

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by **L. F. Gillam**

66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

Opinions expressed in the various articles in this journal are those of the writers and are not necessarily endorsed by the Society

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EDITORIAL

Modern issues and Cancellations

In our last issue we expressed the hope that members would explore the possibility of undertaking research into the many aspects of Canadian philately which so far remain comparatively untouched. We did so because in recent years it has become obvious that the opportunities for original research into the older 'classic' issues have become well nigh exhausted, and that fresh fields would have to be cultivated if interest in our hobby was to be sustained.

In one way, of course, this has already been ensured by the remarkable development of Canadian Postal History with its emphasis upon postal markings of all kinds, and yet even here there are signs of exhaustion. This does not mean that there are no further possibilities, however. What it does mean is that collectors who are tired of treading well-worn paths must be prepared to exploit the new opportunities presented by 20th century issues and postmarks.

Some members have already pointed the way and have indicated the possibilities which modern stamp issues and cancellations afford to serious students.

While these are available in quantity and almost for the asking the opportunity must be seized before the 'respectability' which age and relative scarcity confer upon them makes the task more difficult.

In this connection we are happy to be able to publish two articles which we would especially commend to readers. Both are by well known contributors and both underline the contention which we have made.

That by R. S. B. Greenhill illustrates the comparative neglect of all 20th century issues and emphasizes as well the opportunities for serious study afforded by a wide range of postmarks and 'sidelines.'

To give added point to Mr. Greenhill's article Hans Reich gives food for thought to those who maintain that modern printing processes provide little or nothing to engage the interest of serious philatelists. His article on the second Elizabeth II issue could scarcely be more up-to-date and if, as we hope, it encourages members to look once more at the despised modern issues, it will have served its purpose well.

New Cover Design

We have been so overwhelmed with favourable comments on the new cover design and the contents of the December issue that we cannot forbear to remind members that 'good wine needs no bush.' Our problem during the next few months will be to build up a stock of articles in order that we may be able to cater for as wide a range of interests as possible. If this is to be done it will only be with the co-operation and help of many more contributors than have so far come forward.

Articles and Reports

To those gallant few who have responded to our last appeal for contributions we owe an especial word of thanks. We also ask for their tolerance and patience. No article or report will be retained if it is not considered suitable for publication; on the other hand if a fair balance is to be maintained among the many different interests for which this journal caters it may not always be possible to publish some articles as quickly as we might otherwise do. This then is a plea for help and understanding.

Suggestions

These will always be welcomed and considered. If members feel that their interests are being neglected and that some aspects of our hobby are being overlooked the remedy lies in their hands. May we suggest that a 'letter to the editor' will enable us to sound the opinions of others and act accordingly. Better still articles on any aspects which members feel are being neglected will help to restore the balance. We are neither omniscient nor telepathic!

Beginners

One suggestion which has already been received is very worthy of consideration. Some members feel that there is a place in our journal for articles of a general nature which might appeal to the beginner or non-specialist. What they have in mind is a series of articles dealing with the separate issues of Canada without the attention to detail in which the 'specialist' delights. How far such articles would be welcomed, however, it is impossible to gauge unless members make their wishes known. If *YOU* are a beginner or a non-specialist and feel that articles of this kind would meet your needs the remedy again is in *YOUR* hands. Please write and let us know. If the demand warrants it the demand will be met.

Members' interests

It will be noted in the Year Book which accompanied our last issue that quite a number of members do not indicate their interests. If you are one of these please communicate them to the Secretary so that the necessary additions can be made. In the meantime an analysis of members' interests is being compiled. When it is complete it will be published if any significant features are revealed.

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

1963-64

President: G. F. George, 40, Warwick Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.

Secretary: Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall, Staffs.

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Exchange Secretary: J. E. Bielby, 194, Skipton Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire.

Editor of Journal: L. F. Gillam, 66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire.

Advertising, Publicity and Handbooks: S. F. Cohen, 51, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.

Convention 1964

I expect some may wonder why I'm already bothering about this now. Well, quite frankly, it's because time goes so quickly that it will be you who will find you won't have enough left of it to do justice to your competition entry, or maybe will have forgotten to put the dates in your diary. So please do it NOW—21st to 24th October at the BURLINGTON HOTEL, Folkestone—so that you will have them available when you are planning your holidays.

Also there is the auction to start thinking about. I am very glad that Mr. J. H. O. Gilbert has again agreed to run it for us, following his most successful efforts at Llandudno. However successful he is though, it depends on enough support from us all. Did you know that only 28 members contributed material last time, out of all our huge membership? I would like everyone who has something spare to turn it into cash by getting down within the next few weeks to sorting it out, then you won't be caught out by the garden calling or your memory failing or something equally disastrous! Details of how and where to send auction lots will appear in the next issue, but please bear in mind that, to allow time for preparation and distribution of the catalogue and viewing of lots, the 25th July will be the deadline for Mr. Gilbert to receive them. So time does become important!

This time it will be our 25th anniversary and so do let us have a really good competition entry. I should particularly like to see more new names among the entrants and was very pleased to find some at Llandudno. So I should like to encourage hesitant members to try, as the classes cover all periods.

Graham George

THE SECOND ELIZABETH II ISSUE

By HANS REICHE

General Comments

The first issue of the QE stamps found little favour with the general public. The design was poor, the likeness of the Queen's portrait on the stamps was criticized by many and difficulties were apparently encountered with the printing plates. A new design was prepared and issued in 1954. Denominations from the 1 cent to the 6 cents were printed. The stamps appeared in sheet, coil and booklet form and in cello packed miniature sheets. The latter were an innovation as far as Canadian stamps are concerned. Another novel feature was the printing of the sheet stamps from plates containing 600 subjects instead of the usual 400 stamps. This switch was made shortly after the first few plates appeared. All stamps were perforated 12 and the coils 9½. In addition the 1 cent to the 5 cents value appeared treated with phosphorescent vertical lines for use with the automatic mail sorter installed in Winnipeg.

Dates of Issue

The Post office Department announces dates of first days of issue only for sheet stamps. There is little information available when the coils, booklets, precancels and others were issued for the first time. The table which has been prepared gives dates whenever they were available but in many cases this may only be a good guess. Further research will probably change some of the suggested dates.

General Facts

All stamps were printed from rotary presses. The paper used has to be stored in controlled temperature and humidity rooms and the printing room environmental conditions are similar. This keeps the moisture contents of the paper at a specified level which is a requirement for good stamp production. Variations in humidity owing to lack of control or equipment failure results in poor inking, smudged appearances and the so called "toned paper."

The paper thickness varies considerably over the entire issue. Papers have been noted which are very thick and no trace of the design will show through when viewing the stamp from the gummed side. Other papers noted are so thin that the entire design can be seen from the back without difficulty. These variations of paper thickness could not be traced to any experimental changes but merely to the wide thickness tolerances in the paper manufacture.

A great variety of shades can be found in various values and these will be dealt with individually later on. Re-entries and retouches have been found and where they are known they are listed.

Guide lines and guide dots appear on the sheet, coil and booklet stamps. These marks can be noted on the sheet stamps in the margins. Often only traces can be found. No such marks could be found inside the design and if they exist they may be covered up by the design. Guide marks on the coils appear either above or below a pair of stamps in the form of two short parallel lines. The lines are 5mm. in length and can only be seen when the stamps are vertically off centre. In the booklet panes the marks take the form of two short lines at right angle and appear either at the top or bottom corner of the tab.

1 Cent Brown

A total of 12 plates were used for printing this denomination. One plate, number 10 was apparently not used. The shades found in the 1 cent range from an almost reddish brown to brown in the sheets. The booklet pane shows little variation in shades. The sheet stamps exist on a paper with a vertical or horizontal weave. This stems from the fact that the printing plates were turned at right angle when changing from a 400 to a 600 subject plate. The actual paper remains the same but the design appears at right angle to the grain of the paper. Only the untagged sheet stamps have been found on the "two" papers including the overprinted "G" stamp.

Another item of interest is the fact that small spacing varieties can be found. It appears that the booklet stamps show a wider spacing between stamps when measured horizontally than the sheet stamps. The difference is a fraction of one millimetre. No definite answer has so far been found and further work will have to be carried out on this matter.

A number of retouched subjects have been found. The diagonal shading lines above the left letter E, top left corner, show signs of having been strengthened near the horizontal frame line. Figure 1 shows a retouch of the outer left oval line and Figure 2 a retouch of the left frame line. A curved line appears at the two bottom arms of the letter E, top left, closing the E. This variety may not be constant. The pre-cancelled 1 cent stamp has been noted with the centre bars at half the spacing compared with the upper and lower bars.

2 Cents Green

A total of 18 plates were issued. The shades range from a light yellow green to dark green in the sheet stamps. Little shade variations could be found in the coils. Paper thickness varies in the same manner as in the 1 cent and the design can be found both on a horizontal and vertical wove paper.

The ends of the coils are perforated strips of 8 white portions and the beginning of the coils are strips of 10 perforated portions in a green colour. The first two portions have a rubber stamp '2 ct.'

The miniature sheets of 25 stamps come in two different cello packages. One of the packages was prepared by the Post Office the other one by the Canadian Bank Note Company.

A complete sheet from a left pane was found with a fine offset on the back. A clear impression of the design appears on the gummed side. Such offsets are not constant but are not often seen in modern stamps.

A good retouch exists in the upper shading lines above the crown near the oval. The stamps dated early 1961 show a marked weakness in that area and somewhere in the beginning of that year the retouch was carried out. Figure 3 shows the retouch. A similar retouch as in the 1 cent bottom oval can be found. Here the inner oval line below the neck has been strengthened.

3 Cents Red

The only two plates in this denomination show no major shade varieties. Besides a few oddities such as folded papers, and smudged printings nothing outstanding has been found. This stamp comes only in a design where the paper grain is vertical.

4 Cents Violet

18 plates exist and these show great variations in shades. An almost faded violet forms one end of the shade scale going into a very deep violet on the other end. Shades in the coils and booklet panes are not as pronounced. Various paper thicknesses exist with an almost transparent thin paper as the extreme.

The coil ends are similar to the 2 cents green but the beginning of the coil is a strip of 10 perforated portions in a rose shade of paper with the first two portions carrying the rubber stamp "4 ct."

Again spacing varieties have been noted which are similar to the 1 cent. $1/4$ mm. to $1/2$ mm. spacing differences have been measured.

A number of other varieties can be reported. A major plate crack exists in plate 4 with hairlines all over the stamps. A line running from the top left corner to the bottom left margin indicates a plate scratch and it is believed that this is constant. There is a dot above the left E but its constancy could not be assured. The retouch below the neck in the inner oval, similar to the 2 cents, appears about 1960. An engraving tool slip appears to show up in the top left corner on some stamps, Figure 4.

5 Cents Blue

With 19 plates laid down numerous shades and varieties can be found. The shades vary from a light blue to a dark blue. The booklet panes appeared in the beginning in a light blue and then switched to a darker blue shade. Not as many paper variations could be noted on this denomination. As in the 1, 2 and 4 cents designs the sheet stamps can be found on both vertical and horizontal grain paper.

The ends of the coils are again 8 white portions and the beginning of the coils are 10 portions in a light blue paper with the rubber stamp "5 ct." The booklet panes of this value come either with staple holes or with stitched holes depending on the type of booklet assembly. Spacing varieties have been noted on this value and in one case the spacing differs from one to the next stamp in a sheet by almost $3/4$ mm. This would indicate, since it is only one amongst a number of stamps, that a repair of this subject was made by entering it after erasing the possibly damaged initial subject.

Two outstanding finds were made. One in which the entire upper left portion of the design is doubled. This has the appearance of a re-entry. The outer frame line and the letter E shows the doubling. The other one is an 'offset' on the face of an entire sheet from the upper left pane. Here much of the design appears inverted on the top of all stamps, giving it an almost double impression look.

A constant variety is found in the coils. This shows a dot after the right EIIR, Figure 5. The variety must have been corrected shortly after it appeared. A retouch in the upper half of the right frame line is strong and can be noted without a glass. The engraving tool slip shown in Figure 4 appears here as well. Copies dated 1960 are known. The extended bottom right shading line is a similar slip, Figure 6. A retouch below the neck of the outer oval has been seen. A similar retouch left of the hair was also recorded.

6 Cents Orange

Only two plates were laid down with no shade variations noted. The design can only be found on the vertical grain paper.



Fig.1



Fig.2

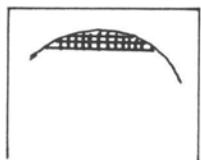


Fig.3

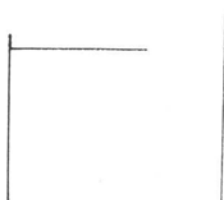


Fig.4



Fig.5



Fig.6

An odd paper fold with part of the perforations doubled exists in a lower right plate 2 block. A dot, similar to a guide dot, shows up inside the oval at left centre.

Concluding Remarks

These notes indicate that even with modern stamp issues philatelic research work can be carried out. The cost of such a study is almost nil. Additional work is being followed up by a small group of collectors in the Ottawa Philatelic Society.

Value	Sheets	Tagged	Coils	Bilingual Booklet	Combination Booklet	Min. Sheet	Precancel sheet	G
1	10 June 1954	13 Jan. 1962			July 1956		17 Aug. 1954	12 Nov. 1956
2	10 June 1954	13 Jan. 1962	9 Sept. 1954			19 Sept. 1961	sheet: 12 Oct. 1955 coil: 17 Jan. 1955	19 Jan. 1956
3	10 June 1954	13 Jan. 1962					sheet: 26 July 1954	
4	10 June 1954	13 Jan. 1962	23 Aug. 1954	7 July 1955	July 1956		sheet: 23 July 1956	
5	1 April 1954	13 Jan. 1962	6 July 1954	14 July 1954 (new cover June 1956)		11 Oct. 1961	sheet: 27 Aug. 1954	11 Jan. 1955
6	10 June 1954							

ARGENTI B.N.A. AUCTION (*Harmer Rooke's*)

The sale on 7th and 8th November last of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia properties of the late Mr. N. Argenti realised a total of £42,214.

Among the N.B. items sold are included a mint pair of 5 cent Connell (£1,400), two unused singles of the same stamp (£140 each) and one 1863 17 cents (£560). The prices realised far exceeded the estimated value in these and other instances. Other items sold include:

- 1s. N.B. quartered used on cover for 3d. rate (£1,350)
- 3 × 1s. N.B. and one 3d. stamp cut down on cover (£650)
- 1s. N.B. bi-sected on cover (£2,000)

Among the N.S. items are included:

- 1851 one penny plate proof block (£220)
- Pair one penny red-brown (£280)
- 3d. bright blue, block of 6 (£420)
- 3d. bright blue, block of 10 (£480)
- 6d. green unused (£750)
- 1s. mint cold violet (£1,200)
- 1s. fine used cold violet (£1,100)
- 1s. purple, watermarked (£1,100)

THE LONDON REUNION

Despite mention in '*Maple Leaves*' and the Philatelic press less than 30 members foregathered at the Shaftesbury Hotel for the revival of the London Reunion. This was indeed a pity for there was much of interest to see and the organisers had hoped that, as in the past, the gathering would present an opportunity for out of town members to meet others in the Society.

Displays had been sent along by our Groups in Yorkshire, Kent and Sussex, Scotland and Ireland and they were indeed of high standard.

Bill Rorke, a C.P.S. member from Edmonton, Alberta, who flew in that morning, produced a wonderful show of the experimental coils of Edward VII and George V.

Our President, Graham George, gave the principal display of the afternoon comprising a miscellany from his collection and this rounded off a function at which all present had found some items to fascinate them and to add to their knowledge of Canadian philately.

An auction of donated Lots was held during the afternoon but even this could not alter the balance from an unpleasant red colour.

However, the organisers will not be daunted for they feel that such a function is needed in the Society and more will certainly be heard on the subject in due course.

LONDON SECTION

Each season we devote one meeting to a topic other than Canada, and in October we invited the American Stamp Club of G.B. to display to us.

A study of that Country's stamps and postal history is as vast as that of Canada and so Messrs. Chase and Marx confined themselves to covers and cancellations from pre-stamp to modern times.

November saw the welcome return of Mr. W. E. Lea with part of his personal collection of the 1859 Issue. This was, as one would expect, a joy to behold and not the least of the pleasure was the clarity of Mr. Lea's explanations as the display progressed.

Fortunate indeed are we to have him resident in London for the Saga of Canadian philately is already booked to continue for some years to come.

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NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

By Dr. R. WILLAN, F.C.P.S.

Newfoundland booklets are, by comparison with those of Canada, very simple, as only four were issued. They are, however, scarce and not easy to find, and they do not seem to be always understood by Newfoundland collectors.

The first booklet appeared in 1926, 10,000 being printed. They were produced by De La Rue & Co., and contained one pane of 8 (2×4) 1c. and 2 panes of 8 2c. stamps of the 1923 pictorials, two stamps of each pane being turned in to fit the cover. The stamps were from a special printing of the normal sheets, and are perforated 14×13.6 comb. Each sheet of 100 produced 10 booklet panes, 5 from the top and 5 from the bottom with the margin with the margin for stapling, leaving over a pane of 20. The panes were guillotined, so the outside edges of the stamps usually show the perforations either clipped or excessive.

The booklet is made up of separate front and back covers pink in colour, the 3 panes of stamps and 5 sheets of interleaving, the whole fastened together by two staples. The outside of both front and back covers has an advertisement of Ayre & Sons, St. John's. The inside front cover has postal rates and the inside back cover telegraph rates. The five interleaving sheets have commercial advertisements on each side. One states that "These stamps are one of the productions of Whitehead Morris Limited," which is not really true, for though Whitehead Morris held the contract with the Newfoundland Government, the actual production was by De La Rue.

Detached from the booklet, these stamps can only be tentatively distinguished by the clipped edges, or the staple holes if the margin is attached.

The other three booklets are all from the 1932 issue of stamps. The stamp contract at this time was held by John Dickinson & Co., who were papermakers and stationers, the stamps being printed for them by Perkins Bacon & Co. This firm laid down special plates of the 1c., 2c. die I, and 3c. stamps for booklets, each plate having 60 subjects arranged in three horizontal panes of 20 (10×2) separated by gutters. All the booklet panes were of 4 stamps, and the sheet thus provided 15 panes, each with a top margin for stapling. Two of these three booklets are very well-produced, but I have no information whether the making-up was by Perkins Bacon or Dickinson.

The first booklet comprised one pane of 1c. green, three panes of 2c. rose and one pane of 3c. brown stamps. These are perforated 13.1 line and are catalogued by Gibbons, Nos. 209b, 210a and 211c. The covers are buff, in two pieces. The outside front has "Newfoundland Stamp Booklet," the arms of the Colony and list of contents. The outside back has postal rates, and both covers inside have advertisements of Ayre & Sons. The stamps are printed from the booklet plates. There are five sheets of interleaving, one after each pane of stamps. They have commercial advertisements on both sides except the last sheet which has telegraph rates on one side. The booklets are fastened by two staples. It would appear that the printing of 2c. stamps from the booklet plate was insufficient, as a few of these booklets have the three 2c. panes from the two top rows of ordinary sheets, perforated 13.4×13.3 by the 2 spur comb perforating machine.

The only perforation 'error' of these stamps in Gibbons is the 3c. imperf. between No. 211ba. I have never seen this, so cannot say anything about it.

The third booklet of this trio is entirely different from the other two. The cover is one piece of thick cream paper folded over, and the fastening is by a single staple. The subject matter on all four faces is the same as in the previous booklet, but the printing is crude by comparison. There are four sheets of interleaving with the same commercial advertisements and post office notices, but the settings are different and they are not paired in the same order. Their position in the booklet is one at the front, one between the 1c. pane and the first 2c. pane, one between the third 2c. pane and the 3c. pane, and one at the back. The stamps, comprising one pane 1c. grey, three panes 2c. green die II, and one pane 3c. brown, are not from the booklet plates, but are torn from the two top rows of ordinary post office sheets, comb perforated 13.4 × 13.3. They cannot, of course, be identified when detached from the booklet.

Obviously these booklets were not produced by the same firm as the other two, and considering the very inferior printing and the fact that the stamps are from ordinary post office sheets, I suggest that they may have been produced locally at St. John's. I wonder whether any one can tell me the date when they were issued?

Perforation 'errors' occur ostensibly from these booklets. The 1c. (S.G. 209bc) and 3c. perf. 13.1 appear in pairs or blocks of four imperf. between horizontally, and the 2c. occurs imperf. between stamps and top margin. The status of these is in my opinion very doubtful. I do not believe that any of them actually came from booklets and I have definite evidence that some of them did not. I class them as "printers' waste" or something worse.

The second of the 1932 booklets has the 1c. and 2c. stamps in the changed colours, there being one pane 1c. grey, three panes 2c. green die I, and one pane 3c. brown. These are from the booklet plates and are perforated 13.9 with small holes (S.G. 222c, 223c and 211b). The cover is similar to that of the previous booklet, buff, in two pieces, with the same printing, and fastened by two staples. There are only four interleaving sheets, one between each two panes of stamps, with none at front or back. Each of these sheets has a commercial advertisement on one side and on the other a post office notice— 'Postal Pointers,' Commission on Money Orders, Telegraph Money Orders and Telegraph Rates.

Please refer to page seventy for
 VERY IMPORTANT
 ANNOUNCEMENTS !

CANADA WANTED

During the month of March I will be in G.B. on a buying trip. I am interested in collections of Queen Victoria, particularly those strong in the following items:

1859 10c all shades, 12½ c, 17c.

1868 1c, 2c, 5c, 12½c and 15c all shades.

1870 All values especially 1c, 2c, 5c, 6c, 10c and Widow 20c. 50c.

1897-98 All values, 5c up; 2c, 5c, 8c registration.

CANCELLATIONS: I need dated, cork, crown, leaf, fancy, two-ring and four-ring numerals, coloured and duplex, particularly on the above stamps.

Owners of collections or accumulations for sale are invited to write now, briefly outlining their holdings, and if of interest, an appointment can be arranged. I will also have some material for sale.

I hope to attend the London Regional Group Meeting, 12th March, and during Stampex I may be contacted c/o Kenneth Sargeant, Stand No. 5.



C.P.S. 5288

B.N.A.P.S. 1255

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J.P.S. 11497

C.P.S. of G.B. 857

BOX 573

KITCHENER - ONTARIO

CANADA

What can I collect?

R. S. B. GREENHILL

During my term as Librarian to the Society I have occasionally been asked for suggestions for new aspects of collecting in Canada.

Original research and side line collecting should really stem from one's own inclinations and, like any hobby, one cannot be driven into it. However, there may be members who, having reached completion in issues in accordance with the catalogue, are wondering where next to turn, and the ensuing suggestions may be of some help in formulating a decision, for Canada must surely be unique in the number of sidelines which are available to the collector.

Looking first at the postage stamps, the generally accepted names for the various issues are:—

1851 Pence	1897 Maple Leaves	1928 Scroll
1859 1859	1898 Numerals	1930 Arch
1868 Large Cents	1903 Edward	1933 Medallion
1870 Small Cents	1911 Admirals	1935 Crowns

It is not unnatural that the most detailed research has been given to the first four of the above issues, but new discoveries still occasionally occur to give encouragement to the collector with patience to study the notes already written and, it must be admitted, with the funds to acquire enough material to study. The aspects of paper, re-entries, watermarks, perforations and colour provide ample opportunities for close research and, with some knowledge gained, make an added interest in knowing what to look for in Club packets and dealers' stocks.

Who, for example, has not heard of varieties such as the 'log in waterfall,' 'Major Beaver re-entry,' and 'stitch watermark' at Society meetings, or read of them in advertisements? All of these, and others, have been picked up for the price of normals by the sharp eyed collector who has studied the subject. Much has been written of these issues in book, pamphlet and article form and all are available in our Library.

From the turn of the century, with one exception to be referred to later, very little has been written about the postage stamps. The short reign of Edward VII produced one definitive and one commemorative issue, neither of which has been written about in detail.

With the accession of George V Canada embarked upon a definitive issue which lasted from 1911 until the late 1920's. During this time many hundreds of millions of stamps were printed necessitating some hundreds of Plates and several Die revisions.

These vast numbers provided a welcome source for study at very low cost. The standard handbook by George Marlar, now out of print, provides an excellent basis with details of the various printings and from this a number of students have progressed further into the realms of perforation and paper varieties. Allied to this, and only recently in book form, is a treatise on the war Tax stamps of George V. Coil and booklet issues have received some attention but much remains to be studied and written about.

Passing on to the later issues of George V articles on the Scroll, Arch, Medallion and Crowns Series are practically non-existent and while supplies are still readily available, some study could surely be undertaken.

To give a practical example, an issue as recent as that of George VI has been the subject of a study of paper varieties—there is as yet nothing in writing, but it proves that someone has been pushing on alone and without a doubt he will receive much help and promote much discussion if and when he commits himself to print.

It is not everyone who has the inclination to study the postage stamp with the necessary side line knowledge of paper making, printing and colour. There still remains however a vast field for research into postal history and cancellations.

A fair amount has been written on the subject of postal history; sufficient indeed for the aspiring student to familiarise himself with routes and postal rates thus providing the knowledge to understand the story of old covers which he may find.

Cancellations cover a wide variety among which are:—

Pre-stamps	Field P.O.s	Machine	Government
Crowns	Military P.O.s	Flags	Money Order
Duplex	Naval P.O.s	Slogans	Railway
Squared Circles	Air Force P.O.s	Precancels	Corks

Some excellent books have been written, or check lists compiled, on many of these, and it is significant that, as soon as a writer goes into print, interest is stimulated and his listing becomes out of date.

To the collector who wants to study cancellations but still cannot make up his mind which to do I make the suggestion which I adopted many years ago. In most auction lists one sees accumulations of stamps marked 'assorted postmarks.' If these are obtained and sorted into types one has a good start and the urge to probe their story and expand the collection is immediately fostered.

Modern Mission mixtures are a prolific source of town and machine cancellations. In the latter, for example, one asks oneself why the month in the indicia was changed from letters to Roman figures; why the layout varies in the date stamp; why a figure appears between the cancelling bars on one and not on another. Thus it will be seen that there is interest even in the most modern of cancellations.

What other subjects can the collector take up? Postal Stationery comes to mind—an excellent book by Bond is now out of date and surely there are those in the Society who would want to continue the story. Allied to this are Aerogrammes, both civil and military, with a field wide open for more study.

Revenue Stamps, Registration Stamps, Special Delivery Stamps, stamps with perforated initials, semi official air stamps and meter markings are but a few more of the sidelines which can be followed.

Studies on the lines suggested above can take as much or as little time or money as the collector wishes to spend, but he will surely find that greater satisfaction in understanding a little more than the next man on some aspect of Canadian philately.

The Northern and Pacific Junction Railway

by **Lionel F Gillam**

Part XXX

This railway was incorporated in 1881 as the Northern, North Western and Sault Ste. Marie Railway with power to build from Gravenhurst (the terminus of the Northern Railway) to Callander (near North Bay) on the Canadian Pacific Railway which was then under construction.

Its function was clearly defined as a connecting link between the Northern Railway and the future Canadian Pacific, however, and it was in recognition of this fact, therefore, that the name of the railway was changed in 1883 to the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway.

By the end of 1884 surveys had been completed throughout the entire route of the proposed line (111 miles) and construction began in the following spring. The line was completed on 27th January, 1886.

Immediately upon completion the line was leased to the Northern and North Western Railway (the combined Northern and Hamilton and North Western Railways), and in 1892 the whole of the system was absorbed into the Grand Trunk.

R.P.O.s appear to have operated over this line from the time of its completion, or thereabouts, postmarks reading 'Nor. & P. Jn. Rwy.' being known. After amalgamation with the Grand Trunk the following railway post offices were introduced:

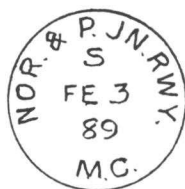
- (a) Toronto and North Bay (via former Northern Railway and Gravenhurst)
- (b) North Bay and Toronto (via former Northern Railway and Gravenhurst)
- (c) Gravenhurst and North Bay

Of these (a) is still in operation, (b) appears only to have operated for a short time (circa 1912) and (c) appears to have been discontinued at the outbreak of the Great War. Both (a) and (b) operated between Toronto and Gravenhurst over the lines of the former Northern Railway.

N.B. This line should not be confused with the Northern Pacific Railway, an American line which operated in Manitoba and which will be the subject of a separate article later.

MOST IMPORTANT

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**6. UNION ROW
ABERDEEN**

Letters to the Editor . . .

Dear Mr. Gillam,

Small Queens

For the past few years I have been very interested in the Small Queen $\frac{1}{2}$ cent issue of 1882-97.

Although amassing quite a collection of this fascinating issue I have been somewhat intrigued by the earliest known date of its original use, namely "local circular rate."

I have recently come into possession of such a circular: the report of the Brant Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co. posted from Paris to Eastwood February 1st, 1883.

I would be grateful if members would report through these columns any earlier recorded date.

Yours sincerely,

James E. Woods. (663)

Dear Sir,

May I comment on the article in the October number about the B.C. Crown cancellations?

Its author accepts the possibility of there being **at least** five hammers in use. (p. 3, par. 1.) He illustrates two and details the differences between them, describing such differences as a 'phenomenon,' but admits that the suppliers' other types of hammers also showed differences. Nevertheless, towards the end of the article he writes "Pritchard and Andrews did not make such bad replicas of their hammers." Is there any official evidence that suppliers were instructed to produce **identical** hammers in such cases?

The article continues: "Now the forger, having no other illustration for comparison . . . etc" This seems a most unusual statement and appears to be the merest supposition. Unless 'the forger' collected Canada he would not know about Jarrett nor about the B.C. Crown cancels. As a collector, he could easily obtain actual strikes, rather than rely on 'a sketch' in an expensive book. The author seems dogmatic in insisting that because the Jarrett illustration differs from the proof book, that it cannot be genuine. Why cannot it be genuine? The Esquimault strike is not in the proof book.

Yours faithfully,

F. G. Hillard. (919)

***Letters to the Editor
are always appreciated***

Sir Martin Frobisher



News of the issue of a special commemorative stamp honouring Sir Martin Frobisher appeared in our August number.

Sir Martin was a Yorkshireman who was born in Normanton in 1535 and his acquaintanceship with the sea appears to date from 1544 when he took part in a voyage to the Guinea coast.

Little is known of him after this early introduction to a life of adventure at sea until 1571 when he saw service with Elizabethan naval patrols in the North Atlantic and the Irish Sea.

On 7th June, 1576 he sailed from Blackpool with three ships on an expedition to discover the Northwest Passage. On reaching Labrador they sailed northwards until they reached what is now known as Frobisher Bay. After an abortive attempt to penetrate this frozen expanse of water the flotilla set sail again for England and reached London on the 9th October.

A later expedition, on a much more ambitious scale and consisting of 15 ships, reached the south shore of Greenland on 20th June, 1578. A north easterly course from here brought the fleet to Frobisher Bay at the beginning of July and from here it was driven by storms into Hudson Strait.

After sailing 60 miles up the Strait the fleet turned back to Frobisher Bay where after an unsuccessful attempt to establish a colony, it returned home.

In 1585 Frobisher took over the command, as Vice-Admiral to Sir Francis Drake, of the 'Primrose' and was later knighted by the Queen for the part which he played in the Battle of the Armada, 1588.

In 1594 he was mortally wounded during an attack on Brest which was then in the possession of the Spaniards.

Contributions and articles on all branches
of B.N.A. philately and postal
history are urgently required
for publication in this journal

NORTH HATLEY CENTENARY

By A. H. CHRISTENSEN

North Hatley, P.Q., which as many philatelists will recall was the site of the 1961 Convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, last year celebrated the centenary of the opening of its first post office. A special cancellation marking the centenary was used on mail handled at the North Hatley Post Office. Special celebrations took place on 10th August, 1963, under the auspices of the local Branch of the Royal Canadian Legion which arranged for a special medal to be struck for the occasion.

The Canada Post Office was represented by Hector Cormier, District Director of Postal Services of Montreal, Leo Durocher, Director Operations Montreal District Office and Francis Stone, Postmaster of North Hatley.

The first post office was opened in North Hatley on 1st May, 1863, in a general store and the first postmaster was A. J. Gordon. He was followed by James Reilly who held office from 1865-66. B. LeBaron became postmaster in 1867 and was succeeded by J. B. LeBaron who was postmaster until 1914. T. V. Reed was postmaster from 1914 until 1936, J. A. Seguin 1936-1955, J. H. Boucher 1955-56, G. F. Woodard 1956-57 and in 1957 the present postmaster Francis Stone was appointed.

It is interesting to note that the income of the post office in North Hatley in 1864 amounted to some 67\$, in 1868 to 76\$, and in 1871 to 198.71\$. The first two figures are estimates based on five times the postmaster's salary as the exact income was not noted for these years. The 1871 figure is extracted from the P.M.G.'s report. It is said that the first mail handled in 1863 consisted of six letters.

Thanks are due to Frank W. Campbell of Royal Oak, Michigan, for much of this information about the early years of the post office in North Hatley.

ABERDEEN AND NORTH SCOTLAND

The evening of 13th November was another red letter event for the members of our Group, when we were entertained to an immaculate display of the 'Admirals' issues by the courtesy of Mr. J. P. Macaskie, F.C.P.S., of Huddersfield.

Introducing the display Mr. A. S. Mackie remarked on the readiness of Mr. Macaskie to lend us his studies of these stamps for our delectation. He was quite sure that in actions such as this lay one great strength of our Society. Mr. Macaskie's studies of re-entries (many of major status), retouches and plate varieties were all clearly annotated and were an object lesson on how the subject should be approached. The display was highlighted with a section of "on cover" material and postal stationery of wonderful quality.

In the discussion which followed it was remarked that there seemed to be a scarcity of "on cover" material of these issues available to collectors considering the long life of these particular stamps. Can anyone supply reasons for this?

The chairman was asked to convey to Mr. Macaskie our warmest thanks for such a wonderful display and to congratulate him on his studies.

BOOK REVIEW

Canada, The fifteen cents of 1868

By L. GERALD FIRTH (University Press, Glasgow)

This is undoubtedly a work of inestimable value to all serious collectors of this issue and specialists who are in search of a dependable guide through the maze of shades, perforation, plate and paper varieties which characterize the 15 cent large head.

There are 54 illustrations of stamps in colours which are as faithfully reproduced as the most modern of printing techniques will allow and this undoubtedly will be a major attraction. There is much else, however, to engage the interest of readers.

The re-entry in the '15' of the left value tablet and 'Canada P' is most faithfully and painstakingly recorded together with the well known '3 dot' plate variety.

Long study and considerable experience on the part of the author is reflected in the faultless manner in which he deals with the Montreal and Ottawa printings, types of paper used (and how to distinguish them) the different types of gum, the watermarks and perforation varieties. Indeed nothing has been overlooked that is of any importance.

For good measure two invaluable appendices are included giving receipts from printers, stocks and issues to postmasters and notes on the nomenclature of colours and shades, (Maerz and Paul colour code).

Printed on the very finest quality paper and in a limited edition there is no doubt that there will be a very great demand for this work at home (where it can be obtained from W. E. Lea, 446, Strand, London, W.C.2 at £2 15s. od.) and in Canada (where it can be ordered from J. N. Sissons Ltd., 59, Wellington Street West, Toronto, 1, or K. Bileski, Station B, Winnipeg at 8 dollars).

NON-PAYMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION

We are very sorry, but the April issue of this Journal will *not* be sent to members whose subscriptions are still outstanding by the end of March. Please refer to page 70 in this connection.

PACKET SECRETARY'S REPORT

Members will remember that in our last issue I made an especial appeal for material for the exchange packet. The same issue also contained a report from the late Packet Secretary in which a highly successful year was commented upon. If this year is to be similarly successful it will only be so because of the continued support of contributors. **THERE IS NO LACK OF BUYERS.** Past experience has proved that the Club Packet is an unrivalled medium for the sale of good B.N.A. material. Please make an especial effort to send me at least one booklet of duplicate or unwanted material **NOW**, and remember that priority on the circulation list is only accorded to those who support the packet in this way. Good B.N.A. material, mint, used, on cover or piece and postmarks and postal history items reasonably priced are assured of good sales. Please do your best to help.

I should also like to remind members of the following: Rule 8: Any change of address or absence from home for a period on holiday, etc. to be notified to the Packet Secretary as early as possible.

Rule 14: Purchase advice and certificate of posting to be returned promptly to the Packet Secretary, etc.

Rule 16: All remittances sent to the Packet Secretary should be **MADE PAYABLE TO THE SOCIETY.**

Rule 18: Subject to week end and holiday delay, the Packet must be sent on to the next member within 48 hours.

PLEASE DO YOUR BEST TO CO-OPERATE IN THESE MATTERS AND THUS SAVE THE SOCIETY UNNECESSARY EXPENSE.

J. E. Bielby,
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Reminders

LENDING LIBRARY

Only 28 books were borrowed last year. The library is available for the use of all members. Please refer to the Library List which accompanied the last issue and take advantage of this service which is free (with the exception of postage charges).

CONTRIBUTIONS

Articles on all branches of B.N.A. Philately and Postal History are required for publication in this journal. Please send to:

The Editor, Mr. L. F. Gillam,
66, East Bawtry Road,
Rotherham, Yorks.

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WHEN DID YOU LAST

Enrol a New Member?

A membership application form (on the reverse of the 'small ads.' inset in this journal) is for YOUR use. Please try to enrol AT LEAST ONE NEW MEMBER in 1964. It can be done!

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

Members are asked to note that the Annual Subscription, £1, was due on 1st October last. Overseas members are requested to remit if possible by Sterling Draft or Money Order 'Charges for account of Remitter.'

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Another £1,000,000 Stamp Season

H. R. Harmer's 1962-63 Annual Résumé Published

The many record prices realised during the Season 1962-63 are featured in the 38th Annual Résumé just published by the H. R. Harmer International Organisation.

This year's edition, an attractive 36-page art production features many of the more important lots sold with 74 illustrations some in colour. The total realised in London, New York and Sydney again topped £1,000,000. The Harmer Résumés are a most valuable indication of market trends and how these have affected price levels over the past season.

The London auction total at £441,350 was some £20,000 higher than the previous season. Twenty four catalogues covered the disposal of many excellent properties including £32,546 for a major portion of the "Donald C. Gray" collections. The 'Gray' collections brought in all over £80,000

The 'D'Arcy Hall' Gold Medal Capes sold for nearly £20,000 and a further portion of the 'Consul Alfred Weinberger' Classics made over £40,000. Inverted Centres at over £10,000 and collections from the estates of Col. A. Christie, Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, Sir Herbert Reed, A. H. Gilbert and others all brought keen competition. In one sale there were no less than 277 buyers.

The Résumé also reports on the sales held in New York and Sydney with details of forthcoming auctions and much other information of interest to every serious collector.

The booklet is priced at a nominal 2s. and may be obtained from H. R. Harmer Limited, 41, New Bond Street, London, W.1. or ordered from the New York and Sydney offices.

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all branches of B.N.A. Philately and postal history. Don't
leave it to "the other fellow"—he never was any good
anyway!

Paper Varieties of the Edwards

BY DR. C. W.
HOLLINGSWORTH

Two cents, Perf. 12 x 12 (sheet printings) on paper with Horizontal mesh

Whilst the 2c. booklet stamp invariably occurs on paper with horizontal mesh, copies of the sheet printings have not hitherto been described on this paper. The fact that booklet stamps were found only on paper with horizontal mesh and stamps from sheets on paper with vertical mesh was one of the most reliable tests for the authenticity of booklet panes.

However this is no longer valid, since I have found copies of the 2c.-perforated 12 on all sides on paper with horizontal mesh. A lot of approx. 15,000 yielded 41 copies, an incidence of 0.27 per cent, and since the stamps had already been sorted for postmarks and varieties, the actual incidence must be very much less and must make this an extremely scarce item.

All copies were on the early paper with rough surface and coarse mesh and the dated copies were 1904.

Five cents

It is well known that the 5c. value occurs on blue tinted paper with both horizontal and vertical mesh in approximately equal proportions. A study of dated copies shows that there is a very definite sequence in the periods of use of the two types and the issue may be divided chronologically into two distinct parts according to the direction of the mesh.

The first part of the issue from July 1903 to late 1906 or early 1907 is found exclusively on paper with horizontal mesh. Whilst the remainder of the issue occurs exclusively on paper with vertical mesh. My earliest dated copy on vertical mesh is 10th May 1907.

Plates 1 and 2 were used only with horizontal mesh and Plates 5 and 6 only with vertical mesh. No plate blocks of plates 3 and 4 have been seen so it is not yet possible to state exactly where the changeover took place. I am certain however that the change took place during the life of one plate rather than when a new one was brought into use, since I have copies of a very marked retouch to the right numeral box which occurs on both horizontal and vertical mesh. This is the only such case out of over 70 constant and separately identifiable varieties and is in fact the only variety of any importance to be found on horizontal mesh paper.

It must be emphasized that the change in direction of the mesh does not imply a different paper, but simply that it was used in a different way i.e. turned through 90 degrees.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 4th JANUARY 1964

New Members

1450. KATZ, S., 5715, Davies Avenue, Montreal 29, Quebec, Canada.
 1451. ROSENBLATT, P. 42, Sheridan Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N.Y., U.S.A. R,BS,PS,PL
 1452. SILVER, R. W., 57, Brancaster Lane, Purley, Surrey G

Reinstate

335. FOSTER, G. E., Box 174, Borden Town, N.J., U.S.A.
 710. GOODY, H., 26, Carrwood Road, Bramhall, Cheshire.

Resignations

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 519. Mrs. C. B. Ealden | 1098. McNeil, C. R. |
| 859. Goodman, K. G. W. | 525 Matthews, W. |
| 1362. Kearsley, K. | 347. Paine, H. L. |
| 1076. McLellan, G. | 1329. Roe, Mrs. E. |

Death

423. Van Sickle, W. P.

Change of Address

527. BYTH, J. G., 22, James Avenue, Blackpool, Lancs.
 104. BETTS, F. E. M., 'Lulworth,' Halls Lane, Shinfield, Reading.
 1252. DUNCAN, J. J., Box 32, Markdale, Ont., Canada.
 94. DUNCAN, R. J., Box 32, Markdale, Ont., Canada.
 842. CATTERALL, F. W., 1621, Louise Avenue, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.
 714. GOWERS, H. H., Hornets, 9, North Road, Hythe, Kent.
 1043. GRIMBLE, R. W., 501, Rockwood Road, Wilmington, Delaware 19802, U.S.A.
 806. HILLSON, 32, Pensford Avenue, Kew Gardens, Surrey.
 1107. JACOBSON, C. W. O. Ben, P.O. Box 562, Santa Barbara, Calif., U.S.A.
 699. JOHNSTONE, STUART, 6086, Angus Drive, Vancouver 9, B.C., Canada.
 1061. KENYON, S. S., 15205, 74th Avenue, Edmonton, Alta., Canada.
 1212. MANNERS, G. S., 3, Briton Hill Road, Sanderstead, Surrey.
 925. MELHUIISH, Maj. L. J., 12, Mansion Row, Brampton, Gillingham, Kent.
 909. SARA, S. E., Moffatts, Lower Green, Pembury, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
 808. SMITH, J. R., 140, Tulketh Road, Ashton, Preston, Lancs.
 1451. ROSENBLATT, P. 471, West End Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10024, U.S.A.
 856. WILSDEN, J. F., 19, W. Royal Forest Blvd., Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

Amendments to Year Book listing

- Page 1. Treasurer's address should read—Clydesdale Bank Ltd., 151, High Street, Elgin, Morayshire.
 Page 5. Byth, J. G. **add** interests DC, P, SP, UO.
 Page 11. Delete entry—1264 Col. J. M. Johnson, Wharncliffe Lodge, Rustington.
 Page 17. Amend 74 Tomlinson F., to Chestfield Road, (not Chesterfield).

Net Change—4

New Total—746

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements. Special price 2d. a word for C.P.S.G.B. members only.

WANTED

Cork cancellations on s.q. covers or Q.V. post cards. John Hannah, 150, Ashgrove Road West, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Wanted to purchase. Queens, Jubilees, Maps, Leafs and Numerals, on or off cover all dated prior to 1900, with British Columbia town cancels. Send your copies to J. A. Pike, Dawn Mining Company, Ford, Washington, U.S.A.

FIVE CENTS EDWARD multiples still wanted by Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall, Staffs. Also town and other cancels on 2c. Carmine Numeral—buy or exchange.

Railroads, Numerals, Registered covers, Duplex, Squared Circles, Stampless, towns to 1905—Buy or Trade. Siverts, Box 425, Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.

Don't send Siverts any Registered covers—I'll do as well or better. Send him that other stuff and send the Registered to me. H. W. Harrison, Box 5780, Pikesville, 8, Maryland, U.S.A.

Wanted. Purchase or trade. 10 cts. small Queens, used copies for study of shades and periods of use. Also would like to correspond with other collectors interested in this stamp. D. A. Crawford, Box 249, Chester, N.S., Canada.

Handstruck postmarks of SASK., "on piece," stamps, receipts, etc. Broken-circle or other types. Buy, sell or exchange.—J. G. Blyth, 22, James Avenue, Blackpool, Lancs.

Wanted. Contacts for buying and selling of stamps (British Commonwealth up to 1935) on approval with commercial references.—R. O. Dykes, 11815-76 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Still waiting for some more interesting items in the Small Queens 1882-97, particularly early dated copies. Also required for purchase, early B.N.A. material. Offers to James E. Woods, 2, Hengrave Road, Honor Oak Park, London, S.E.23.

Wanted. Pairs or blocks of Newfoundland 5ct. Seal, SG. 26, 38 or 42 or proofs. Good price paid, but if you do not wish to sell, may I see what you have, please? Dr. Willan, Oak House, Shaw, Lancs.

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FORM

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PERIODICALS

Canada Calling is one of the interesting features frequently appearing in the Philatelic Magazine. Price 9d. from your news-agent or local dealer.

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Canada Small Queen 1ct., 3ct., shades and Cork cancellations; commoner Plate Blocks; Mint and used singles and blocks 1926 on; Revenues for non-specialist.—Fred Jarrett, Box 302, Adelaide Street P.O., Toronto, Canada.

Canada town dated cancels, Victoria to Elizabeth. Fine strikes. Your Wants welcome. Frank Smith, 96, Humbercrest Blvd., Toronto 9, Ontario, Canada.

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Canadian first day covers next five issues of 5 cts. Denomination, only 7s. 6d. Plate blocks per set of four, 5 cts. denomination, 10s. Other values at low prices. Also in stock complete Canada, U.S.A., Vatican, Ghana, United Nations.—Woodman, Dixville, Quebec, Canada.