

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 1966

'A good time was had by all.' If we resuscitate this cliché at the conclusion of the Society's 20th Annual Convention we do so not because it is trite, but because it is right. If there is anyone who went away feeling disappointed we shall be very surprised. This year's event exceeded expectations, which in any case are pitched very high by connoisseurs of conventions and newcomers alike. How much this was due to the organisation and preparation of the programme and how much was due to the band of anonymous workers who saw that everything went smoothly and well we can only conjecture. If we named all the names we could think of we should inevitably omit someone who inconspicuously had worked as hard as the next man. We therefore both cloak them in the anonymity they would modestly wish for and accord them this expression of appreciation which is very much less than their due.

Mr. Geoffrey Whitworth, F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S.

We do not apologise, however, for making an exception in the case of the President. Without any doubt the conferment of this high honour in our Society is accompanied by a heavy sentence of a year's hard labour with no remission for good conduct. It is a working Presidency and those who aspire to it ought not to delude themselves into thinking that a sinecure awaits them. This year a series of untoward circumstances have thrown very heavy burdens on to Geoffrey's shoulders and only those who have worked closely with him know how willingly he has borne them all. He has done far more than ought reasonably to have been expected of him and a very large debt of gratitude is due to him by every member of the Society. He has been rewarded in the only way he would ask: with the knowledge of a job well done throughout the year and its successful conclusion in the superb organisation of Convention, 1966. There is little that the Society needs fear in the future as long as it can continue to find the right man for the situation in the way it has done so far.

Mr. L. Dorland Carn, F.C.P.S.

Having said this we are prompted to add our congratulations to the new President, Mr. L. D. Carn, who takes over the affairs of the Society with the knowledge that he has a very great deal to live up to. He will bring to his office a knowledge and experience of the work of the Society which he has garnered over many long years in its service. He is perhaps most widely known to those members of the Kent and Sussex Group whose activities he has always supported with an enthusiasm and keenness that it would be hard to rival. A modest and unassuming figure at conventions, an inveterate worker behind the scenes and a stalwart of long standing has been accorded the high honour which he so richly deserves. That he will prove to be more than worthy there can be no doubt.

Year Book, 1966-1967

This accompanies our current number of *Maple Leaves*. **Please check your entry now** in order to ensure its correctness. Every effort to see that it is accurate in every respect is made by the Secretary to whom all corrections, alterations or amendments should be sent. Important alterations affecting addresses or interests will be published in subsequent issues and finally embodied in the Year Book for 1967-1968.

SEASON'S GREETINGS

and every good wish to all
my C.P.S. of G.B. friends

JIM CATER

21, Auckland Road, Norwood,
LONDON, S.E.19

Greetings and

Happy Hunting

to my correspondents

everywhere

E. A. Smythies

THE EXCHANGE PACKET

PLEASE NOTE:

- a. Good quality material for circulation is still urgently required.
- b. It has been the policy in the past to make up packets containing only new booklets. Owing to the shortage of material, however, it is now proposed to send suitable booklets on a second circuit before returning them to the owner. Payment for sales will continue to be made at the end of each circuit as at present. Insurance charges will have to be made for each circuit so members are requested to let me know if they do NOT want their booklets retained for a second circuit.

J. E. Bielby

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

Part IV

by S. F. COHEN

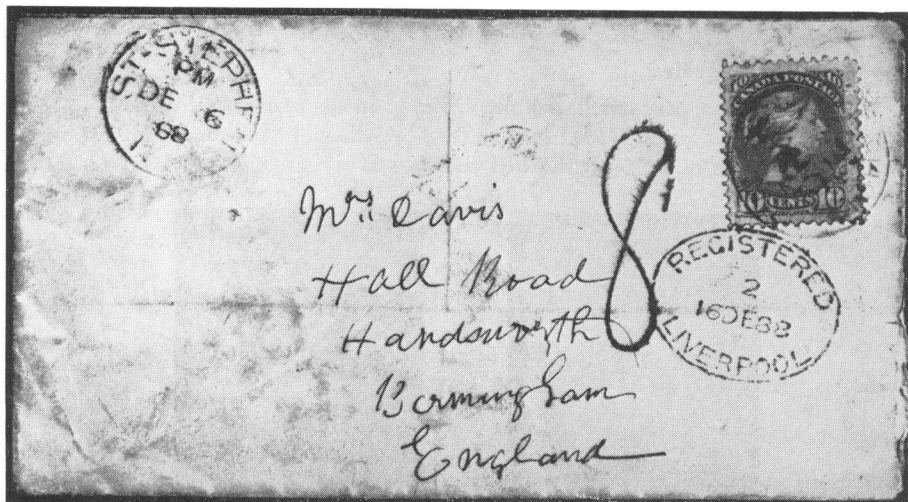
Compulsory Registration

There is an illustration in the Smythies/Smith Handbook 'Canadian Registered Letter Stamps' (page 6) which shows my 1873 cover from Toronto to England, which has caused much interest. The cover has two unique features. Firstly, because of the official British Post Office label, which was affixed to the back on arrival in London, and of which there was no record in the P.O. archives. This label explained that because valuables or coins had been enclosed in the envelope it had been 'compulsorily registered' and the recipient would have to pay a surcharge of double the registration fee (8d.). Secondly, because of the two six cents small queen Canadian stamps paying the postage, which are Perf. 12 x 11½ instead of 11½ x 12, and of which only two other single off cover copies are known.

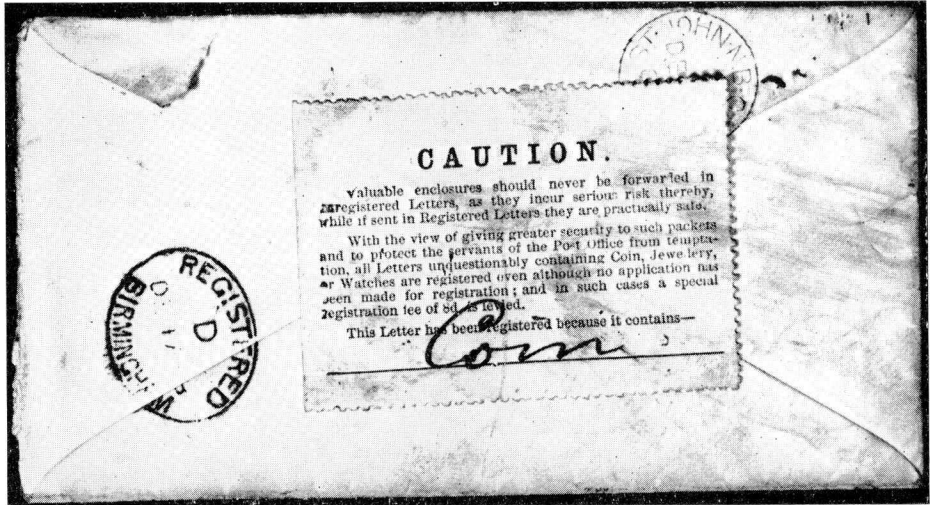
This cover was illustrated again in *Maple Leaves* (June, 1965, page 274) and described by Mr. George R. C. Searles, from whom I had the good fortune to acquire it, and as he has so adequately 'written it up' there is no need for me to enlarge upon it.

However, what will be new to readers is that I also have in my collection a second small queen cover, similarly compulsorily registered on arrival in England. This cover, with its single 10 cents small queen is dated 15 years later, 6th December, 1888, and was posted at St. Stephen, N.B. to my home town of Birmingham.

It contained coin(s) and on arrival at Liverpool ten days after posting, it received similar treatment to the 1873 cover. The 8d. manuscript surcharge was applied and an explanatory label affixed to the back. (*see below and overleaf*)



This label is a completely different type, with altered wording, and had to be filled in to state what was inside. The word 'Coin' will be seen to have been inserted in ink. I have no knowledge whether this type has been recorded in P.O. archives. It may be that it was reserved for use at the provincial offices only.

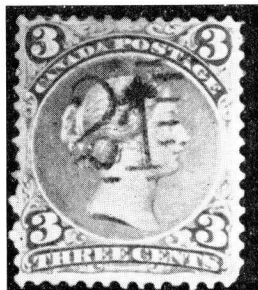


The 10 cents stamp has a faint strike of the St. Stephen c.d.s. tying it to the cover. Apart from this it has some bold letters 'OR' and 'E' for which I can offer no explanation. Can anyone decipher what they are or when they might have been applied?

Because these two covers so obviously had to 'belong' together, I was very grateful to obtain the second from collector Dr. J. Gibbs, also of Birmingham. His collection of specialised countries happily includes Canada and he is an ardent enthusiast.

Montreal '21' Roller

When discussing precancelled stamps, Boggs in his mammoth work 'Postage Stamps of Canada', refers (*page 729*) to the '21' roller of Montreal. He mentions that, in 1889, the office used the **old** roller as a precancelling device. In fact,



copies of the small queens are not uncommon with this roller mark applied to the stamp in all directions, particularly the 1 cent.

Earlier, the roller was frequently used in the 1851–1865 period, so that 3d. Beavers and 5 cents 1859's quite often turn up so cancelled. Boggs refers to the rare use of this roller in 1868 and rightly so because it is very occasionally found on a Large Head. So rare are these specimens however, that I think it worth illustrating both my copies, one on the 3 cents and the other 15 cents. I cannot recall having seen any other examples. (*see opposite*)

Canada Stamp Album

The latest Stanley Gibbons publication takes the form of a printed loose-leaf album for the stamps of Canada. This is similar to those produced in America and on the Continent BUT with Gibbons catalogue numbers and Gibbons guarantee of quality.

After months of careful planning and revision the first of a new S.G. series of fully illustrated albums with each square identified by the Gibbons Part One Catalogue number is now available. The period covered is 1851 to 1966 and the simplified arrangement is designed to encourage even the non-philatelist to sample the joys of a straightforward single-stamp collection of Canadian issues. New issue supplements will be announced at regular intervals.

The 42 leaves, size $10\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ are finely printed in black on crisp, pure white cartridge paper. The ring fitting binder is made from stout boards covered with welded plastic which is strong and completely resistant to fingermarks and stains.

Specialists will be interested to learn that blank leaves are available under Order No. 3556 and this should enable the album to be used for the accommodation of varieties and detailed writing up at the discretion of the collector.

Although primarily designed for those who like a simple life there is, therefore, no reason why this album should not be used as the basis for a specialised collection along any lines which the collector might care to adopt.

The retail price of 42s. is a reasonable one and there is no doubt at all that its appearance will go a great deal of the way towards boosting still further, if that is possible, the popularity of Canadian stamps.

Putting it at its lowest estimate this is obviously a tailor-made Christmas present that it will be a joy to receive but with very obvious potentialities as far as the development of more extensive interests in Canadian stamps is concerned.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Limited are to be congratulated upon the enterprise and initiative they have shown in producing an album that will undoubtedly provide a filip for Canadian philately. A better choice of country to introduce a new range of albums (the next will be for the popular Mediterranean territories of Malta and Gibraltar) is difficult to imagine.

STREET, DISTRICT AND
SUB-OFFICE CANCELLATIONS

WANTED BY

**Dr. C. W.
Hollingsworth**
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Walsall

BUY OR EXCHANGE
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

*Greetings and
Best Wishes
for Christmas
and the
New Year
to all Members
from
L. D. & A. Carn*

Fellowship Award, 1966—John Hannah

Members who have attended Conventions in Scotland and the North of England will certainly need no introduction to our new Fellow. As a worker behind the scenes he assisted David Gardner in the earlier Convention Auctions, in arranging the material and helping with the actual sales. He was for a number of years the Packet Secretary and devoted much time and energy to making a success of this office. He has served on the Society Committee for many years, and is now the Vice-President for the Scottish region and due to take office as President in 1968.

In local matters he is one of the strong Aberdeen group (to which he emigrated from Glasgow) and has been a power in furthering the name of the Society in Scotland.

As far as the study of stamps are concerned he has made a name for himself as a student of the Admiral Issues, and was the first winner of the Admiral Cup in 1960, and regained it in 1962.

Both as a loyal worker for the Society and as a student of Canadian stamps, John Hannah is a worthy new Fellow.

The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway

Part XLV

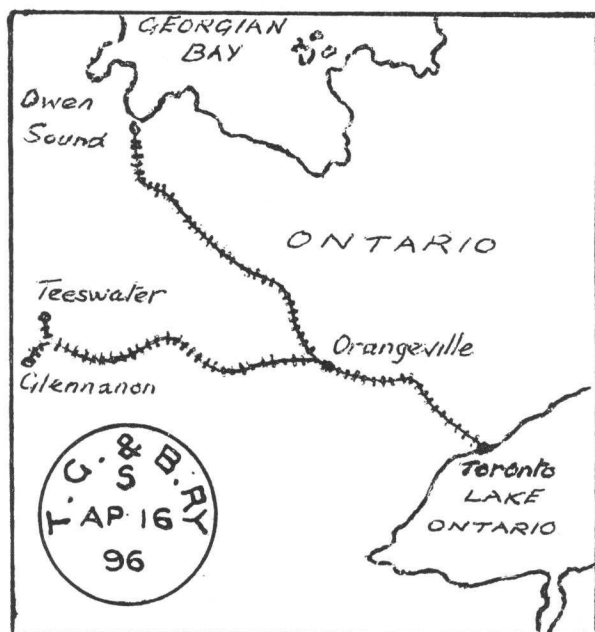
by

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

This railway was incorporated in 1868 as a rival concern to the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway (a subsidiary of the Great Western). By the terms of its charter it was empowered to build from Toronto to Orangeville and Owen Sound with branches to Glenannan and Mount Forest.

The lines were constructed to the narrow (3ft. 6in.) gauge originally and the location of the branch line was changed so that it ran from Orangeville to Teeswater.

The main line (Toronto to Owen Sound) was completed in 1873 and the branch line (to Teeswater) in the following year. A short spur to Glenannan (from Wingham) was also completed in 1887.



Subsequently to this (in 1884) the railway, together with the Credit Valley and the Ontario and Quebec Railways, was leased to the Canadian Pacific which now extended into the Ontario peninsula in competition for traffic with the Grand Trunk.

Eight postmarks incorporating the initials of this railway are known to have been used on the R.P.O's established thereon, probably as soon as the lines were opened for traffic and of these postmarks five (R.160, 161, 161A, 161B and 162) were probably used on the branch line, or western extension as it was known. There is a possibility that R.160 and 161A are the same postmarks and that the former has been reported as a result of a misreading of an imperfect strike.

Be this as it may, the original postmarks remained in use for some twenty years or more and were ultimately replaced by the Toronto and Owen Sound postmarks used on the main line (O.391—393B) and the Orangeville and Teeswater postmarks used on the branch line (O.205—207). This was subsequently replaced by the Toronto and Teeswater R.P.O. (O.415—416A) although postmark O.206 remained in use on the Orangeville to Teeswater section of the run until 1949 and possibly later. It is not known when the Toronto and Owen Sound R.P.O. ceased to operate but postmark evidence suggests that it was suspended upon the introduction of the Toronto, Guelph and Owen Sound R.P.O. in 1945 when the mail contract was transferred to the C.N.R.

N.B. A registered postmark (R.142) is also known to have been used.

POST OFFICES OF SASKATCHEWAN

by Dr. J. G. Byth

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Hafford | 38. Hawoods* | 75. Hillside |
| 2. Hagen | 39. Hay Meadows* | 76. Hillsley* |
| 3. Haglof * | 40. Hazel Bank* | 77. Hillthorpe* |
| 4. Hague | 41. Hazelcliffe | 78. Hinchliffe |
| 5. Halcro* | 42. Hazel Dell | 79. Hirsche |
| 6. Halcyonia* | 43. Hazelwood* | 80. Hitchcock* |
| 7. Halbrite | 44. Hazenmore | 81. Hoath* |
| 8. Hallgarth* | 45. Hazlet | 82. Hodgeville |
| 9. Halliday* | 46. Headlands* | 83. Hoey |
| 10. Hallonquist | 47. Hearne | 84. Hoffer* |
| 11. Halvorgate | 48. Hearts Hill | 85. Holar* |
| 12. Halyary* | 49. Heather* | 86. Holbeck* |
| 13. Hamton | 50. Helena Lake* | 87. Holbien |
| 14. Hamton Station* | 51. Hendon | 88. Holdfast |
| 15. Handel | 52. Hendrie* | 89. Homefield |
| 16. Hanson* | 53. Henribourg | 90. Honeymoon |
| 17. Handsworth | 54. Henriel | 91. Hoodoo* |
| 18. Hanley | 55. Hepburn | 92. Hoosier |
| 19. Happy Valley* | 56. Herbert | 93. Hopehill* |
| 20. Hardy | 57. Herschel | 94. Horfield* |
| 21. Hare Hills* | 58. Herzel* | 95. Horizon |
| 22. Harlan | 59. Heward | 96. Horse Butte* |
| 23. Harnett* | 60. Hewitt Landing* | 97. Horse Creek |
| 24. Harptree | 61. Highgate Siding | 98. Horse Head |
| 25. Harris | 62. High Hill | 99. Horse Lake* |
| 26. Harrisland* | 63. Highmore* | 100. Horsham |
| 27. Hart* | 64. High Point* | 101. Howell* |
| 28. Harwell* | 65. High Tor* | 102. Hubbard |
| 29. Hassan | 66. Highview* | 103. Hudson Bay |
| 30. Hatfield* | 67. Highworth* | 104. Hudson Bay Junction* |
| 31. Hatherleigh | 68. Hildebrand* | 105. Hughton |
| 32. Hatton | 69. Hillandale | 106. Humboldt |
| 33. Haultain* | 70. Hillburn* | 107. Hume |
| 34. Haverhill* | 71. Hilldrop* | 108. Huntoon |
| 35. Hawarden | 72. Hillesden* | 109. Hurdman Lodge* |
| 36. Hawkeye* | 73. Hill Farm* | 110. Huronville |
| 37. Hawkhurst* | 74. Hillmond | * Office Closed |

The Five Cents Numeral *by D. A. Avery*

DIES 1 and 1a

In view of all that has been written on the Numeral issue it is not without trepidation that I put forward my theories on the existence of 2 states of the Die used for the 5 cents value.

The three main differences are listed below and supplemented by the other points as noted would appear to provide sufficient evidence to warrant my opinion that the original Die was re-touched.

DIE 1	DIE 1a RETOUCHE D DIE
A Right Maple Leaf —Centre vein and long right vein both thick to tip.	Centre vein thick for two-thirds its length. Long right vein thick for half its length.
B Inner line of vignette surround unbroken below bottom of E in postage.	Inner line of vignette surround broken below bottom of E in postage.
C Outer line of vignette surround unbroken opposite Queen's nostrils	Outer line of vignette surround broken opposite Queen's nostrils

In impressions from Die 1 the 4 lines comprising the outer frame line are usually indistinct producing a blurred or somewhat solid appearance; the vertical lines in the numeral boxes are thick, especially the outer right one, and vertical spandrel lines, where visible, are heavy.

In impressions from Die 1a the 4 lines comprising the outer frame line are distinct; the vertical lines in the numeral boxes are thin and the vertical spandrel lines are thin where visible.

In general therefore impressions from Die 1a are sharper and cleaner looking than those from Die 1 even the copies dated 1901 and 1902.

The lettering of Die 1a appears sharper and broader and this is especially noticeable in the top open stroke of the E in Postage in which letter the top shaded stroke is narrower than in Die 1 showing evidence of re-touching.

Proof that there was only one Die can be found in that all my copies of Dies 1 and 1a show a break in the inner spandrel line above and to the left of the upright of the D in Canada. Further evidence can be found in the top half of the outer right frame line in which the second line in from the outside of the 4 line frame is only present in places and gives the impression of a split frame. This is apparent in Dies 1 and 1a especially in the latter because as noted previously the 4 lines of the frame are more distinct than in Die 1.

In point of fact I have a copy from Die 1a in which the top half of the outer right frame has been re-touched into a 3 line frame with an upward spur at the top right corner.

With reference to guide dots the only copy I have of Die 1 showing these has a minute dot both sides of the outer left frame line on the horizontal centre line.

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Guide dots from examples from Die 1a are more frequent however and may be found on the horizontal centre line at the left; sometimes hidden by the lines of the design but quite often they are to be found in the horizontal lines of the Vignette.

There is quite an interesting variety to be found on stamps from Die 1. There is a small coloured dot attached to the bottom of the solid centre of the C in Cents and associated with this is a progressive relief break attached to the underside of the bottom line of the right Numeral box.

I say progressive because the 4 copies I have are not identical in respect of this flaw.

They all show the dot in C but the Numeral box flaw appears to be the result of a small piece of the Numeral box base line breaking away and becoming lodged between that line and the outer frame line and moving slightly as successive impressions were laid down on the plate. The dates on 3 of my copies of this variety are SEP 28 99, MR 3 00 and—23 99.

It may be because of damage to the Original Die that it was found necessary to re-touch some before laying down further plates. During the re-touching the horizontal lines of the vignette surround would be recut and this would account for the differences listed under Die 1a, b and c.

Of the normal stamps my copies from Die 1 are dated between September 1899 and June 1900 and from Die 1a are dated between February 1900 and April 1902.

From all the copies in my possession the rarity factor is approximately 2 to 1 /in favour of Die 1.

There were 3 plates laid down for the 5 cents Numerals and this value was first issued in July 1899.

From the dated copies in my collection I would suggest that Die 1 was used to lay down Plate 1 and that Die 1a was used to lay down Plates 2 and 3. In doing so I am hoping that those members fortunate enough to possess Plate No. blocks will either corroborate findings or blast my theories with constructive criticism.

WANTED — URGENTLY

A well-known collector in Canada requires the March, 1946 copy of B.N.A. *Topics* (Vol. 3, No. 2. Whole No. 23) to complete his set for binding. He has offered us a handsome contribution to the Society's funds in return for such a copy. If anyone has this number to spare would they please send it to the Librarian (address on page 232).

Any other spare copies of *Topics*, Volumes 1 to 5 will also find welcome homes in various parts of the world.

Also required are two copies of *Maple Leaves* (Volume 3, No. 3. Whole No. 15) and one copy of *Maple Leaves* (Volume 5, No. 7. Whole No. 35) for our own members who have been patient for a long time.

If necessary Mr. Greenhill would be willing to buy in these numbers at 1/9d. per copy. Please help if you can.

MORE THOUGHTS ON THE TWO CENTS NUMERAL ISSUE

by J. J. BONAR, F.C.P.S.

PART I

Many years ago I acquired a copy of Dr. A. Whitehead's Notes on the 2 cent Numeral Issue which were reprinted in the last issue. They seemed to me to raise questions deserving closer investigation and the present notes, the result of some years of study are designed to take the study further without pretending to give a final solution.

Before embarking on details I recall that Plates I to 14 were laid down with four line Type I borders of which Plates 11 and 12 are also known with three line Type II borders. Plates 15 to 20 were laid down with Type II borders. From an early date copies with Type I borders can be found showing weakness in the frames and, very rarely, copies showing re-touches which convert portions of the border to the three line type.

Examination of more than 500 dated copies of Type II borders, the product of more than 25,000 copies of all types of the stamp, confirmed the fact that they fall into two periods. The first which included Dr. Whitehead's Types A and C and the second his Types D and E were separated by a gap of more than a year. I do not find Dr. Whitehead's Type D before September, 1902. The most apparent characteristics of these groups and of the booklet stamps may be set out thus:

First Group. The faulty side frame opposite the N.W. spandrel is typical. Early copies show the outer thin line but it soon disappears. This Group can I consider be divided into three types, Dr. Whitehead's Types A and C and a third which shows re-touches to the S.E. corner of this general type. This type appears on Imprint strips of Plate 12 in my collection but not on Plate II. I note two additions to Dr. Whitehead's description of his Type C which he states occur on Plate 12. In the great majority, if not all of the copies showing re-entries the N.W. corner although weakly printed is strongly re-entered. Secondly all copies I have observed have been printed on horizontal wove paper.

Second Group. Dr. Whitehead's description of Type D covers the normal stamp of this group and continues in evidence to the end of the issue. I do not find the stronger frame lines which Dr. Whitehead mentions as a characteristic of his Type E to be particularly noticeable. From the early months of 1903 two groups become quite common along with Type D. They can be distinguished by the state of the East frame line opposite the N.E. spandrel. One, instead of a thick line between two thin ones appears to have three lines of uniform thickness which do not appear to be the result of re-touching. I do not know the plate or plates from which these come. The other, Dr. Whitehead's Type E, shows heavy and often exceedingly crude re-touching. This appears on Plate 15 and may be on other plates. This group is always on vertical wove paper.

Booklets. Booklet stamps appear to be the same as my first group. The frames are perhaps even weaker and parts of the outer frame line on either side are commonly missing. Re-entries and re-touches are very few and slight. Booklet stamps are always on horizontal wove paper. (*To be continued*)

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Newfoundland Corner

by **Dr R WILLAN, FCPS**

There has recently been considerable argument about the rose-lake pence stamps of Newfoundland. The latest Gibbons catalogue separates the two printings. The first printing of 2d., 4d., 6d., 6½d. and 1 shilling is described as deep rose-lake on thick paper; the second printing of the same values plus the 8d., as pale rose-lake on thin paper. In the main I agree with these descriptions, but they do need some elaboration. Firstly, it is most important to understand what is meant when we talk of 'thick' and 'thin' papers. They are not absolute terms which can be checked by the micrometer. They describe rather the impression one receives on looking at them and feeling them. The first printing in June—July, 1861 was on a fairly soft creamy wove paper, very similar to if not identical with that used for the 1860 issue. The paper of the November, 1861 printing is on the average only half a thousandth of an inch thinner, but it is much harder, crisp and semi-translucent, with a curious crinkly appearance. These are all hand-made papers, and vary in thickness. They all have the Stacey Wise papermaker's watermark, and I have not been able to find any difference in the pulp mixture, which is different from that of the 1857 stamps. Understanding these points I will use the terms 'thick' and 'thin' for brevity. The two are really quite easy to distinguish.

The first printing was all on thick paper. The second printing was normally on the thin paper, but some sheets of the thick paper were also used. For example, the 8d. value, which was not included in the first printing, does occur on the thick paper. Whether these sheets were included by the papermaker in the new supply I cannot say. I am more inclined to think that the printer used some sheets of the old paper. As far as paper is concerned, a stamp on thin paper belongs to the second printing. On the thick paper it may be from either printing.

The next point is the colour. I have never been able to convince myself that there is any difference in the actual colour of the two printings. The marked difference in appearance is due to two reasons. I think the November ink had a little extra thinner in its mixing, which could of course give a paler shade. But there is another very important factor. The hard thin paper would not take up the ink in recess printing nearly as well as the much softer thick paper. Thus we have a deep rich shade on thick paper for the first printing and a pale shade on thin paper which is second printing. Intermediate shades occur when the thin ink is used on the thick paper. These are also second printing.

It is not practicable to go into all this detail in a catalogue, and I think Gibbons is good enough in the allocation of the rose-lake stamps to their printings. Where they go really astray is in the three values which were not in the rose-lake colour.

The 1d. value, S.G. 17 is in the wrong place. It was printed on 23rd Novem-

ber on the thin crinkly paper, and should be shown in the second printing. Regarding the 5d. value it is regrettable that, having partially corrected the listing a few years ago, Gibbons has now reverted to the previous completely erroneous listing. There was no 5d. value in the first printing. 10,000 were printed on 23rd November, but this stamp was the one listed as S.G.13 which is on the thin crinkly paper in chocolate brown, the same colour as the 1d. which was printed on the same day by the same printer. The two 5d. shades listed 20 and 20a are on the thick paper, and both belong to the 20,000 printed in 1860.

The 3d. value is entirely ignored by Gibbons, though it was printed at both the 1861 printings. This is a difficult stamp. Altogether there were four printings, and the only one really easy to recognise is the deep green on thin paper

*Greetings and
Best Wishes
for Christmas
and the
New Year
to all Members
from*

J. Millar Allen

**Graham and
Joan George**
*wish all friends
and members a
very happy
Christmas and
New Year*

of the second 1861 printing. The 1857 stamp, S.G.3, is rather more yellowish than any of the others and can be recognised with certainty if the paper is examined under the microscope. S.G.11 is less yellowish than its predecessor, and the unlisted stamp of the first 1861 printing slightly less still, but I cannot with certainty separate these two. I suggest that for catalogue purposes the first 1861 printing should be included with S.G.11, and the deep green on thin paper listed in the 1861 second printing.

Just for completion, the 1d. red-brown, S.G.17a (which has no resemblance to the 5d. red-brown) is on the thick paper. The true history of this 'accident' is not known, and the printing could be either 1860 or 1861.

1966 Convention Exhibition

The high standard of last year's exhibition was fully maintained this year and a wide variety of good material was on display. In the Research and Study class, the first award went to W. Williams with his study of the Half cent small Queen, in which papers, perforations, varieties and covers were shown. The second award went to D. Avery who dealt with papers, dies and varieties of the 'Numeral' Issue.

Other exhibits in this class were E. A. Smythies' 'Reconstruction of the Plate of the 5 cent Registration Stamp', yet another scholarly work from one who has won many Society awards. Bob Woolley from Toronto, who was at the Convention, had a dig at the thematic collector with a colourful display of illustrated advertising covers on the theme of horses.

The Editor had a mixed selection of R.P.O's and the Secretary showed some items on the 3 ring c.d.s. of Hamilton, London etc. Mr. R. G. Woodall's display of modern Postal history was used as the basis of a talk and show at an evening meeting and was in three sections: Herschel Island in the far north; the Dawson City Gold Rush Festival of 1962; and Indian Trapping country in Northern Ontario.

The Group display section brought only two entries: that of the Manchester Group taking the first award on the theme 'Growth of a Nation' with events in Canadian history portrayed by appropriate stamps; the Yorkshire Group showed modern Canadian Postal rates.

In Class 3A, a superb show of fine shades and covers of the 10 cents 1959, Consort brought F. Laycock both the first diploma and the Godden Trophy, whilst the Large Cents display of I. Pickering received the second diploma. Other entries in this group were 'Postal Rates of 1870-1875' by J. J. Bonar; Barred Circle postmarks by R. T. Fraser of Rossland, B.C. Squared Circles by R. S. B. Greenhill; and 'Early Prestamp Covers with manuscript dates' by Dr J. Gibbs.

The first award in Class 3B went to J. Wannerton of South Africa—who also won this class last year. His entry this year was a comprehensive study of the Q.E. II phosphor tagged issues, and won him, in addition, the Bunny Cup. The runner up was Squadron Leader P. R. Grey with T.P.O's of the Great Lakes area. E. A. Smythies' entry in this group was a little out of his usual type of work, being devoted to the secret dates on Canadian stamps. Most unusually, there was only one display of the Admiral Issue, that being the 2 cents red by D. G. Robertson. A new Trophy was making its first appearance this year—the Members' Trophy, to be won by the best entry in the Exhibition whose owner had never won a Society Cup. The first winner was E. R. Gill, whose entry of Assiniboia cancellations was a most worthy display. The Lees-Jones Trophy was won by R. S. B. Greenhill with an entry of Q.E. II 1954 issue. The remaining entries in this class were: Illustrated advertising covers—Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth; Canadian Shipping routes—A. E. Stephenson; Modern Commemorative Issues—J. Ashcroft; Confederation Issues—Mrs. M. Wressell.

B. N. A.

with CANADA,
NEW BRUNSWICK,
NEWFOUNDLAND
and NOVA SCOTIA

CLASSICS

By AUCTION
on FEBRUARY 7th,
1967



The following are some of the highlights in this magnificent sale . . .

CANADA	1851 12d. black used
CANADA	1852-57 medium hard wove 6d. greenish-grey unused
CANADA	1857 7½d. three mint and four used as well as one used on cover
NEWFOUNDLAND	1857 2d. unused and used
NEWFOUNDLAND	1857 1/- scarlet-vermilion unused and used
NEWFOUNDLAND	1860 1/- orange-vermilion used
NOVA SCOTIA	1851-57 1/- three used

HANDBOOK CATALOGUE, with colour plates, 10/- from the auctioneers

ROBSON LOWE LIMITED, 50 PALL MALL, LONDON, SW.1.

Please say that you saw this advertisement in **MAPLE LEAVES**

*A Merry Christmas
and
A Happy New Year
from*

Leo Baresch

**MANFIELD HOUSE,
376/9, STRAND,
LONDON, W.C.2**

**Allan & Tim Judd
wish all friends
a very
Happy Christmas
and a
Prosperous
New Year**

*'Here are we in a bright and
breathing world.'*

—Wordsworth

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1966

The Secretary, Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, reported 33 new members during the year, but 30 resignations, 16 deaths and 27 removed for non-payment of subscription brought a net change of minus 40 and the present total was 629 members.

The Editor, Mr. L. F. Gillam, appealed again for contributions. The Librarian, Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill reported that 54 members had borrowed books during the year. The Packet Secretary, Mr. J. E. Bielby, suggested that since the recent increase of postage, the cost of mailing one packet had gone up from 3/- to 4/6, and in view of the fact that a much larger packet than at present would still go for the same cost, proposed a try a double-sized packet on occasions (*subsequent investigation has found that this suggestion is impracticable, however—Editor*).

The Handbooks Officer, Mr. S. Cohen, reported that a record 202 copies totalling £111 had been sold during the year. Of these 145 had gone to B.N. A.P.S., and only 57 were sold in G.B. Stocks were now low, and the older handbooks were almost sold out, and the possibility of reprinting might be considered.

He said that advertising in *Maple Leaves* had been disappointing, and urged members to make use of the cheap rates. The Christmas Greetings were a valuable source of income.

The Treasurer, Mr. A. F. L. McGregor, reported that the Life Membership Fund was reaching a low level, and it was decided to form a sub-committee to look into the question of a new and adequate level for the Life subscription. No new Life Memberships would be accepted for the next year.

Two donations were received during the year. The first was from Mr. E. A. Smythies for the sum of £500. This amount, in accordance with his wishes, will be permanently invested and the interest will be available annually to help finance the cost of any Society publications, or if none is needed for this purpose, for any other purpose that the President and Committee may decide. It will be known as the 'Smythies Memorial Fund', again in accordance with Mr. Smythies' wishes for it to act as a memorial to his wife who typed most of his early manuscripts.

ALL of CANADA Service

FROM

NORMAN TODD

74, LINDEN RD.
BOGNOR REGIS

Albums, Blocks, Booklet Panes, Booklets, Canadian News Letter, Catalogues, Classics, Coils, Handbooks, Hawid strips, New Issues, Officials, Perforated O.H.M.S., Plate Blocks, Postage Dues, Precancels, Queens, Registered, Semi-Official Airmails, Stationery, Varieties.

The second donation of £15 was from Major Grenier of Montreal, who asked that it be put to any use the Committee might suggest. After discussion it was decided to add this sum to the Fund initiated by Mr. Smythies.

The Secretary announced that he was now keeping a record of the Convention Auctions, and the records of 1964 and 1965 were briefly mentioned—approximately 30 members had sent in material in both years and there were roughly 60 successful bidders in both years in the proportion of 2 postal bids to one in the room. The profit to the Society was £91 in 1964 and £61 in 1965.

Mr. L. D. Carn, President for 1966–67 announced that his Convention Committee had sought the views of the Society Committee on the question of dealer members taking stands for a limited period at the next Convention. This suggestion had been discussed at length at the Committee meeting and the possibility of inviting dealer members to come along on the Saturday afternoon, the Auction being held on the Friday night, was to be discussed by his Convention Committee, the Society Committee to be kept fully informed of the result of such discussions.

The President informed the Meeting that it had been unanimously decided by the Committee that Mr. E. A. Smythies be made an Honorary Life Member of the Society in recognition of his most generous donation and his outstanding work on Canadian Philately and Handbooks.

Officers Elected for 1966–67

Election of Fellows

Mr. J. Hannah was elected to the Fellowship of the Society for outstanding service to the Society and for his research on the Admiral Issue.

Convention Awards

Founders Trophy	Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth for research into the Edward Issues.
Lees-Jones Trophy	R. S. B. Greenhill — Q.E. II 1954
Bunny Cup	J. Wannerton — Q.E. 'Tagged' issues
Godden Trophy	F. Laycock — 10 cents Consort
Aikins Trophy	A. E. Stephenson — 1928–32 Issues
Members' Trophy	E. R. Gill — Assiniboia

Diplomas

Class 1. Research and Study

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. W. Williams | Half Cent Small Cents |
| 2. D. Avery | Numeral Issue |

Class 2. Group Displays

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. Manchester | Evolution of a Nation Through a Century |
| 2. Yorkshire | Modern Postal Rates |

Class 3a (to 1897)

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. F. Laycock | Shades of the 10 cents Consort |
| 2. I. T. Pickering | Large Cents Issue |

Class 3b (after 1897)

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. J. Wannerton | Queen Elizabeth—Tagged Issues |
| 2. S/Ldr. P. R. Grey | T.P.O's of the Great Lakes Area |

Office	Officer	Proposer	Seconder
President	L. D. Carn	G. Whitworth	J. C. Cartwright
Vice-President	W. Williams	L. D. Carn	R. S. B. Greenhill
Committee—			
(Scotland)	J. J. Bonar	A. E. Stephenson	C. W. Hollingsworth
(North)	I. T. Pickering	C. W. Hollingsworth	J. P. Macaskie
(South)	Major W. F. Ellis	L. D. Carn	J. C. Cartwright
Treasurer	A. F. L. McGregor	G. Whitworth	C. W. Hollingsworth
Secretary	C. W. Hollingsworth	J. P. Macaskie	P. G. Walker
Auditor	J. P. Macaskie	M. W. Carstairs	J. J. Bonar

H R Harmer Ltd. announce:

A BUSY NEW YEAR

A.D. 1967 opens philatelically on **2nd January** with a sale of British North America in which the strongest section is Newfoundland with a major portion of the 'A. Kennedy Kisch' collection and a further selection from Dr. Allan Wilkinson of Newfoundland. **The most valuable item is the 'MS Martin-syde' Air cover cataloguing £3,500. The two following days are reserved for Dr. Joseph Shlosberg's extensive Commonwealth collection.**

Reminders

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Membership of the Society is open to all interested in the study of the history and postage stamps of the Dominion of Canada and the former British North American Provinces. The annual subscription (£1) is payable on 1st October for the ensuing twelve months. (Overseas members are requested to remit subscriptions free of charge to the Society.)

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

Doug CHASMER sends Christmas Greetings to all friends and members of the Cobham Stamp Exchange. The only Postal Auction of exclusively BNA material in the country. We have 3 vacancies for membership this season, open to members of CPS of GB who are interested in acquiring better class material and unusual cancels, at fair prices and viewed in your own home. Non-members are invited to submit material valued at over £1 to this unique club.

For full details contact . . .

**Hon. Secretary: DOUG. CHASMER
277 HAMPTON ROAD
ILFORD
ESSEX**

*Christmas
Greetings and
Best Wishes for
the New Year
to all Members
from
Charles and
Dorothy
Hollingsworth*

*Xmas Greetings
and
Best Wishes
for
the New Year*



George Williamson

Military Post Offices

by P R GREY

In the hope that it will be of interest to students of Canadian forces postal history I am listing the locations of some Air Force units in Canada during the 1939–1945 war. The list is arranged to supplement Colonel Webb's series of articles on the subject published in 1963 (see *Maple Leaves*, Vol. 9, page 197).

All of the schools listed were part of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan and it will be noted that the Royal Air Force schools were numbered from No. 31 to give a clear distinction from the Royal Canadian Air Force Units.

Pilot trainees graduated from Elementary Flying Training Schools to Service Flying Training Schools (S.F.T.S.) and then to Operational Training Units (O.T.U.). For training of navigators and other aircrew members there were Air Navigation Schools (A.N.S.), General Reconnaissance Schools (G.R.S.), Radio Schools (R.S.) and Bombing and Gunnery Schools (B.G.S.).

MPO No.	LOCATION	UNIT
106	Port Albert	No. 31 A.N.S., R.A.F.
111	Clinton	No. 31, R.S., R.A.F.
211	Hamilton (Mount Hope)	No. 33 A.N.S., R.A.F. (from Charlottetown 1941)
309	Mountain View	No. 6 B.G.S., R.C.A.F. Air Armament School R.C.A.F.
313	Pictou	No. 31 B.G.S., R.A.F.
314	Kingston	No. 31 S.F.T.S., R.A.F.
405	Lachine	R.C.A.F. Personnel Depot
502	Mont Joli	No. 9 B.G.S., R.C.A.F.
503	Bagotville	R.A.F. Fighter Squadron
602	Dartmouth	R.C.A.F. Coastal and Transport Squadrons
603	Debert	No. 31 (G.R.) O.T.U., R.A.F.
610	Summerside	No. 1 G.R.S., R.C.A.F.
611	Sydney	R.C.A.F. Coastal Squadrons
612	Charlottetown	No. 31 G.R.S., R.A.F.
614	Yarmouth	R.C.A.F. Coastal Squadrons
616	Kingston	No. 36 (G.R.) O.T.U., R.A.F.
702	Moncton	No. 8 S.F.T.S., R.C.A.F. (also R.C.A.F. Transport Squadron supplying Goose Bay, Labrador)
703	Pennfield Ridge	No. 34 (Bomber) O.T.U., R.A.F.
704	Scoudouc	R.C.A.F. Repair Depot
705	Moncton	No. 31 Personnel Depot, R.A.F.
1007	Carberry	No. 33 S.F.T.S., R.A.F.
1102	Patricia Bay	No. 32 (Torpedo Bomber) O.T.U., R.A.F.
1205	Yorkton	No. 23 E.F.T.S., R.C.A.F.
1208	North Battleford	No. 35 S.F.T.S., R.A.F.
1209	Estevan	No. 38 S.F.T.S., R.A.F.

1210	Swift Current	No. 39 S.F.T.S., R.A.F.
1307	Penhold	No. 36 S.F.T.S., R.A.F.

(NOTE 1. I believe No. 37 S.F.T.S., R.A.F. Calgary, was served by M.P.O. 1305).

2. A Royal Air Force Squadron of Hurricanes was located at Bagotville (M.P.O. 503) to protect the Arvida dam which supplied power to the aluminium works. These targets were thought sufficiently important for possible attack, even in those days, from the other side of the Atlantic.

The following Air Force Units were located in Newfoundland:—

C.A.P.O. No.

2 and 4	Gander	R.C.A.F. Staging Post for Ferry Command (Transatlantic) flights (as for Gander)
10	Goose Bay, Labrador	
3	Botwood	R.C.A.F. Coastal (Flying Boat) Squadrons

(NOTE The famous 'bush pilot' Al Cheesman was stationed at Goose Bay and undertook mail delivery flights to the outlying radar stations. He also carried out 'mercy flights' bringing in seriously ill Eskimos and others to the R.C.A.F. hospital at Goose Bay. His aircraft, a 'Norseman', was fitted with skis instead of wheels during the winter.)

Dr. R. Willan

*sends to all
members his best
wishes for a
joyous Christmas
and happy hunting
in the New Year*

*Best Wishes
for a
Happy Christmas
and a
Prosperous
New Year*

from

J. J. Bonar

The Evolution of the Canadian Roller Cancellations

by **A. E. SMYTHIES, F.C.P.S.**

It is an astonishing fact that Rollers, which are amongst the most widely used, important, and interesting cancellations in Canadian postal history, until recently have been completely and utterly ignored. They are scarcely mentioned either by Jarrett or Boggs, and the first important reference to them was published in *Maple Leaves* by Hollingsworth in August, 1964.

Rollers were first invented 110 years ago. Bonar has recorded that in 1856 a clerk in the Edinburgh G.P.O. received a gratuity of £10 from the P.M.G. for bringing to perfection a 'revolving obliterating stamp'.

Very soon afterwards someone in Montreal evidently saw or heard of this invention, and produced the first Roller Cancellation in Canada, the well known Montreal 21 cancel in a series of dashes, which Manley has shown was repeated four times on the revolving cylinder (see fig. 1). This cancel is found on the 1858 perf. pence issue, and the first Cents issue of 1859, but apparently went out of use for a time until re-introduced in the late eighties to precancel sheets of S.Q. stamps.

This may have suggested adopting Rollers as a regular type of cancel, as we find an essay or trial strike on a S.Q. 3 cent rose-carmine of October, 1888, with eight thick vertical bars, no numbers, and the single word CANADA (see fig. 2). Only one strike is known of this rare cancel at present.

The next development in the history of Canadian Roller Cancellations is an entry (recorded by Boggs) in the annual report for 1894–1895 of payment to Pritchard and Andrews:—

'Cost of 16 brass revolving cylinders at 1.65 dollars'.

Here is the real start of Roller cancellations in Canada. These earliest rollers were very similar to the 1888 essay, with vertical bars, no numbers, but the name of the post office instead of the word CANADA. (These have been recorded from 16 different post offices). (see fig. 3). They consisted of a brass cylinder 2 cms. broad (i.e. the width of S.Q. stamps) and approximately 5.4 cms. circumference, with the design repeated three times, fixed to a wooden handle—like a common garden roller in miniature.

However this pattern with no number was evidently considered unsatisfactory, as the next batch of Rollers, 25 in all, divided between eleven different post offices, had small numbers squeezed in between two middle bars (see fig. 4). This pattern also proved unsatisfactory, presumably because the narrow numbers were difficult to see, and yet another pattern was quickly adopted, with the two central bars broken, and a conspicuous number inserted (see fig. 5).

This pattern (with variations) was adopted as the standard, and, like the little oysters—'Thick and fast they came at last, and more and more and more'. By about 1930, Rollers of this general type, with eight vertical bars, numbers, and names of post offices, had been issued on a vast scale, i.e. about 2,400 different Rollers to over 1,000 different post offices. (*continued on P. 226*)

21



OTTAWA ONT
OTTAWA ONT
OTTAWA ONT

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

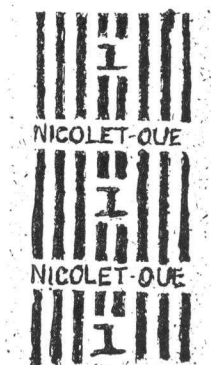


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

REGINA-SASK
1960
JAN
20

4-SASKATOON SASK

Fig. 6

Fig. 7

Mr. & Mrs.
W. Williams
send
Best Wishes
for a
Happy Christmas
and a
Prosperous
New Year

Seasonal
Greetings
from



STANLEY
COHEN

Between 1928 and 1935 this early standard pattern of eight thick vertical bars was gradually replaced by the more modern types with thin horizontal bars, vide two examples, figs. 6 and 7, shown here, which have continued to the present day, and are in widespread use. The earlier pattern of 1894–1930 is the subject of a detailed study which will shortly be published as a handbook by C.P.S.G.B. The later modern pattern (of which there are many varieties) still remains to be tackled.



NEW STAMP ISSUES

UNITED NATIONS EXPO 67 POSTAGE STAMPS

The United Nations postage stamps issued for Expo 67 on the 26th April, 1967, will be valid for the prepayment of mail posted at the Pavilion on the United Nations at Expo 67, Montreal, Canada.

An agreement between the United Nations Postal Administration and the Canada Post Office arranging for the sale and use of special United Nations postage stamps at the Pavilion on the United Nations at Expo 67, has been concluded.

The Pavilion on the United Nations will be under the auspices of the World Federation of United Nations Associations. By entering into the agreement with the United Nations Postal Administration, the Canada Post Office is helping to spread the message of the United Nations charter. The special stamps will be used on mail addressed to all corners of the globe and they will be a reminder of the deeply rooted desire of humanity for peace and a better world.

Details of the special stamp issue are not yet available but the set of stamps which will number five will highlight the theme of Expo 67 'Man and His World'.

(See pages 228 and 229 for illustrations of the new definitive stamps, due for release on 8th February, 1967, details of which were published in our last issue.)

1966 CHRISTMAS STAMPS

October 12th, 1966, was chosen as the release date for commemorative postage stamps in two denominations to mark the Christmas season. (*see illustrations opposite*). The release marked the third consecutive year in which the Canada Post Office has issued specially-designed stamps for Christmas. Again available in the 3 cent and 5 cent values, the 1966 issues were designed by Geoffrey Holloway of Arnott Rogers Batten Limited of Montreal.

They feature a reproduction of a centuries old drawing 'Betente Hande', or 'Praying Hands', originally executed by the great German Renaissance painter, engraver, woodcut and decorative designer Albrecht Durer, who lived from 1471 to 1528.

Depicting an appropriate theme for the Christmas festive season, the drawing is a poignant representation of work-worn hands of a humble and devoted man offering thanks for blessings received.

The two stamps, the same design and small in size, also include the Christmas Star, together with the words 'Noel', 'Christmas' and 'Canada'. The 5 cent denomination is produced in orange, the 3 cent value in rose. They were engraved by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa. The Canada Post Office expects to produce and sell more than 320 million Christmas stamps this year.



NORTHERN CANADA



PACIFIC AREA



PRAIRIE REGION



CENTRAL CANADA



ATLANTIC PROVINCES



Letters to the Editor . . .

Mr. E. A. Smythies writes:

Registered Letter Stamps

On page 196 of the last (October) issue of *Maple Leaves* Mr. Warmski lists three examples of R.L.S. 8 cents on covers. May I point out that Nos. 2 and 3 of his list refer to two separate sales of the same cover, the first ('Bertram') sale being the Shanahan Sale which never took place, the second being the Robson Lowe Sale of the Shanahan material.

I have already recorded in *Maple Leaves* that this cover is almost certainly a fake, the 8 cents R.L.S. having been added later, a conclusion with which other experts agree.

As Mr. Warmski asks for details of fakes I will add the following information which relates to another fake cover with 8 cents R.L.S. which has been added later. This appeared in Harmer Rooke's Sale in April, 1966, Lot No. 94.

This small neat cover was posted at St. Hyacinthe in 1878 and was addressed to Key West, Florida. It has an 8 cents R.L.S. only, no S.Q. stamps, is tied with a black smudge and bears in ms. the word 'registered' and a number. There are no official registration marks or numbers and no U.S. cancellation which would certainly have been present if this cover had been sent by registered post.

There is very little doubt that this was an unregistered cover which has since been doctored by the removal of S.Q. stamps and the addition of an 8 cents R.L.S. and ms. markings suggesting registration. Mr. W. E. Lea has seen this cover and agrees with the above conclusion.

Sir George Williamson writes:

Loose Ship Letter

I have one of these cancellations on a pair of 2 cents Edward. The lettering is without serifs and the cancellation measures $26\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by 21 mm. It is a single oval; there is no inner oval but there is a dot at both ends.

I was once told that this was a frank applied to the letters posted on board a mail ship plying between the Canadian Pacific coast and Australasia. The discovery of such a cancellation on cover might help us to learn more.

Mr. E. R. Gill writes:

Loose Ship Letter

I have the following information in answer to D. H. Hollingsworth's inquiry (*Maple Leaves Vol. 11 No. 6, page 170*).

There were three distinct types of this strike, all of oval shape, and all of Australian origin. I have several examples of each, all, with one exception,

on either B.N.G. or Papuan stamps. They are very rare on the former but fairly common on the latter, from the B.N.G. issue overprinted 'Papua' through to the monocoloured issue of 1911. The types are:—

- a. Within an oval ring 22 mm. by 30mm. seriffed letters.
- b. Within an oval ring 21 mm. by 27 mm. seriffed letters.
- c. Similar to (a) but without the oval ring and with thinner sans-serifed letters.

The strike was used at the first Australian port of call; usually Thursday Island, Cairns or Brisbane, and was almost invariably struck on the stamp. I have one cover, however, which is a curiosity in more respects than one. It carries two Papuan stamps of the bi-coloured issue of 1919 struck with the *c.d.s. of Cairns* dated the 13th September 1929 and showing the type b. strike alongside. This is *addressed to Whitten Bros., Port Moresby* and bears their office 'received' marking dated 3rd October, 1929. So here we have a cover which travelled in the reverse direction and yet bears a Loose Letter strike which must surely have been applied at Cairns.

The subject is dealt with briefly in Robson Lowe's *Encyclopaedia, Vol. IV, page 354* where the strike (type c) is illustrated. Cockrill shows types c and a as figs. 152 and 153 respectively on page 18 of his *Ocean Mails*.

Amendments to Membership to 29th October, 1966

New Members

1534. HOULTON, J. W., 94 Fitzwilliam Street, Huddersfield, Yorks.	CG
1535. ROSENTHAL, Max., 429 Craven Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada	C, N, B, P
1536. BURTON, Dr. B. L., P.O. Box 889, Los Alamos, New Mexico, USA	C, N, B
1537. CASELLS, E., 26 Berrydale Avenue, Winnipeg 8, Man., Canada	C
1538. WALLACE, G. W., 57 Roseberry Street, Aberdeen	C

Rejoined

272. DAY, L. R., 22 Lorne Street, Huntsville, Ontario, Canada
 474. GELINAS, Lt. Col. J. A., M.C., 56 General Hospital, A.P.O. 09122, U.S. Forces

Resignation

1343. BRAY, Mrs. R. G.
 746. BOASE, G. R.
 1176. DOWNING, L. L.
 1056. FEATHERSTONE, Capt. R.
 957. HEWSON, C. F. C.

Deaths

767. JOYCE, W. T.
 1215. LIGHT, E. W.
 1075. MITCHELL, L.
 811. SANDERSON, A. D.
 1518. SYMONDS, K. J.

Change of Address

861. BUCK, L. G., 5375 King Edward Avenue, Montreal 29, Canada
 1406. GILBERT, J. H. O., 'Struan' South Brent, Devon
 736. KRAEMER, J. E., 17 Comanche Drive, Ottawa 5, Ontario, Canada
 1103. LONG, T. M., 198 Lockwood Street, Winnipeg 9, Canada
 1026. HILL, N., 62 Mile End Avenue, Hatfield, Doncaster, Yorks.
 1261. LITTLEFIELD, L. N., 434 Lebanon Street, Melrose, Mass. 02176, USA
 973. McCUSKER, J. J., 43 Blenheim Terrace, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.8
 1011. RORKE, W., 16 Noganosh Road, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada
 126. SISSONS, J. N., 150 Balmoral Avenue, Apt. 601, Toronto 7, Canada.
 971. WRIGHT, G. B., P.O. Box 131 Bolton, Ontario, Canada

Latest Address Required (last known address given)

1328. GAYLORD, S. B., 1317, Ruffner Road, Schenectady, New York, USA

Net change -5.

New Total 632

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—2, 3, 4, and 5 dollars Jubilee Issue—Mint or Fine Used. State price required.—E. J. Fordred, 'The Anchor Inn', Ropley, Hants.

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.

CRASH Covers—Wreck covers—salvaged mail, modern and older.—Sergeant, 64, Susans Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.

PERIODICALS

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

FOR SALE

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

PHILATELIC CANADA; Try Jack's Stamp Farm, Route 6c, Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN — 1966 — 67

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