

# MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

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

### Convention Programme

Inset with this issue are full details of the Convention Programme for 1966. At the time of writing (mid July) there are still a FEW rooms vacant at the Belsfield Hotel for the inevitable latecomers. NOW, therefore, is the time for ACTION on the part of all those who intend to come but who have not got round to letting Mr. Whitworth know their requirements. As usual, a hotel booking form is again enclosed for members' use. Incidentally those who are travelling by rail and who intend to return home on Sunday may like to know that a train leaves Windermere at 11 a.m. connecting with main line services at Kendal.

### Convention Exhibition

Combined with the hotel booking form is an entry form for the use of exhibitors who have not yet sent in details of their entries to Mr. Macaskie. In particular we would draw the attention of members to the new 'Members Trophy' which will be awarded for the first time **FOR THE MOST MERITORIOUS EXHIBIT SUBMITTED BY A MEMBER WHO HAS NOT PREVIOUSLY BEEN AWARDED A SILVER TROPHY AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION EXHIBITION.** This is an opportunity for the majority of members and especially for those who modestly assume that they cannot compete for the normal awards with any great expectations of success. This may very well be a wrong assumption, of course, and one of the objects of the new award is to encourage members to raise their sights in future years. Please do your best to support this new venture. The submission of exhibits is NOT conditional upon attendance at Convention. This is one way for members to support the Convention at the cost of an outlay at the most of a few shillings to cover insurance premiums. Please refer to the official entry form for full details of this and other awards. Details of entries should be sent to Mr. Macaskie not later than 31st August AND UNLESS BROUGHT PERSONALLY TO CONVENTION EXHIBITS MUST REACH HIM NOT LATER THAN SATURDAY, 15th OCTOBER.

## Harmer, Rooke Limited

Members are particularly asked to note that as a further step in the expansion and consolidation of the Gibbons Group the auction side of the business hitherto trading as Harmer, Rooke Ltd. will with the start of the new season be known as **Stanley Gibbons Auctions Ltd.** Thus the oldest established stamp auction house finally unites with the oldest established stamp retailers.

Simultaneously with the change of name comes also a **change of address.** By the time the new season starts **Stanley Gibbons Auctions** will occupy fine commodious premises at **Drury House, Russell Street, Drury Lane, London, W.C.2** which will include the **largest and best equipped auction room in the country**, conveniently situated on the Ground Floor and within a stone's throw of the Strand.

July and August will also see the transfer of the Editorial, Publications and Accounts Departments of Gibbons to Drury House which will leave more room at '391' for the stamp side and general convenience of customers as well as bringing the whole organisation under two roofs.

We are happy to make this announcement on behalf of old friends and advertisers and are sure that all our members will join with us in wishing **Stanley Gibbons Auctions** a happy and successful future in the service of philatelists everywhere.

## Popular Stamps

It pays to advertise in *Maple Leaves*! Our appeal for a 1945 copy of Popular Stamps has met with such a ready response from members both here and overseas that we have been quite overwhelmed. One member even went so far as to photostat a copy of the article we referred to and others readily sent the required magazine. All have now been returned with our very sincere thanks. Incidentally, Dr. Whitehead's article appeared in the July, 1945 issue NOT the April or June number as we thought. We are, therefore, all the more indebted to members for the trouble they have taken, after being misled in this way. We hope to publish Dr. Whitehead's article in our next issue for the benefit of new members and those who have recently started to study the 2 cents 'Numerals'. This will be followed by comments from Mr. J. J. Bonar who will throw 'more light' on these fascinating and controversial issues.

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## ISSUES OF 1928-1932

## Part V

AN  
OUTLINE

## The Medallion Issue (1932)

By A. E. STEPHENSON, F.C.P.S.

The apparent success and appearance of the Imperial Conference 3 cents value led the Post Office Department to replace the existing definitive issue of the 'Arch' stamps with a new regular issue for the low values 1 cent to 8 cents showing the King's head in bas relief. As the increase in postal rates rendered the existing 12 cents pictorial issue redundant it was also decided to introduce a new 13 cents value which would replace the 12 cents regular issue and the 13 cents Imperial Conference stamp.

The old 12 cents stamp was in grey black showing the pictorial view of the Citadel, Quebec City. For the new 13 cents value the same design was used but the colour was changed to violet. All values from 1 cent to 13 cents were issued on the same day, 1st December, 1932.

The printing of this issue was placed in the hands of the British American Bank Note Company which had already printed the 'Arch' and the 'Empire Conference' issues.

They used the Stickney Rotary machines for the low value 1 cent, 2 and 3 cents stamps. The 4, 5, 8, and 13 cents values were printed on flat bed presses.

The rotary press stamps will be seen to have again all the characteristics of the Stickney machines, that is the wavy edges at the top and bottom of the sheet selvage.

All stamps of the issue had the imprint and plate numbers on the right and left vertical sides of the selvage.

Regarding the **ridged gum** to be found in the bulk of the rotary printed stamps, I feel I can only recapitulate part of an article I wrote for *Maple Leaves* (Vol. 5, No. 3.)

'Ridged gum appeared on certain issues, most noticeably on the Medallion issue of 1932. Winthrop Boggs explains this as the printing being done by Stickney process machines, the gum being broken or 'cracked' and so giving the appearance of broad parallel lines or ridges along the gum. This was done to help reduce the amount of curling in the printed sheets. It was, however, discovered that this breaking of the gum could be reduced considerably by allowing the paper to absorb a certain amount of moisture. This led to the idea of the so called 'ridged' and 'flat' gum varieties. Perhaps the old intaglio and recess printers working on slightly dampened paper, for the better taking of the ink, had something and did not know it.

The ridging on gums should not be confused with the fine parallel lines often seen on the gums, usually running vertically with the stamp. These lines are caused by the rolling or brushing on of the gums when the paper is first gummed. The 'cracking' ridges are much broader and usually run at right angles to the 'rolling' lines.

The curling of gummed papers is caused mainly by conditions of heat and humidity, and is corrected by a number of factors, including mechanical processes in the course of manufacture, such as the Stickney process already mentioned.

Other cases of curling crop up, not necessarily caused by gum, but owing to cutting and printing.

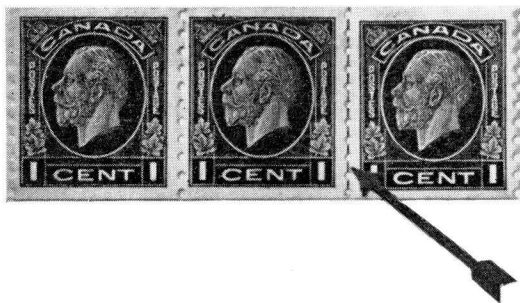
In a small surface such as a postage stamp the question of it being cut with or against the grain of the paper has an influence, in curling, not exactly related to the gum as, for example, with some of the Canadian booklet stamps, which were cut across the grain of the paper.

All values from the 1 cent to 8 cents were printed on sheets of 400 (20 x 20). The sheets were then broken into panes of 100 (10 x 10). There were no imperforate edges to the sheets as had been the case with the Admiral issues.

The 13 cents value was printed in sheets of 200 (10 x 20) and they were then separated into Post Office sheets of 50 (5 x 10).

The low values of the issue, the 1, 2, and 3 cents, were also issued in coils. These coils were in rolls of 500, imperf x perf. 8½.

On the rotary presses the necessity of 'coil paste ups' was eliminated, but like the 'Arch' issue between every 24th and 25th stamp a line of colour will be seen (*see illustration below*). These lines were caused by plates being placed in



two halves round the rotary press drum. On inking this join filled up with ink and was then passed to the paper as a printed line. These lines will also be found along the wavy edge of the sheet printings.

Booklets were also issued with this issue with 1 cent, 2 cents and 3 cents values. The 1 cent and 2 cents were issued in panes of four or six stamps, while the 3 cents value was only issued in panes of 4 stamps.

Regarding the Dies of this issue most lists quote the 3 cents value being in Die I and Die II. On the other hand Winthrop Boggs takes the view that 'the alleged differences are probably printing and relief variations. A new die would show several points of difference'. To the point of being controversial I am inclined to support the latter view.

A relief break can be found at the base of the oval above 'cents' in the 2 cents value. It occurs on some printings of Plates 1 and 3. It is not prominent on the printings of Plate 2, or the coil prints.



Shade varieties do not come prominently into the issue, though with the 5 cents value it can be found with two very distinct shades, a deep blue and a grey blue.

A number of 3 cents stamps appear quite often in a shade of very dark brown and are actually changelings. If dealt with in the same way as the very dark brown early G.B. penny reds by immersing in the quite safe hydrogen peroxide they will soon return to their original scarlet colour.

There are two constant re-entries which appear on the 5 cents blue. In one the cross-hatching of the background encroaches slightly onto the King's nose. Another re-entry appears with slight doubling of the word 'Canada'.

As with the 'Arch' issue the usual albino and phantom plate numbers occur.

The perforations of the issue show the sheet printings with what was intended as perf. 11 all round while the coils were Imperf. x perf.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ .

The 5 cents value is also to be found vertically imperforate.

Medallion Issue Check List		
Sheet Printings		
Value	Colour	Plates used
1 cent	Green	1 to 6
2 cents	Brown	1 to 3
3 cents	Scarlet	1 to 12
		(9 and 10 do not appear to have been issued)
4 cents	Ochre	1 and 2
5 cents	Blue	1 and 2
5 cents	Blue	Imperf. vertically
5 cents	Blue	Re-entry 'Bluenose'
5 cents	Blue	Re-entry retouched
5 cents	Blue	Re-entry 'Canada'
8 cents	Vermillion	1 and 2
13 cents	Violet	1 and 2

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Coil Printings		
1 cent	Green	
1 cent		Line pairs
2 cents		
2 cents	Brown	Line pairs
3 cents	Scarlet	
3 cents	Scarlet	Line pairs

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## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OCTOBER ISSUE

Contributors are reminded that the last date for the receipt of reports and notices (to guarantee inclusion in the October issue) is 31st August. Separate reminders by post have been discontinued.

# CANADA 1859

## THE FIVE CENTS

### MAJOR RE-ENTRY

by

**G. WHITWORTH****F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S.**

A short while ago Mr. C. G. Kemp described a strip of three stamps, the upper ones being from positions 8 and 18, the lower one showing all the doublings of the major re-entry, R.1. (diagram 1) Unfortunately, this lower stamp was only attached to the upper pair by means of a stamp hinge, and although it appeared as an original strip of three it is desirable to prove this to be so in order to record that the major re-entry came from position 28. Members are invited to study the following notes and, if they have relevant material, to contact the author.

The stamps of diagram 1 (*N.B. See page 152 for diagrams*) are undated but position 8 does not carry Plate Flaw 42. (*For this and other flaws see opposite.*) This flaw is first recorded on a stamp dated 4th May, 1867, and last seen dated 9th October, 1867. Stamps dated December, 1867 and January 1868 do not carry the flaw. Position 18 carries P.F.24a where the only recorded date is September 16th, 1867. The major re-entry, B2, has been recorded with dates from 19th November, 1867 to 31st March, 1868.

Diagram 2 represents a vertical strip of three stamps dated 31st October, 1866. The two upper stamps, A and B, are normal, but the lower stamp, C, is a deep impression of re-entry No. 25.

Diagram 3 represents a block of 7 undated stamps. B1 is the major re-entry, C1 is re-entry No. 25A, the others are normal stamps. R.25a is a repaired impression of R25, most of the features remaining visible but the frame lines have been doubled by the repair. The earliest recorded date for R25a is 23th October 1867 and it remained on the plate until the end in March 1868.

Diagram 4 represents a strip of four stamps, positions 16 to 19, on a cover dated 16th September, 1867. Position 16 carries P.F. 31a, Position 17 P.F. 51, Position 18 P.F. 24a. Position 19 is a normal stamp. Many of the author's earlier doubts about R.1 being from position 28 were caused by P.F. 31a and, in order to avoid future confusion, P.F. 31a is definitely from position 16. Some other position, at this same period in time, carried a very similar flaw but the stamp can be identified because, as well as this similar flaw, there is also P.F. 57 and the remains of the doubling of Re-entry No. 7.

The stamp below R7 is R52. If this pair had been from positions 16 and 26 then stamp D on diagram 3 should have shown some traces of R52, which it does not.

The second stamp of diagram 4 carries P.F. 31a but on another cover dated 21st October, 1867, a stamp from position 16 does not show the flaw. P.F. 51 on position 17 remained on the plate until the end and any vertical strip showing position 27 should be identifiable with stamp E of diagram 3. P.F. 24a on stamp 18 has only been seen dated on this cover. It is necessary to know if later dates exist in order to prove that it was still on the plate at the time the major re-entry was visible.



Diagram 5 illustrates a vertical pair Positions 6 and 16 on a cover dated 1st August, 1867. Position 6 carries P.F.s 89b, 98a and traces of 125. Position 16 carries P.F. 31a.

Diagram 6 illustrates an undated block of four from positions 9, 10, 19 and 20. Position 19 appears to coincide with the stamp from diagram 4. Position 10 carries re-entry No. 43d and position 20 carries the end of the re-entered imprint.



Diagram 7 illustrates the 'C' dot of position 29 as it was in 1866. On 7th October, 1867, Position 30 carried re-entry No. 39b and the full re-entered imprint.

It will be seen that one or two linking strips would provide conclusively that the lower stamp, B2, of diagram 1 is correctly described as from position 28.

In diagram 2 stamp B had become the major re-entry by late 1867, but when did stamp A develop P.F. 24a and was this flaw in evidence later than 16th September, 1867?

The author would be very grateful for any information concerning pairs or strips containing the major re-entry. It is stated to exist in proof form and news of such a copy would help the records of proof material. It is hoped that these notes will be of interest to members and that some conclusion concerning the plate position of this most prominent re-entry can be given in a future issue.

## POST OFFICES OF SASKATCHEWAN

by Dr. J. G. Byth

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| 8. Garonne*          | 46. Glidden         | 84. Graydahl*       |
| 9. Garrick           | 47. Golburn         | 85. Grayburn        |
| 10. Garthland        | 48. Golburn Valley* | 86. Grayson         |
| 11. Gerald           | 49. Goldburg*       | 87. Graytown*       |
| 12. Gergovia*        | 50. Golden Acre*    | 88. Great Bend*     |
| 13. Gerowville*      | 51. Golden Gene*    | 89. Great Deer      |
| 14. Gibbs            | 52. Golden Plain*   | 90. Greenan         |
| 15. Gillespie        | 53. Golden Prairie  | 91. Greenbrier*     |
| 16. Gillies*         | 54. Golden Ridge    | 92. Greenbush*      |
| 17. Gilnockie*       | 55. Golden Rule*    | 93. Greene*         |
| 18. Gilroy           | 56. Goldenvale*     | 94. Green Lake      |
| 19. Girvin           | 57. Golden West*    | 95. Greensides*     |
| 20. Gladmar          | 58. Goldfields*     | 96. Greenstreet     |
| 21. Gladwyn*         | 59. Gollier*        | 97. Greenwater Lake |
| 22. Glamis           | 60. Goodeve         | 98. Gregherd        |
| 23. Glaslyn          | 61. Goodhue*        | 99. Grenfell        |
| 24. Glasnevin        | 62. Gooding*        | 100. Griffin        |
| 25. Gledhow*         | 63. Goodsoil        | 101. Gronlid        |
| 26. Glenada*         | 64. Goodwater       | 102. Grosswerder*   |
| 27. Glen Adelaide*   | 65. Gordon*         | 103. Grove Park*    |
| 28. Glenavon         | 66. Gorefields      | 104. Guernsey       |
| 29. Glen Bain        | 67. Gorkenden*      | 105. Gull Lake      |
| 30. Glenbogie*       | 68. Gorlitz         | 106. Gully*         |
| 31. Glenbrae*        | 69. Gouldtown       | 107. Gunderson*     |
| 32. Glenbush         | 70. Gouverneur*     | 108. Gunnar         |
| 33. Glendower*       | 71. Govan           | 109. Gunnworth*     |
| 34. Glen Elder       | 72. Govenlock       | 110. Gunworth*      |
| 35. Glenellen*       | 73. Grace*          | 111. Gwendoline*    |
| 36. Glen Elm Park*   | 74. Graham Hill*    | * Office Closed     |
| 37. Glen Ewen        | 75. Grainland       |                     |
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## **PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND 4d. BLACK**

**by Sir George Williamson, F.C.P.S.**

Singularly little appears to have been written about this stamp. All I have been able to find is a long article in *The Stamp News Annual* of 1892 on the stamps of P.E.I. by Mr. A. A. Bartlett who, on referring to the 4d. mentions that he has only found two errors, one on stamp No. 10 as a dot under 'O' in Four and a badly formed 'E' in Pence, the other on Stamp No. 24 'Foup' for Four.

In the *London Philatelist* of April, 1893, Mr. J. A. Tilleard on referring to Mr. Bartlett's errors on the 4d. could not see that on No. 10 and could not agree that the 'R' of Four had become a 'P' but that there was a mark on the tail of the 'R'. Mr. Tilleard offered no further errors.

In studying this stamp I have had great assistance from Mr. Leslie G. Tomlinson who let me have his large collection of this issue for some considerable time.

It has been impossible to find out with any certainty when this stamp was first available on the Island. The first justification for its use for a single letter rate would have been in November, 1868 when the rate for  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letters to the U.S.A. was reduced from 6d. to 4d. There were, however, two printings.

The last printing was on the poorish quality white paper referred to by Mr. Stanley Gibbons as 'Coarse wove bluish-white paper' which was common to all three values of the final printing of the pence issues. Any earlier printings were on yellowish toned paper. The toning is much more pronounced in mint copies than in used. The gum is brown but white in the second printing. Genuinely used on the second printing are hard to find. The normal perforation on both papers is  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ . There are a number with perf. 11 on two sides and I have seen  $11\frac{1}{4}$  on one side. The machine usually used was not very true and the lines of perforation on a full sheet were not exactly parallel with the result that the distance between two horizontal lines of perforation is sometimes as much as  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a millimetre off the true. I doubt if a full sheet exists with 30 well centred stamps.

In studying this stamp I have had the advantage of seeing 10 complete sheets, five of each paper, and one proof sheet on a white paper of a different type than the last printing. I have also seen 200 other stamps either as singles or in blocks. From this study I have found a constant flaw on 25 of the stamps the same on both papers. Three stamps, namely Nos. 1, 4 and 6 have no constant flaw. No. 3 has a constant flaw only on the white paper, not on the plate proof, but seen on 4 singles as well as the 5 sheets. Stamp No. 12 has an extensive flaw on the toned paper on the five sheets and two singles which seems to have been repaired on the latter printing where only a small flaw is still visible on the white paper (5 sheets and 6 singles). This apparently repaired flaw is also on the Plate proof sheet which might indicate that this proof was drawn after the flaw had been repaired and before the flaw on No. 3 had developed. The dealer who meantime holds the stock of remainders has confirmed for me that this flaw in No. 12 is in all his remaining sheets of toned paper (25 in number) and in none of his sheets of white paper (over 100). The plate of this stamp which was made by electrotype by Charles Whiting, Beaufort House, Strand, London, is in the Museum of the Royal London Philatelic Society, having been presented in 1892 by Mr. Tilleard.



Before the plate was defaced, printings were made from it and issued, along with prints of the 3 cent and 12 cent, with the April, 1893 issue of the *London Philatelist*.

These prints, often offered as proofs, are on stiff paper, nearly card, measuring .007. Before printing, the plate must have been extensively treated in some way as the extra frame lines so common on this stamp and about 1 mm. distant from the design have virtually vanished but only two small dots that appear to be constant in the stamps have disappeared, namely on stamp No. 23 dot at extreme right end of value scroll, but the thickening of the lower frame line remains. On No. 26 the dot above the 'N' of pence has gone but I have seen



this dot on 20 stamps. There are innumerable flaws which are not constant.

After the description of each flaw I have noted the number of stamps seen with the flaw.

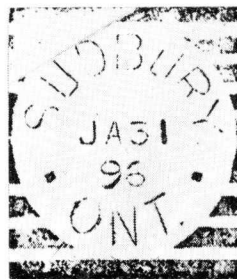
Outer frame lines which appear throughout the sheets might help in plating the stamps, but these are too frequently interfered with by the perforations and vary slightly from sheet to sheet depending on the heaviness of the inking.

Of the 205 stamps other than sheets, 15 singles and 7 on pieces have no flaw, making 22 out of 200 which would be about right percentage-wise.

1. No constant flaw.
2. Lack of ink under 'PE' of pence. (19)
3. Gap in top frame line, extreme left (2nd printing only) (9)
4. No constant flaw.
5. Two vertical lines S.E. of right diamond joined at top (16)
6. No constant flaw.
7. 2 dots in front of nose instead of line (17)
8. Lower frame line at extreme right very weak. (16)
9. Scar on chin, also left frame line S.W. of left diamond weak. (19)
10. Flaw upwards from lower left corner (smaller than No. 18) (18)
11. Dot at top and extreme left of P.E.1 ribbon; apparent crack from point of nose to S.W. (17)
12. 1st printing large point of centre leaf in S.E. corner missing and frame line adjacent weak. (6 + 25 in dealer's hands).  
2nd printing point of leaf restored but frame line still weak (10 + 100 in dealer's hands)
13. Right frame line weak  $\frac{1}{3}$  way from foot different from and slightly higher than No. 12. (22)
14. Dot at lower left of right diamond; also dot over 'F' of Four just outside centre frame. (21)
15. Kink in right frame line towards foot. (19)
16. Dot on lower neck and in front of neck. (14)
17. Weakness in left frame line  $\frac{1}{3}$  of way down. (17)
18. Large flaw lower left corner much larger than No. 10. (20)
19. Dot on tail of 'R' of Four. (21)
20. Dot extreme left, top, of value scroll. (23)
21. Break in right inner frame line opposite centre of right diamond. (This break not quite so large occurs in some other stamps where there is another constant flaw.) (17)
22. Left frame line slightly weak N.W. of diamond. Dot on lower frame line between 'O' and 'U' of Four. (16)
23. Thickening of lower frame line from 'U' of four to 'P' of pence. Dot at extreme right end of value scroll. (23)
24. Right frame line curls in at foot. (20)
25. Flaw on top stroke of 'E' of Edward. (20)
26. Dot above 'N' of pence. (A similar dot appears on some other stamps but not so large or constant). (20)
27. Dot over left leaf in N.E. Spandrel. Dot (smaller) 1 m.m. off chin. (16)
28. Centre prong of 'E' of postage missing. (18)
29. Small break in top frame line extreme right. (19)
30. Dot in top frame line  $\frac{1}{3}$  from N.E. corner. (27)

## NOT SO MUCH A POSTAGE STAMP ... MORE A WAY OF FRANKING

by S. F. COHEN



### PART 2. CIRCLING THE SQUARE

#### Introduction

So much has been written on the subject of Squared Circles, and so eminently by Dr. Alfred Whitehead and his staunch band of enthusiastic colleagues in Canada, both in the wonderful handbooks that have been published and in the monthly articles in *Topics*, that it is a little with my tongue in my cheek that I enter into this subject in this series.

I do so because it seems to me that far too little has appeared in our journal on the subject in recent years and with new enthusiasts on this side of the Atlantic taking up 'squares' it is time that we of the C.P.S. of G.B. started to play our fair share in reporting new discoveries, new indiciae, etc. Our fellow collectors of BNAPS will, I am certain, welcome any new contribution that we can make to this fascinating field for still much new information constantly comes to light. It should also be remembered that whilst far more collectors exist on the other side of the Atlantic, for our part over here, we still have the only known existing copies of two of the 'lonely great' towns.

I have been fortunate in acquiring over the years the outstanding collections formed by Lew Ludlow; the cover collection of Clarence Kemp; the Bob Thompson collection and also the greater part of the collection formed by the late T. B. Elliott. Even so, in turning over my album pages, it has not been easy to find unusual items which have not already been described or illustrated in the handbooks or *Topic* articles. I hope that those chosen for illustration will be of interest to all squared circle collectors wherever they may live and will encourage more new enthusiasts into this fascinating specialist postmark field.

**Lambton Mills.** I think this town can still be described as one of the 'lonely greats'. I don't know exactly how many copies have now been discovered. I believe it is still a mere handful. My first illustration shows a very fine strike on cover, possibly the only cover known. But really the interesting thing is that

there are two covers, both long legal-size covers from J. M. Cotton, a Lambton Mills doctor, to a Mr. S. Wright who was the Recorder of Sudbury, Ontario.

The first cover is dated June 27th, 1895, and has the Lambton Mills squared circle strike on the 3 cents small queen stamp and selvedge. The backstamp is a neat Sudbury c.d.s. for Ju. 29. 95. The second cover dated Jan. 29th, 1896, has exactly the reverse markings ! ! ! ! The 3 cents stamp is struck with the Mills c.d.s. (not too clearly, I'm afraid) but the backstamp has Sudbury Squared Circle for Jan. 31st, 1896.

*(See illustration opposite)*

It seems then that the Squared Circle obliterator was only used occasionally at Lambton Mills which accounts for its rarity. However, its use could not have been discontinued some time between the dates of these two covers, because a later date in 1896 is known (see Handbook).

For these two covers I am indebted to Clarence Kemp of Toronto, a gentleman of great charm and hospitality. I must add here that squared circle enthusiasts who find themselves in Toronto are assured of a right royal welcome and, by contacting Clarence, are likely to be shown the most complete collection in the world of different towns. Clarence now has 308 of the possible 311 towns. Missing, with only one copy known are Coleman (Major Carstairs' collection), Fonthill (J. Millar Allen) and Montreal (Type 1) not as yet discovered.

### **Blank Markings**

On page 60 of the Handbook (3rd edition) will be seen an off cover block of four showing a fine full strike of a blank squared circle. No town, no dates and the surmise is that this was probably used as a form of precancel.

The postcard which I illustrate below has only the indiciae '6.30. Ja. 29. 00'



shown in the square which postmarks the stationery 1 cent Maple Leaf type. It has the Amherstburg, Ontario c.d.s. on front as a receiving mark.

Here, at last, is evidence of the town, or one of the towns, which used this unusual form of squared circle, for the postcard on reverse is seen to have been sent from **Toronto**.

This unique card was kindly sent to me by my good friend and most active correspondent, E. A. Smythies, whose name is such a household word in the field of Canadian postal history research and whose prolific writings have done so much for the benefit of B.N.A. philately in recent years.

### Jubilees

Collecting Squared Circles on specific stamps is now all the rage, and high amongst the popularity of certain stamp groups are the Maps and Jubilees, because these double-size stamps tend to show fuller strikes. Even so, I know of collectors who are only looking for examples on the 2 cent or 10 cent small queens, whilst more ambitious ones go for the Registered Letterstamps or 15 cents Large Queens.

In each of these cases quite different Rarity Factors apply than those shown in the Handbook. The reason is that the years of usage of the particular stamps do not coincide with the squared circle dates.

With Jubilee stamps, commencing in June, 1897, it is obviously impossible to find examples of towns which had by then discontinued using squared circle obliterations.

If I were asked to state which were my best Jubilees, I suppose the Sandon (shown in the Handbook) or the Wolfville cover (5 cents) would be obvious choices, and so it may come as a surprise to some that I elect to illustrate below



the 1 cent single strike for Listowel, Ontario, (R.F. 10) and the fine pair of Sarnia, Ontario (R.F. 25), two towns which are low in the R.F. range and of which almost all collectors will have examples in their collections. However, if you care to turn up your copies of these two towns in your collection, the chances are more than 1000/1 against either one being on a Jubilee stamp.

In the case of the Listowel, there was a period of disuse of the squared circle in 1897, whilst for Sarnia, almost all known copies are dated much later. The proof date is unknown but the earliest known copy is as late as January 1897.

Accordingly these two good strikes of quite common towns must be rated very highly *on a Jubilee stamp*, putting them well into the R.F. 100 group gauged by

normal standards. (*The illustrated Sarnia pair are late dated, Jan. 1900, which is outside the normal period of use of Jubilee stamps.*)

Continuing my reminiscences of how these stamps came into my collection, the story concerning the Sarnia pair of 1 cent Jubilees is worth telling. Not many years ago I was visited by a local collector who had just started to specialise in Canadian cancellations. I was delighted to help him by letting him have a number of R.P.O.'s, squared circles and other postmarks from my duplicates. In return, he insisted that I take something from an enormous stock book which he had brought along and which contained a mass of Canadian but, as he was a beginner were mostly items which I already had duplicated many times in my collection.

As I turned over the pages I was about to thank him and refuse his offer, when I spotted the Sarnia pair. I had never seen the town on a Jubilee stamp and much doubted its existence. I think he was a little surprised at my elation and satisfaction in getting this quite common 'town' in return for so many oddments that he wanted. So we were both pleased. Incidentally I only know of one other strike of Sarnia on a Jubilee. This, of course is in the fabulous Jubilee collection of Doug. Crawford, who now has some 230 different towns on Jubilees, easily a record.

## FROM THE PRESIDENT

The Programme for the 20th Annual Convention has now been completed and is inset with this issue. On the first evening Mrs. Wressell of Huddersfield, will be showing a number of recent issues of Canada with some unusual varieties. On the Thursday morning the discussion on Postal History is aimed at unusual features found on covers and will include postage rates. It is hoped that members attending will bring along any covers that can lead to a discussion. Mr. Philip Walker has given many displays of his Newfoundland collection and will show us something different this year.

On the Friday morning, Mr. J. Bacon, of Manchester, will lead a Study Circle on the Admiral issue and again members are requested to bring their own material to help with the discussion. Mr. S. Kanee hopes to be with us and will be showing items that we have never had the pleasure of seeing at a previous Convention.

On the Saturday we hope to run a boat trip on the lake for the ladies but this will depend upon the weather conditions and a final announcement will be made on the day. We have been fortunate in obtaining the services of member W. Williams to run the Auction for us and we are looking forward to a good clearance of the lots that are beginning to come in.

The Hotel bookings are up to normal already with a number of regular attenders still to book. Please send your reservations as soon as possible to secure the accommodation you require. The entries for the exhibition are not forthcoming as early as usual but those already notified seem to be of a very high standard. We look forward to a full contribution by the regional groups.



# The Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad

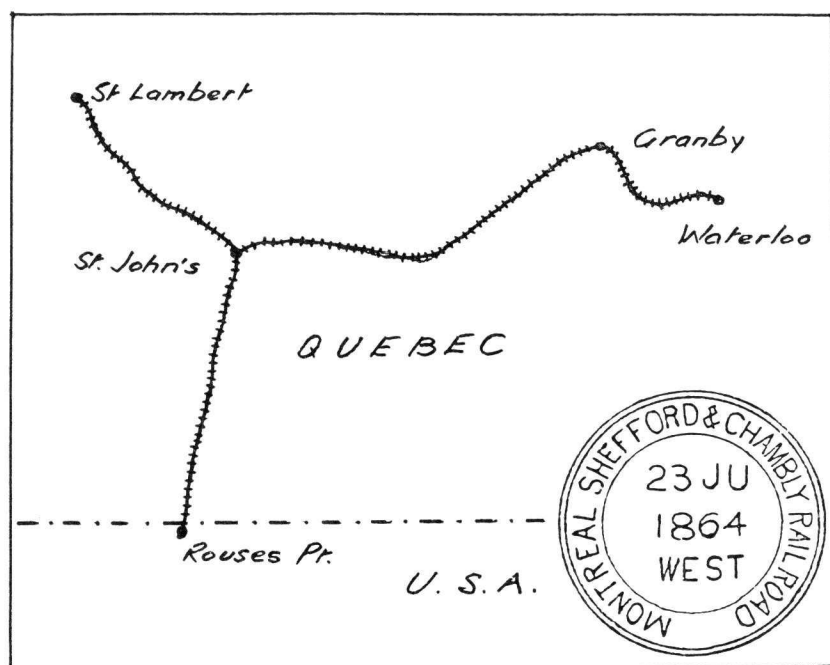
by L. F. GILLAM, F.C.P.S.

Part XLIII

In 1853 a few prominent citizens in Waterloo, Quebec, formed the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad with the object of providing railway communication between the Province line in Stanstead County, on the border of Vermont (U.S.A.), and Shefford, Chambly (two important eastern townships) and the St. Lawrence River.

Work on the line began five years later with the construction of a trestle bridge over the Richelieu River at St. Johns (Dorchester) the original terminus of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad (the first steam railway to be built in Canada). Thereafter a line, 28 miles in length, was built from St. Johns to Granby via Farnham. This was completed and opened for traffic in December, 1859. It was later extended to Waterloo, a further 15 miles, but the exact date when this extension was completed is not certain. It was certainly after 1860 and was probably 1861.

As a railway company it had certain unique features: it possessed no rolling stock. This was provided by the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad (which also operated its services) and for all intents and purposes it was a branch of the latter. Finally, its title bore no relation to its route.





The intention of its proprietors was to link up eventually with the American line of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, a scheme which was thwarted by the Vermont Central Railroad (U.S.A.) which leased the 45 miles of line in 1864 at the time of the opening of the Montreal and Vermont Junction Railway (St. Armand to St. Johns) and which connected with the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly at Iberville (opposite St. Johns).

Financial jugglery of the least reputable kind, but not untypical of American (or Canadian) railway history at this time, was more responsible than any other factor for the survival of the Vermont Central as a viable enterprise for many years, and by 1893 the system (not for the first time) was on the verge of bankruptcy. Five years later it passed completely under the control of the Grand Trunk Railway which by 1898 had acquired some two thirds of the capital stock. This had been purchased over the years for the proverbial song.

It thus came about that in 1898 the Central Vermont Railroad was incorporated (as an entirely Grand Trunk subsidiary) to take over and operate the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly along with the Montreal and Vermont Junction and Montreal and Province Line Railways. The Canadian lines thus, in 1923, became a part of the newly-formed Canadian National Railway.

The first R.P.O.'s to operate over this line used a postmark (Q.139) reading 'Montreal, Shefford and Chambly Railroad'. This was apparently quickly superseded by those reading 'Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly (Q.299 – 300A). That the former postmark is extremely rare (it reflected the declared intention of the proprietors to build on to Montreal) and that the latter postmarks reflected the name of the railway only is an interesting commentary if only because the promoters do not appear to have had any serious intention of building to Montreal, and the name of the railway gives no indication of its termini. It doubtless sounded impressive on the prospectuses, however.

Postmark R. 151 almost certainly refers to this railway as well and its brevity (Shefford Railway) is obviously a concession to the manufacturers of hand-stamping equipment to the Canadian Post Office which in the 1870s adopted 24 mm. diameter hammers and effectively ruled out the possibility of accommodating the full title of the railway within such narrow a compass.

Postmark Q.273 (if it exists) would also appear to refer to this railway (St. Johns and Waterloo). Q.174 and 175 appear to have replaced R.151 in the 1890s and these in turn were superseded (circa 1914) by Q.316 and 317. The latter were comparatively short-lived, however, since R.P.O. services appear to have been discontinued in 1918 or thereabouts.

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## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held on Saturday, 22nd October, 1966, at the Belsfield Hotel, Bowness on Windermere.

The Secretary will be on holiday from the 31st July to the 18th August.

**VOLUME V of the  
ENCYCLOPAEDIA  
of EMPIRE POSTAGE STAMPS  
will Cover  
CANADA and the  
BRITISH NORTH whole of  
AMERICA**

In advance of publication these sections are being serialised in 'THE PHILATELIST'—the first chapter appeared in February, 1966 and the serial will continue for at least another year. 'THE PHILATELIST' is 3/- per issue, 30/- per annum.

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## BOOK REVIEW

*"Canada, an Air Mail Digest"* (N. C. Baldwin) Francis J. Field, Ltd.

"Air Mail" collectors of all kinds will find this excellent and most readable booklet very much a 'multum in parvo.' Its 20 pages are lavishly illustrated with stamps, postmarks and entires, all of Canadian origin, while, for good measure the numerous 'cachets' that often went with 'first flights' are also included.

The text is one of absorbing interest; it covers the history of early flights from McCurdy's historic and successful first attempt in Canada to 1960 and the 'big jets.'

This is surely what collectors have been waiting for. It will throw light on dark places, revitalise interest in a subject which has had its 'ups and downs' in the philatelic world and direct attention to a 'field' which (if the publishers will forgive me) deserves more serious consideration than it sometimes gets.

One word of warning is perhaps not out of place, however. Canadian 'Air Mail' collectors will not need any encouragement to purchase this admirable booklet at 7/6 plus postage. Others who do so must be prepared to succumb to the attractions of a (for them) new sphere of collecting that they will find it difficult, if not impossible, to resist.

(Overseas readers **please** remit by international money order (1 dollar 10 cents, plus postage.)

# DUPLEX CORNER NUMBER TWO

by E. A. Smythies, F.C.P.S.

Eight new Duplex were recorded and illustrated in Duplex Corner No. 1 (*Maple Leaves*, October, 1965). We can now add a few more to the list.

A large quantity of Duplex cancellations in the 'Sparrow' accumulations produced several hitherto unrecorded duplex, mostly on strips of Q. V.  $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, and the following can be added to the record.

Name of P.O.	Approx. date	Details in dater	Indicia	Details of killer
9 Bracebridge	1900-02	II ONT.	5 p.m.	A.9. thick bars
10 Port Elgin	1900-02	II CANADA	blank	A.8. thick bars
11 Rat Portage	1900-02	II ONT.	blank	A.9. thick bars
12 Ridgelytown	1900-02	II ONT.	AM/PM	A.8. thick bars
12 (a) Huntindon	1883	I ONT.	blank	A.10 thick bars

Two more Screwed Ring Duplex have also turned up, both dated 1880.

13. Port Dover ONT. The usual 2-Ring Target pattern, bringing the total of these Target Duplex to 17.

14. **Toronto.** Two concentric rings ((**not** a Target), as illustrated.



Hitherto this type was only known by one example from Montreal, (see Handbook, Plate X, No. 1) and a 3-Ring duplex from Thunder Bay ONT. (recorded in Duplex Corner No. 1, *Maple Leaves*, October, 1965, page 20).

In the Duplex Handbook (2nd edition) there was a note opposite **Renfrew** (page 22)—possibly a Screwed Duplex). This is now confirmed, as two strikes (a) on S.Q. 1 cent dated 1893, (b) on Q. V.  $\frac{1}{2}$ cent dated 1901, show the killer in very different positions relative to the dater as illustrated.

If any readers have Duplex not recorded in the Handbook or in these supplementary notes, could they please send me details.

## THE EXCHANGE PACKET

Good quality material is very urgently required AND NO FURTHER PACKETS CAN BE SENT OUT UNTIL MATERIAL IS RECEIVED. PLEASE DO YOUR BEST TO SEND AT LEAST ONE BOOKLET OF DUPLICATE MATERIAL **NOW**.

Very little R.P.O. material has been received to date. If sufficient material is not received by the middle of August the booklets on hand will be included in the general packet.

Please notify the under-signed of your holiday dates in sufficient time for the necessary action to be taken to divert the packet.

Sales from packets now in circulation have been good and now is obviously the time for profitable disposal of duplicate or unwanted material.

Please send what you have to the under-signed. There is a great demand for worthwhile material: the better type stamp, covers and postmarks but care should be taken with prices.

J. E. Bielby,  
194, Skipton Road,  
Harrogate, Yorks.

## CONGRESS REPORT

The C.P.S. was well represented at the 48th Congress of Great Britain held at Brighton on 14th–16th June. The appointed delegates, J. C. Cartwright, L. D. Carn and Sir George Williamson were supported by Major W. F. Ellis, Major L. C. Cohen and Frank Fairweather.

On the second day we were joined by several other members including Miss Anne Whitehead and Miss O. Rous. P. G. Walker and his sister were very much in evidence but we missed Ernest Whitley and Eric Bielby.

Approximately 18,000 covers were sold and over 22,400 were postmarked during the four days—an all time record.

The Canadian Study Group under the chairmanship of J. C. Cartwright drew a good attendance. Sixteen members spent a very profitable evening and one new member was enrolled for the society.

Altogether nearly 300 delegates and members enjoyed a very full and varied programme which ended all too soon with the Banquet and Ball.

About 200 of us dined and wine and many danced their way into the early hours.

L. D. Carn

## BRITISH PHILATELIC EXHIBITION 1966

Date for this year's British Philatelic Exhibition has been fixed for November 3rd, 4th and 5th and the venue, as before, at Seymour Hall, Seymour Place, Marylebone, W.1. For those who did not attend last year, Seymour Hall is bounded by Shouldham Street, Bryanston Place and Seymour Place. Nearest Tube station is Edgware Road on Bakerloo, District, Metropolitan and Circle Lines with Marble Arch the nearest on the Central Line.

Prospectus is not yet available but application to Rosemarie Hinrichs, c/o Robson Lowe Ltd., 50, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. will produce the desired effect as soon as they are ready.

Principal change this year from last is the addition of Dealers' Stands FOR THE SALE OF STAMPS. It is thought this will prove a great attraction, coming more or less mid-way between 'STAMPEX'es traditionally held in March. The G.P.O. have promised an Exhibit from the R.M. Phillip's collection and other material, and it is hoped that the Crown Agents will be co-operating.

## NEW STAMP ISSUE

### PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

The Canada Post Office issued a 5 cent commemorative stamp on the 27th July, 1966, recognising work of Canadian scientists in developing peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Marking the year in which the country's first commercial large-scale production of nuclear-electric power becomes a reality, the stamp is intended to emphasise concentration on peaceful uses of atomic power.

Produced from a design by Toronto artist A. L. Pollock, the issue is blue in colour, horizontal in format and prominently features a stylised illustration of structures comprising the new Douglas Point Power Station located in Ontario on the shores of Lake Huron. A microscope at the lower left above which is a dove of peace respectively symbolise research and peaceful uses of great power; superimposed on the whole is the symbol for a heavy water atom.

Douglas Point's distinctive features include its nuclear reactor referred to as the CANDU type, an abbreviation of Canadian Deuterium Uranium. Uniquely differing from many major programmes throughout the world, the Canadian development has been based on the use of heavy water as a moderator and coolant with natural uranium as the fuel. Construction of the establishment was undertaken by Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. in co-operation with the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission. A total of 24 million will be printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa.

(Details of Coat of Arms stamp will be published in our next issue—*Editor.*)

### SIPEX, WASHINGTON

Congratulations to Dr. C. M. Jephcott whose early issues of B.N.A. earned a well-merited 'Gold' (one of the twenty awarded) at the recent Sipex in Washington.

### COLLECTORS' CLUB AWARD

Congratulations also to Mr. W. E. Lea, who has been awarded the medal of the Collectors' Club of New York for the year's best display to the Club. This is the second year in succession that this coveted award has gone to a British philatelist and predictably Mr. Lea was honoured for his display of Canada 'Pence' and 'Cents' issues, which members had the opportunity of viewing at last year's Convention.



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## GROUP NEWS

### Aberdeen Group

1965-1966

Our group has held its usual quota of informal meetings during the past six months: attendances, whilst not as high as they could be, were quite heartening.

It would be invidious to single out any particular display as all were of a high standard of excellence and were most informative and enjoyable. We must, however, acknowledge our sincere thanks to those members who sent us displays and studies for our delectation. Without such help it would be difficult for our small group to maintain the high standard we seek. It is very heartening to know that in our society we have members who are willing and able to assist in this way.

We were also favoured with a visit and display from our founder—Mr. A. E. Stephenson—and needless to say it was a 'great' night for us all including, we venture to think, our guest. 'Stevie' can always be relied on to pull out something unusual to give us something to chew over.

These informative and delightful evenings would be practically impossible were it not for the enthusiasm and hard work of two of our young stalwarts—Messrs. John Hannah and Sandy Mackie. To them we owe our gratitude and thanks.

We look forward eagerly to next season's programme and trust that members and friends will lend their support and presence.

## *Letters to the Editor . . .*

Mr. E. A. Smythies writes:

### **Letter Carrier Cancellation etc.**

Can any of your readers throw light on two cancellations seen recently, about which I can get no information:

- (1) In bright blue on a strip of three Q.V.  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent black. Base of cancel not visible nor the ends. ENTER?
- (2) A clear double strike of a C.D.S. (not a duplex) on a pair of Admiral 20 cent, reading 'Letter Carrier Branch, Ottawa, Ont.' and dated 4th August, 1928.

Mr. H. W. Harrison writes:

### **Registered Letter Stamps**

Re the discussion of the plate varieties in the 8 cent R.L.S. published in *Maple Leaves*, let me say that I arrived at the position for mine from seeing Mr. Rorke's at the BNAPS Convention at Williamsburg several years ago where he had some of his R.L.S. material on display, although he himself was not able to be present. For the life of me I cannot recall whether I actually put my block of four up against his to make certain whether the scratches were the same, but I knew that he had had access to the complete sheet and so believed that his identification of the position was accurate. I am now dubious as to whether mine is from the same position as I once believed, or is, in fact, as he suggests, from a different position. The similarities are such that I may not have bothered to make an accurate comparison, and assumed that they must be identical. However, Mr. Rorke should not make too much of the drawing, owing to the unsteady hand of the illustrator (myself) and the unevenness of the flow of ink from pen to paper when the pen is in the hands of an untrained amateur. I have, however, just examined my block under a ten power glass and find that the line does continue to the right, reappearing in the 'P' of Stamp as well as faintly in the upper serif and arm of the 'T' in Cents on the right. There is also a very faint horizontal scratch in the centre of the 'S' of Stamp. The upper line as shown in the October illustration is nowhere near as strong as the illustration would indicate, and I have the feeling that Mr. Rorke, like Mr. Smythies, will find the upper line on his block if a strong glass and a good pair of eyes examine the stamp. I do not believe that I would have assumed that mine was identical with his had the upper line been missing from his. I once owned a single copy, now traded off to John Silverts, which was identical with either the left or right of my block, and the matching stamp was once in the stock of a Pittsburgh dealer where I examined it carefully and declined to buy as overpriced, a mistake in the light of the excellent hindsight now available. I told John Silverts about the stamp and he may have since purchased it. In any event, I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Rorke in the hope that he will send me his block for close comparison with mine and I shall report the findings if he is willing to do so.



To change the subject to the 5 cent Plate II, I have now established over 38 different constant plate varieties in this 100 subject plate and believe that with the co-operation of Mr. Smythies, who holds several large blocks of irregular shape, and of Mr. Lussey, who holds a 3 x 10 block of 30, I could locate the position of a great many of these interesting plate flaws, re-entries, and unburnished guide dots and lines. I should be interested in hearing from any other readers who hold multiple pieces of the 5 cent Plate II.

Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth writes:

### 1. Freak Toronto Duplex 1901-1902

Further to my article in October, 1965, *Maple Leaves*, Dr. A. Whitehead has shown me a copy of the two ring datestamp dated 15th January, 1902. This is at least a week earlier than the previously recorded date, and the gap between the latest known date of the duplex and the earliest date of the two ring datestamp is now eight days—7th to 15th January, 1902.

### 2. Loose Ship Letter



I have a partial strike of 'Loose Ship Letter' as illustrated, with serified lettering, and judging by the portion of the outer line present probably of oval shape. It is on a Ten Cents Edward. It has been suggested that this mark is probably of Australian or New Zealand origin, and I would appreciate any information that members may be able to supply.

Dr. J. J. Matejka writes:

### Newfoundland Airmail



I happen to collect Newfoundland aerophilately after a fashion and a number of items come across my desk from other collectors. The enclosed item has me stumped. I've taken it around to a few others in the field who also cannot give a satisfactory answer. Therefore, would you be so kind as to publish this item and pick the brains of a few more specialists?

Please note that it is definitely not the commemorative cancellation used in Newfoundland after the tenth anniversary of the Alcock-Brown Flight as the TRANS-ATLANTIC is curved rather than in a straight line.

My personal theory is that it might be part of some sort of a commemorative cachet that some enterprising individual applied at the time and some of the cachet got over onto the stamp. But I'm not sure.

Has anyone seen a cacheted cover with this part thereon? Or is this another slogan cancellation of Newfoundland? I'm interested.

Mr. H. Reiche writes:

### 1928-1932 ISSUES

Mr. Stephenson in his article on the 1928 to 1932 issues has written an excellent outline of this interesting stamp period and I am looking forward to

further articles. I have a few comments and questions. The phantom plate numbers are said and believed to come from offsets. I wonder how accidental stacking of sheets can produce constant plate varieties? Of some examples I have recorded over 20 of the same variety. In the Admirals I have such examples and attributed them to wrong roller subject entries, wrong numbering of the plate and subsequent correcting by entering the right plate number. Or are there any other better explanations? My other question is about the Cockeyed King which, as described, is a retouched variety giving a squint appearance. I have, what I believe, one of each showing the original damaged plate and the retouched plate. Although the squint can still be recognised on the retouched subject, it is by far less pronounced. Or am I wrong here to assume that there is an original and a retouched plate? Two major constant plate varieties, I suggest, should be listed as well: the plate crack of the 1 cent green die 2, Plate 5 UR on stamps 7 to 10, and the broken roof spire on the 10 cents Plate 2 UL stamp 67. Under the provisionals the damaged top of '3' is listed by Mr. Stephenson under Die 1 Plates 3 to 6. I am certain this must be in error and should read Plate 8 LL stamp 4 under Die 2. Or has this damage been found on the Die 1? Of interest is that the mentioned bent top bar on No. 54 appears on Die 1 (plate unknown) and Die 2 on Plate 8 RL.

#### **Amendments to Membership to 4th July, 1966**

##### **New Member**

1526 ARMSON, L., Box 8, Gravenhurst, Ont., Canada

P, V

##### **Resignations**

893. BREWER, W. M.  
1264. JOHNSON, Col. J.M.

1294. MILNE, B. P.  
533. SHEPPHARD, F. S.  
1244. SIZE, D. C.

##### **Death**

883. CARTER, W. P.

##### **Change of Address**

78. DICK, W. P., 4A Wallace House, Berryhill Road, Ravenswood, Cumbernauld, Nr. Glasgow.  
188. EATON, Lt. Col. F. E., 7025, Carnarvon Street, Vancouver, 13, B.C.  
483. HANNAH, J., 4, Hammersmith Road, Aberdeen.  
906. HATFIELD, Lt. Col. F. E., H.Q., R.E.M.E., 17 Div/Malaya Dist. c/o G.P.O. Seremban, Negri Sembilan, Malaysia.  
84. HETHERINGTON, R. B., 104A, Broadwater St. West, Worthing, Sussex.  
778. IZZETT, Rev. D. S. T., M.A., C.F., 12, Cassiobury Park Avenue, Watford, Herts.  
540. JONES, Miss C. A., 20, Edward Laurie Drive, Rockingham, Hfx. Co., N.S., Canada.  
1474. MORRIS, Capt. H. W. O., P.O. Box 171, Victoria, B.C., Canada.  
1465. McFARLAND, Dr. Jean, 205, Medical Arts Building, Winnipeg 1, Man, Canada.  
185. SAUNDERS, Mrs. R., (nee Tilford), Little Caymans, Kingsthorpe, Hereford.

##### **Amendment to Previous Listing**

1513. J. V. SNELL, number should be 66, Binscarth Road, not 99.

##### **Collecting Interests**

778. IZZETT, Rev. D. S. T., add DC, P, PC, Per., SC, CL-CS.  
1502. WARMSKI, L. S., amend interests to: B, BL, C, CR, CR2, CL, CS, CG, DC, FF, PA, PB, PH, PL, SC.

**Net Change: —5**

**New Total: 667**

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

### WANTED

'STREET' and District Cancellations. Buy or exchange—any towns. Particular interest, Morris Street, Halifax. Also town and other cancellations on 2cts. Carmine Numerals.—Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall.

WANTED—Newfoundland Revenues and any material with reference to 'The Grenfell Mission' in Labrador.—Wallace B. Mitchell, 126, Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138, U.S.A.

ANYTHING not 'philatelic' from or about Yukon Territory.—Woodall, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

NEWFOUNDLAND train and ship cancellations, duplex before 1910, on piece or cover. Exchange for Canadian train cancellations, duplex, or buy.—Allott, 61, Twatling Road, Lickey, Near Birmingham.

PRE-1900 British Columbia town cancels on or off cover, any kind and particularly 1876 or 1877 Victoria, B.C., broken circle on cover. Have duplicates for trading.—J. A. Pike, 1927, West 19th Avenue, Vancouver 9, B.C.

### PERIODICALS

CANADA calling is one of the interesting features frequently appearing in the Philatelic Magazine. Price 9d. from your newsagent or local dealer.

POSTAL historians need 'The Magpie's Nest'. Specimen free.—Woodall, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

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