAPO—Canadian Army post office.	RCAF Sta—Royal Canadian Air Force Station.
MPO—military post office.	MCCD—Military Component, Canadian Delegation (Indo - China Truce Commission).
NPO—naval post office.	UNEF—United Nations Emergency Force.
FMO—fleet mail office.	UNMOG—United Nations Military Observer Group.
APO—Army Post Office.	OHMS—On Her Majesty's Service.
BPO—base post office.	MD—military district.
ABPO—Army base post office.	CA(A)—Canadian Army (Active).
CBPO—Canadian base post office.	CA(AF)—Canadian Army (Active Force).
PD—postal depot.	CA(O)—Canadian Army (Overseas).
CPC—Canadian Postal Corps.	CASF—Canadian Army Special Force.
SC—static, Canadian.	OAS—On active service.
AC—Army Canadian.	SHAPE—Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe.
HC—corps Canadian.	
THC—corps supply column—Canadian.	
TC—Divisional supply column—Canadian.	
BTC—Army tank brigade Canadian.	
DCA—armoured division, Canadian.	
CA—armoured brigade—Canadian.	

## AN APPROACH TO THE ADMIRALS

By ADANAC

### PART IV : 1922-1925 ISSUES



Fig. 1

All the values of the first issues of 1911—except the 20c and 50c, both of which continued in use in their original colours—are repeated in this group, with the addition of three new values—the Four Cents Yellow-Ochre, the Eight Cents Blue and the One Dollar Orange (fig. 1). Changes in postal rates made the 1922 issues necessary, because certain colours represented certain rates, e.g. green for printed matter rate, blue for foreign rate, etc. New dies were made for some values, and the change-over from wet (narrow) to dry (wide) printing also occurred during this period, this method producing stamps of a slightly different appearance from the same die. We have already come across this variation in the case of the 20c and 50c values of 1911 and the 3c of 1918, all of which continued in use until after the advent of dry printing.

Although their life was shorter than that of the 1911 issues, there is more variety in the dies, etc. of the 1922 issues, which may rather perplex newcomers to their study, and I will therefore relate each value to its opposite number (where applicable) in the 1911 issues, particularly with regard to dies and colours.

All the following can be found in at least three basic shades.

#### One Cent Yellow

The first type is that of the retouched die of the One Cent Green of 1911, and is known as Die I. It was printed by both the wet and dry methods, which (in addition to the difference in width) affects the appearance of the design slightly. In wet printing, the design is rough and uneven under magnification; in dry printing, the design is cleaner and sharper. The best way to see this is to study the two types side by side under a strong glass. The dry type is the scarcer of the two.



DIE 1

DIE 2

Fig. 2

The third type came from a completely new die, known as Die II and printed only by the dry method. It is best recognised by the numerals of value, and in fig. 2 I have given a slightly exaggerated comparison of the two die types. The whole design of the Die II stamp is very clean-cut, with narrow lines, and the ink has an "embossed" appearance.

Shades range from light yellow to pale orange.

### Two Cents Green

The first type is that from the retouched die of the Two Cents Red of 1911, and is known (oddly enough) as the Retouched Die. It is found in both wet and dry types, the dry being scarcer.

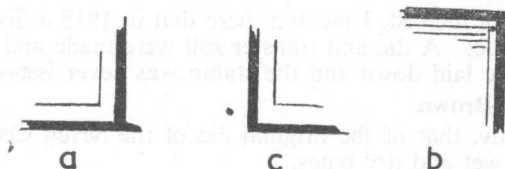
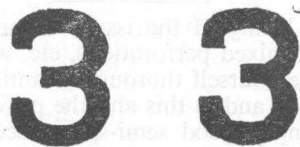


Fig. 3

This die was again re-cut and printed by the dry process, this type being known as the Re-Engraved Die. It is always recognised by a short horizontal spur at the bottom right frame corner (fig. 3a) and by a small dot at the end of the top horizontal line in the top right spandrel (fig. 3b). Sometimes another dot can be seen (in more heavily-printed copies) in the left margin near the bottom of the frame (fig. 3c).

### Three Cents Red

The first type is that of the retouched die of the 1918 three Cents Brown, and is known as Die I.



DIE I DIE 2

Fig. 4

The new die, Die II, differs in several ways from the first die, but like the One Cent Yellow, quick identification can be made by means of the numerals. The middle bar of the "3" is shorter in Die II than in Die I, and again an exaggerated comparison is made in fig. 4. Both types were printed only by the dry method, the Die II being somewhat scarcer.

### Four Cents Yellow-Ochre

This is a new value (the first Canadian Four Cents) in only one die type, but printed by both wet and dry methods. A similar range of shades to the Seven Cents of 1911, except that there is no "sage-green" shade. This new value necessitated, of course, a change in the Seven Cents Yellow-Ochre, which became Red-Brown.

### **Five Cents Violet**

The first type is that of the original die of the 1911 Five Cents Blue, printed only by the wet method. The colour was changed as the foreign rate rose to Ten Cents.

This original die was extensively retouched and used to make the last plate of this value (plate 8). Wide stamps of the dry type can only come from this plate, which is recognised by the vertical lines being present in **all four** spandrels. (Wet prints with a heavy vertical line in the top right spandrel come from a retouched **plate**.) This type is, of course, known as being from the Retouched Die.

### **Six Cents**

As a matter of interest, I mention here that in 1918 a Six Cents value was considered for issue. A die and transfer roll were made and die proofs taken, but no plates were laid down and the stamp was never issued.

### **Seven Cents Red-Brown**

One type only, that of the original die of the Seven Cents Yellow-Ochre of 1911, in both wet and dry types.

### **Eight Cents Blue (1925)**

A new value in only one die type, printed only by the dry method. This new value made necessary a change in the colour of the Ten Cents Blue.

### **Ten Cents Blue**

One die type only, that of the original die of the Ten Cents Plum of 1911. Wet and dry types.

### **Ten Cents Bistre-Brown (1925)**

This is the Ten Cents Blue in a new colour, because the foreign rate was reduced, making necessary the issue of the Eight Cents Blue. Printed only by the dry process.

### **One Dollar Orange**

Canada's first definite dollar value, in one die type only. Found in both narrow and wide types, the wet being scarcer.

This completes the listing of the issues of ordinary postage stamps for public use, and the coils, mixed perforations, etc. will form the subject of later notes. You should make yourself thoroughly familiar with the regular postage issues before going further, and in this and the previous articles, you have been given a basis for building a good semi-specialised collection of the perf. 12 issues. The same remarks as to cost apply to these as to the 1911 issues—you should be able to make a collection of fine used stamps of the types listed for under five pounds, and of all the issues dealt with so far for about ten pounds, excluding the 1915 Inland Revenue overprints, whose inclusion as postage stamps is questionable. As I suggested earlier, do keep separate pages of wet and dry types, and of different die types, marked up lightly in pencil. We have only just begun to study the Admirals, and no doubt you will want to move your stamps about later on. It is also a good thing to be able to distinguish the wet and dry types by appearance, as this may be useful when you are unable to make a critical measurement.

The table in fig. 5 is a summary of the information about the two issues, showing die types, colours and wet and dry types, which you may find useful for quick reference.

In conjunction with this chart, a last word about dies and colours might be in order. Throughout the 1911 issues, a single die was used for each value, but in some cases, this "original" die was "retouched" by engraving vertical lines in one or more spandrels. You will have seen that the retouched dies of the 1911 issues continued to be used for some values of the 1922 issues, and the original die for other values. In the case of the 2c Green, the retouched

VALUE	COLOUR	DIES			WET	DRY
		ORIG'N'L	RETOUCH'D	RE-ENG'D		
ONE CENT	GREEN	x	x		x	x
	YELLOW		x		x	x
TWO CENTS	RED	x	x		x	x
	GREEN		x		x	x
THREE CENTS	BROWN	x		x	x	x
	RED		x			x
FOUR CENTS	YELLOCHRE	x			x	x
	BLUE	x			x	x
FIVE CENTS	VIOLET	x	x		x	x
	YELLOCHRE					
SEVEN CENTS	RED-BROWN	x			x	x
	BLUE	x			x	x
EIGHT CENTS	PLUM	x			x	x
	BLUE	x			x	x
TEN CENTS	BISTRE-BROWN	x			x	x
	OLIVE-GREEN	x			x	x
TWENTY CENTS	BLACK	x			x	x
	ORANGE	x			x	x

FIG. 5



1911 Rate	1922 Rate Change	1911 Colour	Value	1922 Colour	Reason for new value or colour change
Printed matter/ town rate	Raised to two cents	Green	One Cent	Yellow	Green now colour of Two Cents (printed matter/town rate)
Out of town/ Nfld/UK/BE rate.	"raised" to three cents (see below)	Red	Two Cents	Green	Red now colour of Three Cents (out of town rate)
Out of town rate 1915 on *	Continued at three cents	Brown (1918)	Three Cents	Red	Red colour of out of town rate
--	--	--	Four Cents	Yellow -Ochre	New separate rate created for Nfld/ U.K./B.E. countries
Foreign rate	Raised to ten cents	Blue	Five Cents	Violet	Blue now colour of Ten Cents (new foreign rate)
--	--	Yellow -Ochre	Seven Cents	Red- Brown	Yellow-Ochre now colour of Four Cents
--	--	Plum	Ten Cents	Blue	Foreign rate raised from five to ten cents
--	--	--	Eight Cents	Blue (1925)	Foreign rate reduced from ten cents to eight cents in 1925
--	--	--	Ten Cents	Bistre -Brown (1925)	Foreign rate reduced from ten cents to eight cents in 1925

\* The "three cents" rate from 1915, included one cent war tax.  
See Part III, WAR TAX, for rates and colour changes of War  
Tax issues, 1915 et seq.

Fig. 6.

die was further re-cut, giving us the Re-Engraved Die. Completely new dies were only made for two 1922 values, the 1c Yellow and the 3c Red, and hence the dies in each case are distinguished as Die I and Die II. Reference to the chart should make clear the die relationship between the two issues. War Tax stamps are not included in this chart, but you can refer to Part III for the information about these.

All the new colours and new values of the 1922 issues except the One Dollar Orange (and also the 3c Red, which is a special case, see below) were brought about by changes in postal rates in 1921. Canada, during the Admiral period, had one rate for letters posted and delivered within the town limits, and another rate for "out of town" letters. The out of town rate was also originally that for letters to Newfoundland, the United Kingdom and British Empire countries, but in 1921 a new separate rate was created for the latter.

I have not been able to refer to official information on postal rates, but I have made the summary in fig. 6 by checking my cover collection against such information as is available. This table only deals with those increases which made colour changes necessary, and if you remember that Green was the colour for printed matter (and local) rate, Red for out of town (inland) letters, and Blue for foreign rate, the table should be easy to follow.

(The 2c+1c Brown of 1916 was a departure from this tri-colour key, because in its former red colour it conflicted with the 2c Red which was still in use. For the same reason, when the 2c+1c was replaced in 1918, the colour of the new 3c value remained as Brown, and was not changed until after the 2c Red was changed to green).

### SOME FEATURES OF THE FIRST NORTH AMERICAN PERFORATING MACHINES

and their relations to the 1858-1867 Stamps of Canada

By GEOFFREY WHITWORTH

The analysis of stamps dated 1865 quickly shows that the majority were perforated by machine "C." Although only 87 dated Canadian stamps were available, there were only three instances where machine "A" had definitely been used and 29 where machine "B" was recorded and, as the following chart shows, these occurred in the early part of the year.

#### ANALYSIS OF DATED CANADIAN STAMPS

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	1866				1867				1868					
													1st qr.	2nd qr.	3rd qr.	4th qr.	1st qr.	2nd qr.	3rd qr.	4th qr.	1st qr.	2nd qr.	3rd qr.	4th qr.		
11.75 x 11.75					X	X								X					X	X	X					
11.60 x 11.85					X				X																	
11.75 x 11.85					X	X	X					X		X	X	X			X	X			X			
x 11.95			X	X	X		X												X	X						
11.85 x 11.60			X																X							
x 11.75	X		X		X	X			X					X	X	X			X	X						
11.95 x 11.60			X																X	X						
x 11.75	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X		X	X	X					
12.0 x 11.82																			X				X			
11.85 x 11.85		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
11.95 x 11.95									X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
11.85 x 11.95					X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
11.95 x 11.85			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
11.95 x 12.05							X																			
11.82 x 12.05																			X			X				

Summary	1865	1866	1867	1868
Machine B	3	2	3	—
A x C	1	—	—	—
C x A	2	1	1	—
B x C	13	8	4	—
C x B	13	16	4	—
D x B	—	1	1	—
C	54	81	72	36
C x D	1	—	—	—
B x D	—	—	1	1
	—	—	—	—
	87	109	86	37
	—	—	—	—

It will be noted that, in August, 1865, a perforation of 12.05 was recorded upon a 12½ cent Canadian indicating that machine "D" was still available.

Of the 108 stamps dated 1866, only one copy showed a perforation of 11.65, but 25 a perforation of 11.75. Mr. W. E. Lea and I are of the opinion that, by the end of 1864, the original machine "A" had been put out of use and that it was the machine "B" which was in use.

Out of material dated 1867 only one copy bearing a perforation of 11.95 x 11.6 was discovered. This was a 1 cent Canada, and the date of printing cannot be ascertained. Of the 12 stamps carrying a perforation of 11.75, two of these were on the 19th order of the 12½ cent value which was placed in 1867.

The last order for Canadian 10 cent stamps was placed on August 2nd 1867, and a few copies from this order have been noted with a perforation of 12.05 or 12.1. Three copies of the 5 cent Beaver dated from September 1867 to January 1868 also carry this perforation.

An examination of the period 1865 to 1868 shows that the majority of the stamps do carry a perforation of approximately 12, although the "B" and "D" machines were available for use on British North American stamps when required. It is clear that at some period during 1866 the "B" machine was brought back into use, since a perforation of 11.75 can be found on nearly all values during this year.

An interesting cross check is to take the correspondence from Montreal and Belleville and compare the perforations found over the period under review. In a large town such as Montreal the stocks of stamps must have been replaced quickly, whereas in Belleville there would not be the same demand. It will be seen that, in 1863, Montreal soon began using stamps of the compound perforation 11.95 x 11.75, whereas in 1863, the majority of the stamps used at Belleville were still from the first perforation machine "A."

MONTREAL			BELEVILLE		
1859	2 stamps.	11.6 to 11.75	13 stamps	11.6 to 11.75	
1860	6	11.6 to 11.75	9	11.6 to 11.75	
1861	7	11.6 to 11.75	12	11.6 to 11.75	
1862	5	11.6 to 11.75	2	11.6 to 11.75	
			1	11.7 to 11.8	
1863	1	11.75	5	11.6 to 11.75	
	4	11.95 x 11.75	1	11.7 x 11.8	
	1	11.95	1	11.95	
	1	11.95 x 12.1	1	11.95 x 11.75	
1864	12	11.95 x 11.75	3	11.95 x 11.75	
	1	11.6 x 11.8	1	11.95 x 11.7	
	1	11.85 x 11.95			
	3	11.95 x 11.65			
1865	1	11.75	1	11.85 x 11.95	
	1	11.75 x 11.85			
	1	11.85 x 11.75			

	1	11.85 x 12.0		
	4	11.85 x 11.95		
1866	2	11.75 x 11.85/11.95		
	3	11.85/11.95		
	1	11.75		
	1	12.0 x 11.7		
1867	1	11.95 x 11.75	3	11.85/11.95
	1	11.75 x 11.95		
	3	11.85/11.95		
1868	1	11.85 x 12.0		
	2	11.85/11.95		

Before summarising, it must be pointed out that America never used the metric system for measuring, and therefore the Perforating Machine makers would be calculating the division of their pin wheels to insert a given number of pins into a given number of inches. It is instructive to note that to have 15 pins to one inch results in 11.82 perforations in 2 cm., whereas  $14\frac{3}{4}$  pins per inch gives a gauge of 11.7, and  $15\frac{1}{2}$  pins per inch give a 12.2 gauge. It is most probable that repeat orders for machines would specify the same gauge as before and that the differences now recorded show the unavoidable inaccuracies of engineering in 1860.

## SUMMARY

Machine	Holes per 20 cm.	Instanta	First used	Last used	Remarks
A	117	11.60 to 11.75	Nov. 1858	Late 1864	Unevenly spaced and often blind holes
B	118	11.75 to 11.8	1862	End 1867	Evenly spaced clear holes
C	119	11.85 to 11.95	Late 1861	End 1867	Perf. 12.1 never found on sheet
D	121	12.05 to 12.1	Late 1862	End 1867	Perf. 11.85 never found on sheet

Year	Machine Combination							
	A	AxB or BxA	B	AxC or CxA	BxC or CxA	C	BxD or DxB	CxD
1859	x							
1860	x							
1861	x							
1862	x	x?	x?	x	x?	x		
1863	x	x?	x	x	x	x	x	x
1864				x	x	x	x	
1865		x	x	x	x	x		x
1866			x		x	x	x	
1867			x	x	x	x	x	

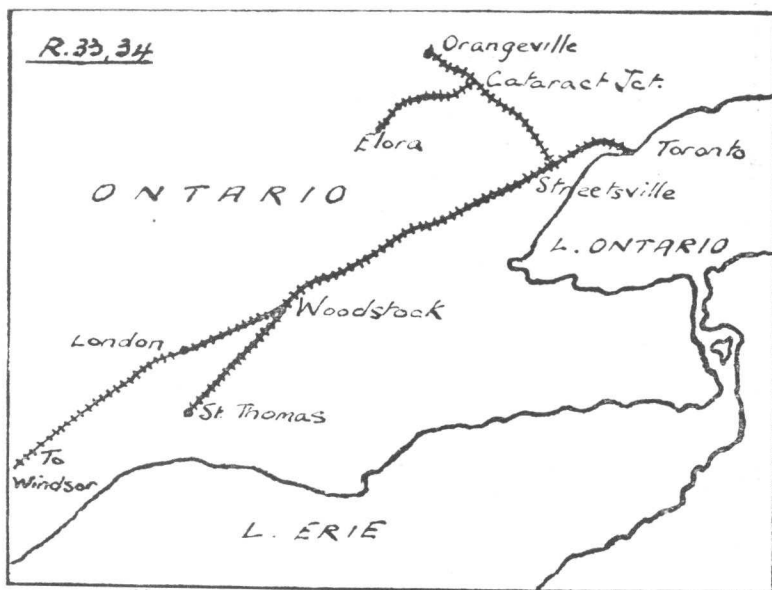
Although machine "D" is so clearly different on the mint sheets of New Brunswick, it has not been found on many used stamps. It is possible that this machine was installed and set up for perforating other products of the American Bank Note Co., and some day it may be discovered that Bill Stamps or other such articles were perforated by this machine when it was not being used on B.N.A. stamps. The fact remains that four distinct perforations can be measured today on the mint sheets in the collection of Mr. N. Argenti and the dated material available has enabled the first and last use of each machine to be ascertained with as much accuracy as the amount of material allowed. Further checking of perforations around the critical dates in 1862 will be the best means of revising the conclusions.

(Conclusion)

## EARLY CANADIAN RAILWAY POST OFFICES

By LIONEL F. GILLAM

## PART IX

**The Credit Valley Railway**

This railway was incorporated in 1870 to build from Toronto to Orangeville via the valley of the River Credit and Streetsville, with branches to Galt, Berlin or Waterloo.

Building does not appear to have taken place, however, until 1878 when a line was built to St. Thomas via Streetsville, with a branch from the latter to Elora, (via Cataract Junction). This was completed in 1879. Later on an extension from Cataract Junction to Orangeville was completed.

In 1884 the railway, together with the Ontario and Quebec Railway, the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, the London Junction Railway and a portion of the Atlantic and North Western Railway were leased to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In 1888 the C.P.R. acquired the rights of the West Ontario Pacific Railway which had been incorporated to build from the St. Clair River to Woodstock, and which had actually built between Woodstock and London. This line was declared to be a part of the C.P.R. 'through line' to Detroit, and which was later completed via Windsor (1890).

It is not known when railway post offices began to operate over this system, but there is every reason to believe that the Canadian Post Office, as in most other similar cases, took advantage of the new means of communication to speed up its postal services in the districts served by the new railway immediately it was opened to traffic. The earliest known postmark incorporating the name of the railway is dated 1889, and it is also known that a railway post office operated over the branch line between Streetsville and Elora. The relevant postmarks incorporate the words 'Credit Valley Rwy. Main Line' and 'Credit Valley Rwy. Elora Br.' respectively.

Subsequent railway post offices were named as follows: Cataract Junction & Elora, Toronto & Elora, Toronto & St. Thomas and Toronto & London. Postmark evidence seems to point to the fact



that the Credit Valley Main Line R.P.O. served the same route as the subsequent Toronto & St. Thomas R.P.O., while the Credit Valley Elora Branch R.P.O. was succeeded in turn by the Streetsville & Elora R.P.O., the Toronto & Elora R.P.O. and the Cataract Junction & Elora R.P.O. None of these is operating today. The route from Toronto to London via Woodstock has been served by a railway post office since the line from Woodstock to London was completed.

This R.P.O., the Toronto & London still operates. The Toronto, London & Windsor R.P.O. also operates over this system between Toronto and London. The route between Toronto, Streetsville, Cataract Junction and Orangeville is now served by the Toronto & Owen Sound R.P.O. The former Toronto & Teeswater R.P.O. also operated over this system as far as Orangeville where connection was made with the former Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway.

## GROUP NEWS

### Edinburgh

The Edinburgh Group is a small one but an enthusiastic one. It rarely musters more than half-a-dozen members and, in the past, has rather shunned the limelight. During last winter it has held five meetings. The first, in November, was a repetition, under Mr. Bonar's lead of the Small Cents Study Circle at Scarborough illustrated by Col. McLellan's sheets and some from his own collection. In December, Mr. Auckland, a Group member, provided the subject with sheets of Slogan Cancellations, a new line of study to some of those present.

In January, the Group had the pleasure of seeing some most interesting sheets from Mr. Macaskie's collection of the Admiral Issue showing some of the many varieties to be found in it. In February, cancellations formed the theme and sheets of duplex cancellations from the collection of Mr. E. A. Smythies, showing the successive types of duplex cancellations used at some of the larger offices along with interesting cancellations from other towns, were much admired.

At the Group's final meeting in March the fare provided was the second variation of Mr. R. G. Woodall's collection tracing the development of the rates of Transatlantic postage between 1870 and the introduction of Imperial Penny Postage on Christmas Day 1898. All the members

agreed that the season had been at least as interesting and instructive as any preceding one. The Group is looking forward to another series of good meetings next winter.

### Aberdeen

The Aberdeen Group completed their 1957/58 Session with an exhibition and talk by one of their own members—Sir George A. Williamson—who gave a display of early Canadian stamps from his magnificent collection. The display included the 1852/57 imperforated stamps and proof copies of these issues and a vast collection of the Subsequent issues of large and small Queens head stamps with re-entries and rare postmarks. Sir George has added greatly to his collection during the past few years and has devoted much time in research work with the result that his display afforded the Group an extremely pleasant and educative evening. Mr. A. E. Stephenson the Founder President who was present at the meeting, stated that he was pleasantly surprised to know there was such an excellent collection in Scotland and that many of the South Groups would be delighted to have it on view.

Mr. O. A. Fraser proposed the vote of thanks to Sir George and said that the display was a very fitting climax to a most enjoyable Session. . . Sir George was very cordially thanked.

## CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A MAGAZINES

Contributed by R. J. DUNCAN

### 54.—A RE-ENTRY ON THE 1 CENT YELLOW ADMIRAL

By HANS REICHE

The one cent yellow of the Admirals, issued June 7, 1922, was printed from 30 different plates, according to the Philatelic Agency. Over a billion stamps were printed of this color, with a number of shade variations running from a light yellow into an almost orange yellow. The stamps were printed by the wet and dry printing methods.

As outlined by Mr Moir and by Mr George Marler in his notes on this issue, two different dies were used to produce

the stamps. The retouched die of the one cent green was used to print the yellow one cent from Plates 169 to 182 by the wet printing method, and the same Die I appears once more in Plates 186 and 187, but this time printed by the dry process. Die II was used on Plates 183 to 185 and 188 to 199, all printed by the dry method.

Due to the color of the stamp, not very many varieties have been found and reported. Mr Marler mentions that he

examined 5,000 copies and did not find any retouches or re-entries. The writer has recently taken the trouble to examine 15,000 copies of this stamp and has come up with one item which has not been reported in any magazine.

This particular stamp shows a complete doubling or re-entry over the entire stamp. Having been attracted by the darker color, under a glass the stamp showed all horizontal lines to have been doubled. The bottom frame line is repeated above the original, both figures extend vertically towards the top, thus giving the appearance of a very lone "1". The words ONE CENT show color extending from the bottom to the top of the letters; similarly the letters GE in POST-AGE and CA in CANADA. The top frame line extends into the top margin and all horizontal shading lines show a clear doubling. The stamp was printed by the wet process from Die I. The writer tried to take a photograph of

this specimen, but due to the color the details do not show up well.

#### Two Other Items Found

At the same time the writer would like to report two other items which have been found while examining this lot. A number of worn plates have been detected showing strong wear of the crowns, frame lines and figure in particular. All copies of this worn variety originate from Die I, wet printing.

The other item is a plate block of Plate 170 showing a clear doubling of portions of the plate inscription. The doubling shows a shift to the left. The full inscription reads: "T-4 Ottawa-Nc -A170". Here the letters "No-A" appear on top of WA of OTTAWA and N in No.

The writer would like to hear from anyone having similar varieties in this issue, and compare notes.

(BNA Topics, Dec. 1956)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### THE CANADIAN WAR MEMORIAL AT VIMY

DEAR MR WOODS,

With all respect to Mr. Anderson, I think, nay, I am sure he is in error when he affirms ("M.L." p.87) that the "special date stamp was used at the temporary Post Office during the five days, 22nd to 26th July, 1936." (my italics). To begin with, the post office on the Ridge was not opened until July 26, the day (a Sunday) of the unveiling of the Memorial and, to the best of my knowledge was open for that one day only. Again, there would seem to be no point in using a special postmark on any stamps other than those associated with the Memorial and the event being commemorated. The stamps (for there were two—the other being a 1fr. 50c. blue) were not put on sale before July 26th. That that was the first day of issue is borne out by Gibbons' catalogue and, to some extent, by the date embodied in the design of the stamps. Reverting to the postmark. This was a machine cancellation reading: MONUMENT-DE-VIMY (in 3 lines) to the right of a c.d.s. which, though similar to that reproduced by Mr Anderson, differs in that the date and hour of posting were in one line reading: "26VII36. 22 H". It was undoubtedly applied to mail matter other than that deposited in the P.O. box on the Ridge; certainly at Amiens, but I am convinced it was not in use for more than the one day and very much doubt whether it was indeed actually applied to the Ridge mail in the Ridge P.O. (see below). That conviction and that doubt are based on the following: I was present at the unveiling and, at the conclusion of the ceremony in the late afternoon, with thousands of other 'pilgrims' queued up outside the P.O. for

the special stamps and postcards. I posted cards in the Ridge P.O. box before I left for Amiens shortly afterwards. That same evening I posted further cards in Amiens. Now, the postmark on both lots of cards ultimately proved to be identical! This forced me to conclude that no mail was actually cancelled in the Ridge P.O. (where, indeed, from all appearances there were no facilities for cancelling the very extensive mail even though machines were used) but that it was all forwarded to Amiens for cancellation. Further—cards I posted in the same P.O. in Amiens on the following day bore the 'ordinary' Amiens postmark.

I have spoken of postcards. There were two sets of 10. Each set comprised different views of the Memorial. The designs of the stamps printed thereon differed as between each set and the designs of the adhesive stamps. One set, which bore a vertical design in green, was for 50c. for the 'local' rate whilst the other, printed in red, was for 90c. for the 'external' rate. Both show the date "26-7-36", reading upwards, alongside the design. These rates have a bearing on our Canadian interests for this reason. The French Government having bequeathed to Canada the 250 acres surrounding the Memorial that site became Canadian soil hence it was permissible to send letters to Canada from Vimy at the 75c. rate and postcards at the 50c.—a unique situation, surely?

One last word (of all too many I fear!)—I am in full agreement with Mr. Anderson on one point—the postmark we have spoken of is definitely very scarce.

Yours faithfully,

EVAN R. GILL (125)  
[Ex Canadian Field Artillery]

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Compiled by ANN DORIAN

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## AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

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- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| 1077. McGRATH, E. J., 37 Chaplin Ave., St. Catharines, Ont., Canada.            | CL,RPO |
| 1078. OHLER, Rudy, Courtright, Ont, Canada.                                     | C.     |
| 1079. McCOMB, J. A., 1715—26A St. S. W., Calgary, Alta, Canada.                 | C.N.   |
| 1080. MOORBY, H. A., 40 Chetwynd Rd., Wolverhampton, Staffs.                    | C.     |
| 1081. SOLEM, O. J., 26 Fulham Cr., Winnipeg 9, Man, Canada.                     | C.     |
| 1082. POLLARD, W. H., 167 Cordova St., Winnipeg, Canada.                        | C.     |
| 1083. RENNIE, D. W., 3814 Girovard Ave., Montreal 28, Canada.                   | C.N.   |
| 1084. LANGSTROTH, Dr. R. S., 190 St. John St., Fredericton, N.B., Canada.       | C.Q.   |
| 1085. MUNCHEBERG, A., Opitzstrasse, Berlin-Steglitz, Germany.                   | C.     |
| 1086. HILL, Dr. A. C., 309 Dufferin Ave., Sherbrooke, P.Q., Canada.             | C.N.B. |
| 1087. BOURGIE, L., 7116 Fabre Apt. 2., Montreal 35, Canada.                     | C.     |
| 1088. PENMAN, E. G., C.B.E., Lindover, 2 Sunte Ave., Haywards Heath,<br>Sussex. | C.     |
| 1089. WILLIAMS, H. F., 331 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N. S. Canada.           | C.     |

### Resignations.

368. F. Gemmel Smith.  
629. C. H. Frettingham.  
828. Rev. W. J. McEldowney.  
1007. R. H. Simon.  
490. E. T. Grainger.  
617. Dr. W. Brown.

### Change of Address.

288. HOLLOWAY, F. G., 10 Friary Ave., Lichfield, Staffs.  
57. JOCKEL, C. H., 61 Great South West Rd., Hounslow, Middx.  
968. MALCOLM, C. G. S., c/o Canadian Bank of Commerce, 48 Berkley Square,  
London, W.1.  
905. WRIGHT, J. C., 52 Craythorne Ave., Handsworth Wood, Birmingham.

### Correction to listing in February 'Maple Leaves'.

1057. FEATHERSTONE, Capt. R., M.B.E., Box 248, Halifax, NS, Canada.  
1058. JAMES, DR. E. S., 790 Sherbrook St., Winnipeg, Man, Canada.

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