

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

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66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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EDITORIAL

Convention 1968

By the time this issue is published the Society's 22nd Annual Convention will be imminent. Every indication is that, once more, this highlight in the Society's year will be the outstanding success which 'conventioners' have become accustomed to expect. That an anonymous body of workers have been striving for many months to make it so and that our President, John Hannah, has been in the forefront of their activities scarcely needs adding. Most members who attend convention, and we do not exclude ourselves, would be very surprised if things did not go smoothly, if hitches occurred in the organisation of the many activities or if things generally were not what they ought to be. All are very grateful and we make no apologies for using these columns to express our thanks to everyone concerned. It is right that we should do so because there is no honour and glory attached to the work which is undertaken on our behalf; some very hard slogging and much sacrifice of personal leisure over many months is the lot of everyone who plays a part in the organisation of Convention. If the 'workers' look for a reward it can only be in the active support of Convention by as many members as possible and satisfaction in the knowledge of a job well done.

Inevitably, in a year when many stalwarts of the Society and keen supporters of Convention have gone from our midst, our proceedings will be overshadowed by the keen sense of loss which the Society has sustained. We shall remember them and honour them both for the work which they did and the example which they set of wholehearted and selfless endeavour in the cause of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain.

Praga 1968

Reports of Prague 1968 all point to the fact that this international philatelic exhibition was an outstanding success with many fine entries from all parts of the world. Among the list of award winners we notice the name of our member Dr. M. Pytela who received a bronze medal for his display of Canadian stamps. In congratulating him we do so with the knowledge that apparently he was the only member to receive an award, at least for 'Canadiana'. We shall be happy to be proved wrong in this, however. Recent events in Czechoslovakia have not helped communications and it may well be that some awards to other members have been overlooked.

The Exchange Packet

A recent letter from Eric Bielby reports record sales for at least one packet, some 63% of the material offered having been sold. He says 'we should have a good year to report at Convention' but omits to add that a great deal of the credit for this must go to him, as Packet Secretary. He thus concludes his term of office on a happy note and would be the first to admit that very much is also owed to those members who have supported the Exchange Packet by making contributions. His successor, Dr. M. W. Carstairs, is equally deserving of their support and that of all the many members who have not yet got round to sending him a booklet. May we appeal to members, therefore, especially if they have not done so before, to make a very special effort to help Dr. Carstairs to maintain a service to Society members which is appreciated by vendors and purchasers alike? For those who 'can't be bothered' because of the time involved in mounting their surplus or unwanted material may we suggest that a thought be given to the time devoted by the Exchange Packet Secretary to the work involved in this service to the Society practically **EVERY WEEK OF THE YEAR?** Please do not wait until the New Year and the time for good resolutions before **YOU** decide to help. **DO IT NOW!**

Contributions

'Circumstances beyond our control' is an expression which so frequently occurs when things go wrong that we hesitate to use it by way of explanation for the fact that quite a number of articles have had to be held over to a later date even though they have been submitted in good time for publication. Nevertheless we are *NOT* omnipotent and contributors can rest assured that all articles that have been retained by us will be used. And here we must add our appreciation for the excellent response to recent appeals for articles and contributions, one of the results of which has been the submission of a fair number *ON DIFFERENT ASPECTS* of the same subject. All will be published although the need to produce a fair balance of articles in each issue precludes their simultaneous publication. There are equally compelling reasons for delay apart from this, however, and it is because of these that we ask for the patience and forbearance of contributors. It is with some diffidence that we say this since it would be very far from the truth if the impression were given that we are surfeited with material. That, indeed, would be another matter altogether!

Repairs to equipment	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	
Balance carried forward at 30.9.67	...	...	...	...	...	4 11 6	
						<u>£7 1 6</u>	

Convention Fund							
Booking forms	...	...	...	...	...	17 9 4	
Convention programmes	...	...	...	...	...	5 13 0	
Convention badges	...	...	...	...	...	11 19 3	
Hire of display frames	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 0	
Coach tours—net loss	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 0	
Dinner—net loss	...	...	...	...	...	38 3 4	
Floral demonstration	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	
Genera expenses	...	...	...	...	...	10 8 0	

1966 Convention—additional expenses	...	...	...	...	...	1 6 8	
1967 Convention—net loss	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	
Transfer to General Fund	...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	
Balance in hand after the 1967 Convention	...	...	...	...	...	229 17 7	
						<u>£95 4 11</u>	

Repairs to equipment	...	...	...	...	...	2 1 6	
Balance brought forward at 1.10.66	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	
Grant from General Fund	...	...	...	...	...	7 12 6	
						<u>£7 1 6</u>	

Convention Fund							
Auction Net Profit:	...	...	...	...	...	131 0 7	
Commission	...	...	...	...	...	7 12 6	
Gift lots	...	...	...	...	...	138 13 1	
Less:	...	...	...	...	...	41 0 6	
Cost of Catalogues, including distribution	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	
Draft charges	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 3	
Postages not recovered	...	...	...	...	...	46 1 11	
						<u>92 11 2</u>	
Donation	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	
Profit on sale of special covers	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	
						<u>94 11 2</u>	
Net loss on the 1967 Convention	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	
						<u>£95 4 11</u>	

Balance brought forward after 1966 Convention	...	...	...	...	...	280 18 0	
1966 Convention—additional income	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	
						<u>£281 18 0</u>	

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30th SEPTEMBER, 1967

General Fund	...	...	...	...	...	156 1 5	
Balance at 1st October, 1966	...	...	...	...	...	13 3 9	
Surplus for 1966/67	...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	
Transfer from Convention Fund	...	...	...	...	...	219 5 2	
						<u>24 15 7</u>	
Life Membership Fund	...	...	...	...	...	154 9 3	
Convention Fund	...	...	...	...	...	4 11 6	
Repairs and Renewals Account	...	...	...	...	...	47 7 11	
Exchange Packet, Surplus Account	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 11	
Library Account	...	...	...	...	...	14 16 3	
Special Donations Fund	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	
Mrs. Smythies Memorial Fund	...	...	...	...	...	23 2 0	
Special Investments Interest Account	...	...	...	...	...	991 12 7	
Total Society Funds	...	...	...	...	...	62 15 0	
Sundry Creditors:	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 4	
Subscriptions paid in advance	...	...	...	...	...	65 15 4	
Advertising prepaid	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	
						<u>£1,057 7 11</u>	

A. F. L. McGregor, Hon. Treasurer

J. P. Macastrie, A.I.M.T.A., Hon. Auditor



Canadian Airmail Notes

PART V

by Major R. K. Malott

(Continued from Whole No. 112)

Accurate information on the pioneer Canadian airmail companies may be obtained from the yearly reports, commencing for 1919, issued by the Air Board of Canada. For the benefit of those who do not have access to these reports the report for 1924 on Dominion Aerial Exploration Company, Fairchild Aerial Surveys Company (of Canada) Ltd., Laurentide Air Services Ltd. and smaller organisations is reproduced. The 1925 report on Brock and Weymouth (of Canada) Ltd., Northern Air Services Ltd. and small organisations are also reproduced.

Dominion Aerial Exploration Company

This company, whose president and chief pilot is Captain H. S. Quigley, M.C., D.C.M., an ex-officer of the R.A.F. and C.A.F. was formed in the fall of 1922. He had formerly been chief pilot for Messrs. Price Bros. Limited, and had had charge of the air service operated from Chicoutimi by them, in connection with their forest operations in 1920, 1921 and 1922. In 1923 the new company continued the operations for Price Bros. and also contracted with the Government of Quebec for the operation of the air station at Roberval on Lake St. John, established in 1920, and previously operated by the Air Board for the Provincial Forest Service. This contract was renewed in 1924.

The two H.S. 2 L flying boats used in 1923 were reconditioned and placed in service in the beginning of June; in addition, the company purchased three Norman Thompson flying boats with Hispano-Suiza 210-horsepower engines. These were completely reconditioned, and the engines installed in the company's workshops in Ottawa, and flown to Roberval in June. They were much less expensive to maintain and operate than the H.S. 2 L boats, had a better climb and speed, and were more suitable for sketching and fire-patrol duties.

Flying commenced in the end of May on the survey of the upper waters of the Achuamouchoun river, north of Stacker Lake and east of Lake Chigoubiche, to complete the inventories made from the air in previous seasons, extend them further north, and revise them to show the changes made by fires in the district in the fall of 1923. During this work a sub-base at Stacker lake was used as a refueling depot. The next operation was on the upper waters of the Mistassibi and Mistassini rivers, completing the work in this area commenced the previous year and extending the map further north. Special attention was given to the exact location of any good stands of merchantable timber readily accessible from these rivers. Much of this work was done in districts difficult of access; to reach it by canoe or on foot would have taken several weeks' travel. An advance base was next established ten miles below the junction of the Peribonka

and Manuan rivers, approximately ninety miles north of Lake St. John, so that the inventory work in this watershed previously carried out from Roberval might be extended further north. All supplies and gasoline were flown there from Roberval by H.S. 2 L machines, while sketching was done from N.T. boats. In this way the flying radius was doubled and the results obtained from the same amount of time in the air were greatly increased. This reconnaissance extended from a point about fifty miles north of Lake Peribonka, included the Lake Marwan and Lake Pipmaken districts, and reached as far as the river Bersimis. When the sketching was completed in this district, the scene of operations was changed to the Shipshaw and Port Neuf rivers. The results here were checked up by ground cruises in representative areas in different parts of the district. Several flights were next made north and east of the Saguenay on the River Sault au Cochon for the purpose of making a preliminary sketch of the salient features of the district. During these flights a forester from one of the ground cruising parties which would be working the district during the ensuing winter was carried, so that he might gain a good general knowledge of the district, note the location of the most valuable timber, and map roughly the best routes of travel through the country. In September instructions were received to make a reconnaissance of the Laurentide National Parkland Game Preserve. To save flying time a sub-base was established at Lake Edward, in the centre of the district, and two aircraft were operated from there. As the season was near its end, it was essential to make efficient use of every hour if the work was to be completed before the freeze-up. The existing maps were used as a basis for this reconnaissance and much additional information was sketched in on them. All rivers, lakes and heights of land, and the location of fishing and hunting camps not already shown, were added to the map. The park is rugged and mountainous and the better performance of the Norman Thompson boats was found to be of great use as it was necessary at times to attain a height of 9,000 feet to ensure that a good water surface could be reached in case of engine trouble during flight. This operation was completed the first week of October and the station closed on October 15. Many photographs were taken during the work in the Laurentide National Park to supplement the sketching done.

The flying was done under the direction of the Provincial Forest Service and while its main object was forest sketching and inventory work, yet during the season of fire hazard fire patrols were carried out by the machines as required by the ground forces, for the better detection of forest fires, their locations and inspection.

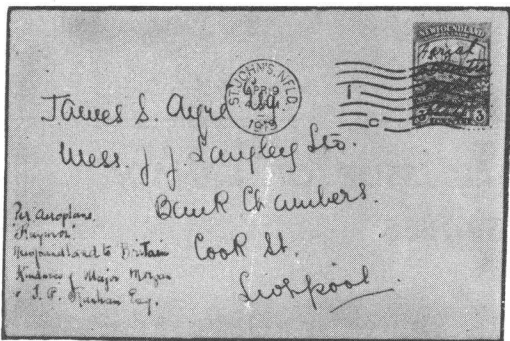
The total flying time for the season was 346 hours, during which 240 flights were made covering a distance of approximately 24,000 miles; 346 passengers were carried during the season; 140 hours were flown on fire patrol, 180 on sketching and reconnaissance, and 26 on photography. Three pilots and five licensed air engineers were employed. Reconnaissance and sketching were carried out over an area of approximately 24,000 square miles during the season. No accidents occurred. (*to be continued*)

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The Registry Markings of Canada's Railway Post Offices by Horace W. Harrison part V

For the convenience of readers I am illustrating (*opposite*) the eight registry markings the doubtful existence of which I have already indicated in my introductory article (*vide Maple Leaves* whole number 111 page 69). These are lettered A to H and refer respectively to illustrations 6, 13, 15, 24, 27, 43, 46 and 47 as published in the four preceding articles.

I would appreciate hearing from any collector who can confirm the existence of these 'doubtful' strikes or from any who may have other R.P.O. registry markings 'not currently recorded', i.e. illustrations nos. 22 (Grand Junction Railway), 34 (Port Dover & Lake Huron Railway) and 38 (Port Whitby, Port Perry & Victoria Railways).

Also illustrated opposite are two additional registry markings nos. 55 and 56 (Central Ontario Railway and Northern Railway respectively). Needless to say, any additional information regarding R.P.O. registry markings other than those so far recorded will be appreciated.

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A.



B.



C.



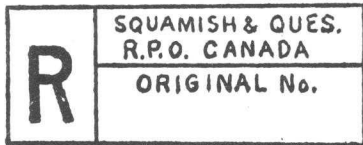
D.



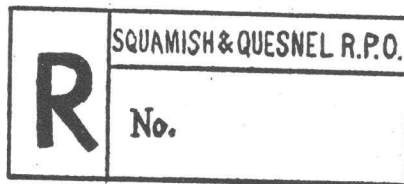
E.



F.



G.



H.



55



56

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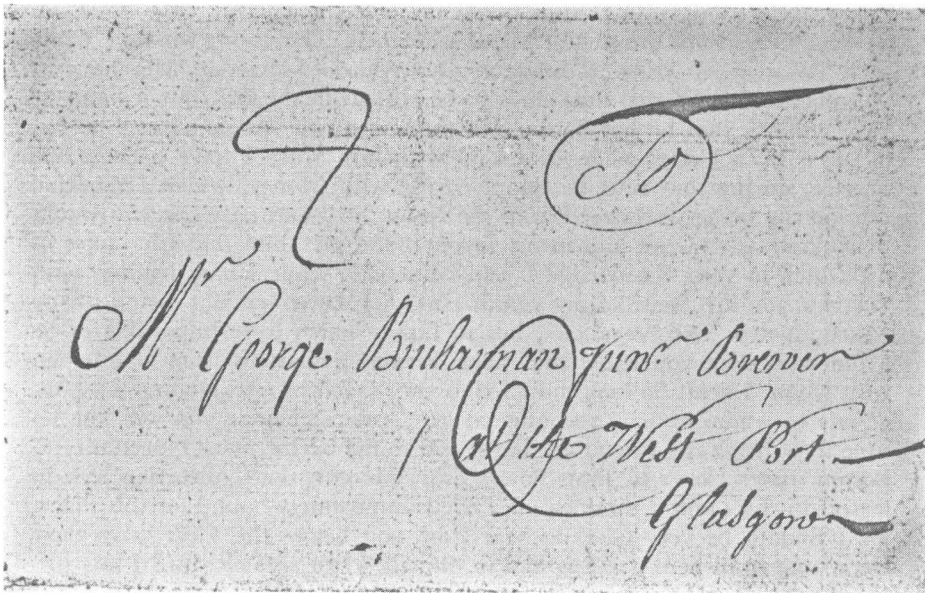
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Before the Canadian

Post Office by J. J. Bonar, F.C.P.S.

The October 1966 issue of *Maple Leaves* contained a write up of one of the oldest Canadian covers in private hands. It may well be the earliest such cover that passed through the Canadian Post Office. I would like to report an earlier letter which has been in my possession for a good many years, so early that it ante dates the establishment of the Canadian Post Office by Benjamin Franklin in 1763. (*See below.*)



The letter as sent by the writer, 'Zach. Macaulay', bore neither date nor place of origin but the recipient has endorsed it 'Quebeck, Zachrias Mcaulay 1761'. The writer's directions for a reply to his enquiries confirm the absence of organised postal arrangements.

A transcript of the letter reads:

'Messrs. George Buchannan and George Black.

Gentlemen,

I cannot omitt acquainting you that a few days after I joined the Army, Colonel Fraser gave me my Liberty to follow what Bussiness I pleased, before he embarked for England, and about the beginning of Janr. I began

Some Bussiness on my own Account, which has turned out in my favour better than I expected, and I hope will (in a Short time) enable me give due Satisfaction to my old Creditors, which was my principall motive of leaving the Service, as in that Life I should have enough ado to hold up to my Rank.

On Receipt of this please Send me an Account current of the Different Debts I owe there, the Amount of my Bill to Mr Robt. Donald at Greenock, with Intelligence if he has recovered of Alexr. Macauslane what he owed me, as I intend to make Remittances by London for these old arrears whenever I know their whole Amount.

I found it by Experience very difficult for a Single Person to carry on any Bussiness in this Place, where faithfull Servants cannot be had So that I have gote in Partnership (by the advice of my friends here) with a very Sober Industrious young Man, who has had the Charge of a Store for Several Years from the richest Merchants in this Garrison; we have wrote to a Relation of Mine in England (Mr Mordo Macaulay Merchant at Newport in Isle Wight) for Goods to be sent us in the fall; but it happens very unlucky that he has never Seen me and all the Acquaintance he has of me is by a Correspondence I kept with him Since I have been in the Service, during that time he Supplied me with Money, which I remitted him on my being discharged from the Navy; So I earnestly beg you would be so kind as to write him in my favours, and give him that Character of me which to your Knowledge I justly deserved, while I had dealings with you, for you are Sensible my running in your Debt was not owing to my Misconduct or Extravagancies, but to Losses which were impossible to be avoided, besides you know that Such Recommendations from Gentlemen with whom I dealt So long must weigh very much in my favours with him, or any to whom he may recommend my Custom; I hope you will lose no time in writting my Friend as above, and to me by the first Oppertunity to Boston under Cover to John Powel Esqr. Mercht. there, directing him to forward it by Land if there be no Vessels immediately bound for this Place, for I Should be very Glad to hear from you before the Fleet takes their Departure from here, for England in the fall. With great Regard I am

Gentlemen
your most obedient and
most humble Servt.

Zach: macaulay.'

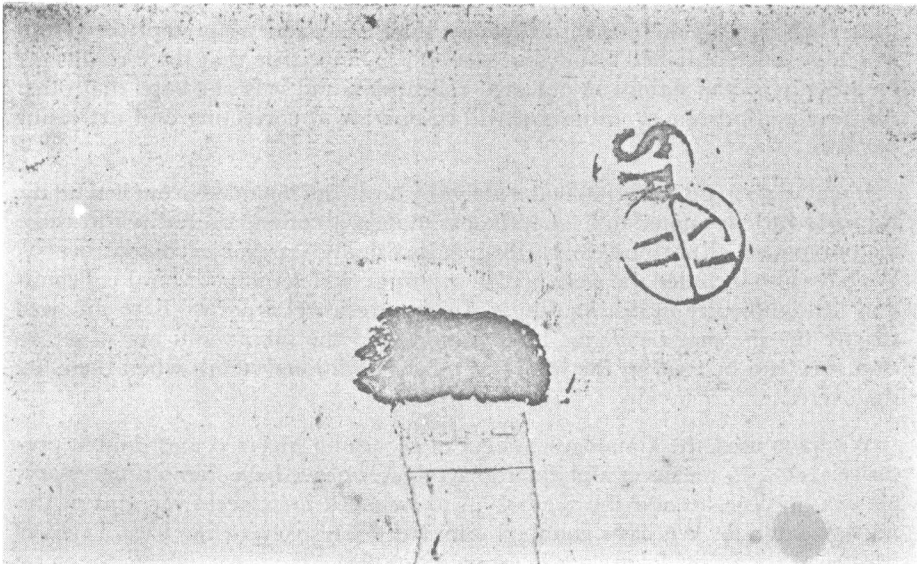
The letter is a duplicate of one sent to a George Black in Glasgow. The enclosure to George Buchanan is in the same handwriting. I have not traced any information about the parties named in the letter with the exception of Colonel Fraser and would welcome any help in this line. The earliest Glasgow Directory was published in 1783 and lists between 35 and 40 entries under Buchanan, at least three are named George.

Colonel Fraser was the eldest son of that Lord Lovat who lost title and lands for his share in the '45. He was himself a reprieved Jacobite. At the attack

on Quebec he commanded the 48th Regiment known as Fraser's Highlanders. It appears that he returned to Scotland by 1761. The letter also refers to the writer's former service in the *Prince of Orange*, a naval vessel known to have been present at the taking of Quebec.

From a totally different source I acquired a letter apparently addressed to the same George Buchanan. It is dated 5th May 1766 from Williamsburg, Virginia, at that time part of B.N.A. and is addressed to 'Mr. George Buchanan, Jr. To the care of Mr. Andw. Buchanan, Mercht. in Glasgow'. It is a very short commercial letter but the two letters suggest that George Buchanan traded regularly with the American Colonies.

The illustration shows the absence of any Canadian postal markings. Of the two handstamps, both in black, the Bishop mark fixes the 11th July as the date when the letter was deposited with the Post Office and the other S.R. is the marking of a London receiver of letters. (*See below.*) The letter had been



carried to London by private hand. The two rate markings confirm this reading. One written across the address is 6 being the sixpenny postage London to Edinburgh. There was no direct mail to Glasgow. The other mark above 'George' unlikely though it may seem is 2 for the twopenny rate Edinburgh to Glasgow.

The other contents of the letter shows the most honourable intentions of Zachary Macaulay. On present information we can only hope that his good intentions were ultimately fulfilled.

*precancels on the
admiral issue*

R. B. Hetherington and

F. W. Keane part I

During the seventeen years from 1912 to 1928, inclusive, a very large proportion of the commercial mail of Canada was franked by stamps of the Admiral issue; in fact some Admiral denominations continued in use for at least two more years, in order to use up surplus stocks. This long period coincided with the years in which precancels were most extensively used, and in particular it witnessed the wide use of precancels of high value by large mail order houses.

It would be natural to suppose that a great majority of the Admiral types, which are so fully described in the handbooks of Marler and of Reiche, would have been used in the overprinting of precancels. However, so far as we are aware, no attempt has hitherto been made to compile and publish a list of the Admiral types which may actually be found on each type of precancel from each city. In the present article we shall endeavour to present the results which we have obtained so far, but we wish to emphasise that these results are based only on the stamps in our own collections, and it is our hope that other Admiral and precancel enthusiasts will co-operate in correcting and extending our lists.

It will be seen (pp. 182/183) that we have by no means included in our lists all the Admiral varieties noted in the handbooks, but have confined ourselves to those major types which are most clearly distinguishable and least subject to controversy. We have also included the wet and dry printings, which most Admiral collectors find little difficulty in distinguishing. In the precancel types we have followed strictly the *Precancel Catalogue*, 1968 edition, and the tabulations are so set up that they can be used in the future to record additional items, when these are discovered.

We have used the Catalogue system of recording inverted and double precancels, etc., by means of alphabetical symbols, but we have found it necessary, for our purpose, to add the symbol 'n' to signify a precancel overprint in the normal position. We have confined ourselves exclusively to the City Types of precancel, omitting from consideration those few Bar Types which occur on Admiral stamps. We have avoided using any catalogue numbers, as we felt that the Admiral series is so well known that a simple listing by denomination

*Contributions urgently required for the
December issue*



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and colour would suffice. Moreover, so many systems of numbering are in use in various publications, that catalogue numbers would have been more likely to confuse than to assist a study of this kind. We have refrained from attempting the inclusion of shades of colour, but a collector who may wish to expand in this direction should find little difficulty in using our tabulation as a basis.

We have omitted from our study the 7 cents bistre, the 8 cents blue and the 10 cents light brown, as each of these stamps exists in one major type only. It will be noted that we have combined in our tabulation Marler's Types 5 and 7 of the 5 cents violet. We ourselves have often experienced great difficulty in identifying with certainty some specimens which apparently belonged to one or other of these two types, and we believe that other collectors have encountered similar trouble.

The year data shown after each variety is that of the first issue to the public of the regular stamp, without precancel. These dates have been obtained, wherever possible, from the Marler and Reiche handbooks. The dates may be of use to precancel collectors who are interested in determining the date of use of any particular precancel type in a certain city.

The present instalment of our article deals with the precancels of Toronto only, and if it finds favour with the readers of *Maple Leaves* we propose to continue with other cities.

PRECANCELS ON THE ADMIRAL ISSUE—TORONTO

	Type 3	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7	Type 8	Type 9	Type 10	Type 11	Type 12	Type 13
1 cent green	n a c n a	a n a b	a n a b c	n a b c n a b c	n a	n	n a			
1 cent yellow	n a	n		n a c n			n a n n	n n n a	n a n	
2 cents red	n a	n n a b	n a b c	n a b c			n a			
2 cents green	n			n a			n a n n	n n n	n	
3 cents brown	n		n a	n a			n a			
3 cents red				n			n a n n	n n n		
4 cents bistre	n			n a			n a n n	n a n	n	
5 cents blue	n a									
5 cents violet	n n			n a n a n	n	n	n a n n n	n n n n	n a n n n	n

The London Section

A very successful season closed with the tenth meeting held on 17th June.

Four new members enrolled during the year and it is anticipated that three more members will be joining us at the next meeting.

Visits were received from overseas members who were in London at convenient times for our meetings and it is hoped that, with the publicity given in *Maple Leaves*, other members will visit us during the new season.

Most of the meetings were designed for our own members to take active parts and on the 20th November last, Sir George Williamson, F.C.P.S., gave us a wonderful display of B.N.A.

The Beaver Cup was won by Mr. O. H. Downing with an entry dealing with Rate Markings.

New Season's Programme

September	16	New Acquisitions and Bring and Buy Auction.
October	28	Small Queens.
November	18	Newfoundland.
December	16	You are the Judge.
1969		
January	20	W. E. Lea, Esq., F.C.P.S. 'Papers of the 1868 issue'.
February	17	Pre-stamp Rate Markings.
February	18	Visit to Woking and District P.S.
March	17	Members' Auction.
April	21	Beaver Cup Competition.
April	29	Visit to Chelmsford & District P.S.
May	19	Annual General Meeting.
June	16	Informal (6 sheets each).

Meetings are held on Mondays from 6.30 — 8.30 p.m. at 50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1 (by courtesy of Mr. Robson Lowe) and any members living near London or visiting, who would like to join us, should write or 'phone the London Secretary, W. Williams, 53 Central Road, Wembley, Middlesex. 01-902-6442.

reminder

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Membership of the Society is open to all interested in the study of the postal history and postage stamps 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.)

Obituary John Anderson, M.B.E., F.C.P.S., F.A.P.S.

John Anderson, a founder member of our Society (No. 7), departed this life on 2nd August, 1968 after a short illness. We in Aberdeen—indeed in Scotland—feel the loss of this grand veteran of Philately. Many honours were bestowed upon him for his work in the furtherance of his hobby and it came as no surprise when he was one of the first to be called on to sign 'The Book of Scottish Philatelists', an honour of which he was very proud. Although in his 84th year Mr. Anderson was, until recently, active in pursuit of his hobby. He was a regular attender at our Group meetings and his wise counsel and generous help to many of us was greatly appreciated.

He literally lived for his stamps and his tastes were Catholic for, besides his wonderful albums of Great Britain (especially line engraved), he made collections of Hong Kong, Gold Coast, New Zealand, Belgian Congo and, of course, Canada. In Canada his main interests centred on the 'Queens' especially the so called 'Fancy Cancellations'. Cancellations in his many collections were of much interest to him and it may be recalled that he was the author of the first booklet on *Scots Local Cancellations*—a standard work still and much sought after.

He never tired in entertaining his large circle of friends at his home, and being a natural raconteur with a fund of anecdotes and stories accumulated in his long association with philatelic personalities it was a great delight to listen to him.

His albums may now be closed but wherever collectors foregather his memory will still live on—

Vale John Anderson!!

O.A.F.

ALL of CANADA Service

FROM

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Random Notes on

Admirals

By E. A. Smythies, F.C.P.S.
part II

Coils and Paste-Ups

Every collector of Canada knows the peculiar coil stamps with their unusual perforations—imperf. on two sides, perf. 8 or 12 on the other two sides, but some details about them are perhaps not so well known. The book, *Canada's Postage Stamps*, records that stamps in horizontal coils of 500 of the 1 cent green and 2 cents carmine values, imperf. horizontally and perf. 8 vertically were first issued in September, 1912. There is some confusion how the early coil stamps were printed. Reiche (page 32) says: 'Plates used are not known of the early coil stamps'. They were made from postage sheets, which were cut into strips of 20 subjects and pasted together. Patrick states that special plates 1-17 inclusive were used for printing coil stamps, but adds that they were also printed in sheet form and cut up into strips of 20.

These were the 'sidewise' coils (S.G. 219-223 and later 224, 235, 241, 243). In January, 1913, it was decided to print some vertical coils, called 'endwise', for use in certain stamp-affixing machines. These were imperf. vertically and perf. 12 (S.G. 216-218) or perf. 8 (S.G. 224a and b) horizontally. But in 1920 these vertical coils were stopped and 'sidewise' coils only continued to the end. But Patrick has an interesting little story about S.G. 218a, 3 cents brown, perf. 12, x imperf. issued in 1921. A firm in Montreal claimed that its machine could not use the current coil stamps, so the Department made some special coils of 3 cents brown perf. 12 x imperf. However, when they discovered the complaint was a ruse to obtain a rare variety at face value, they countered by producing half a million and selling to the general public.

This was not the only time the Department tried to counter or neutralise irregularities. For example, sometime in 1924 there was an unauthorised and very small printing of three values in sheet form, 1 cent yellow (9 panes of 100), 2 cents green (7 panes), 3 cents carmine (6 panes), on thick soft paper, imperf. x perf. 8, printed by the wet process, which were distributed to the six leading dealers, Scott, Gibbons, Jarrett, etc. These are S.G. 257b, 258b, 259a, and naturally they went at a high premium! When the Department heard of this, they immediately ordered 100,000 of each value. But by that time the thick soft paper was no longer available nor were the original dies and the printing was on the dry process, so the 100,000 were in fact a new variety (S.G. 257a, 258a, the so-called second printing), and the high premium of the first printing remained. Both are available in blocks and vertical pairs. The third variety (S.G. 257, 258, 259) were used in horizontal coils of 500, and were issued in millions. These only occur in horizontal pairs or strips, never in blocks or vertical strips.

'Admiral' specialists are no doubt aware of the above details, but there is one detail of which I believe even the leading specialists are not aware. I

recently obtained starter and end strips of two horizontal coil values, 1 cent blue-green, Plate 2 and 2 cents carmine dated 26th September, 1913. Each of the strips had two or three stamps (Nos. 1 and 2 for the starters, 499 and 500 for the ends) attached to blanks equivalent to 8 or 10 stamps. The blank starter strips were printed in green or purple and on the 2 cents the date also (26th September, 1913). These blank strips were partly perforated 8 vertically but with one unique exception. The 1 cent stamp No. 1 of coil was (as usual) imperf. top and bottom, perf. 8 vertically on the right, but (abnormally) perf. 12 vertically on the left, so can be described as imperf. x 12 x 8! I have never heard of such a combination, and when I told a leading expert on Admirals, he replied he had never heard of it either, could not understand it, and politely hinted he did not believe it! So now I have had it photographed, and illustrate it below. I am told it is unique at present.



Paste-Ups

As explained above, every coil of 500 was built up with strips of 20 (or less) which were pasted together. Here is another item popular with specialists, but not mentioned in Gibbons or other catalogues. Quite often the join cuts through a stamp. On the printed surface trouble was usually taken to make the join as invisible as possible by very accurate joining of the two parts, but these paste-ups are nearly always clearly visible on the gummed side by a crack or a swelling of the surface. They may, of course, be found on single stamps or on horizontal or vertical **strips**, and are proof of a coil. They are never found on stamps from a sheet formation.

Re-entries and Retouches

When one considers the expansion of the details of the solitary Master Die to the 17 working dies, and from these to the hundreds or thousands of transfer rolls, and from these again to the quarter of a million or so impressions on the printing plates, one can appreciate the immense scope for re-entries and retouches, especially among the original seven values that were in continuous use from 1912 to 1928 (when all the dies and printing plates were finally destroyed). Re-entries, being accidental blemishes, may occur anywhere. Retouches, being deliberate additions, may also occur anywhere—on the working dies, the rolls, or the printing plates. In Reiche's book, page after page is filled with lists and descriptions of hundreds of these, and there are still more hundreds not mentioned. And the prices! The commonest Admiral is probably 1 cent green (Scott 2 cents). There is a major re-entry in the stamp, valued by specialists at \$50.00, and not mentioned in the catalogues.

Canadian R.P.Os.

ADDENDUM TO SHAW'S HANDBOOK

		Type	Direction	Period	R.F.	Reported by	
N.	3B	Arg. & Isle Valen T.P.O.		1949	200	107A	
	4A	Arg. & P.A.B. T.P.O. Route A		1964	120	101	
	4B	Arg. & Push. T.P.O.	P.M.	1950	200	107A	
	55A	Nfld. Ry. Gambo					
		Millerstown Junction	1E	} Ticket Stamp	1937	150	107
	55B	NF. Ry. St. Finians	1E		1935/37	150	107
	55C	N. Ry. Port Rexton	1E	1943	150	56	
	82A	South Coast T.P.O.-NEWFD.	4J	1916	170	10	
	83B	St. John's & Corner Brook R.P.O.	17H	P.M.	1956	200	107A
	86A	St. J. & Goose Bay	17 or 15	N.	1959	100	101
	87B	St. John's & Main T.P.O.	17H	P.M.	1964	200	107A
	87C	St. J. Lew & S.C.T.P.O.	17	P.M.	1949	200	107A
	87D	St. J. & Clar. R.P.O.	17H		1949	200	107A
	87E	St. John's District Emergency	15E	A.M.	1957	200	107A
	88B	St. Js & P.A.B.R.P.O.	17H		1964	150	101
M.	7B	Campbellton & Levis, C. A. Dallaire	7B		410	150	112
	11F	C'ton & Levis, R.P.O.N.F.Pleau.	17J		400	150	105
	11G	Camp. & Levis Local R.P.O.	18		129	200	107A
	12D	Campbellton & Levis Local, J. A. Dionne	21B		135	200	16
	12G	Camp. & Levis Tr.1, 22 Nov., 1962, R. L. Gagnon	22H		410	150	116
	13A	Char'town. & Moncton R.P.O.	17H	P.M.	246	200	107A
	34C	Hal. B. & Yar.	17H	P.M.	394	200	107A
	37B	Halifax & Camp. R.P.O.	18		129	200	107A
	44C	HX. & C.	17H	275/364	100	14	
	44D	H. & C. TR.1, Mar. 21, 1966, W. E. Dawson	22H		420	150	116
	46A	Halifax District Emergency	15E	A.M.	136	200	107A
	46B	Halifax N.S. R.P.O. Emergency	15E		420	150	114
	47A	Halifax & Moncton	17		365	200	107A
	54A	Halifax & St. John Day R.P.O.	17H		129	200	107A
	62C	Hal. Tru. & Syd. R.P.O.	17		390	120	113
	64A	T.P.O. Hx.-Yarm.	22		233	150	56
	83A	Monc. & Camp.	9B	N	37	200	16
	85A	Moncton & Newcastle	17	S	135	200	107A
	87C	Newcastle & Campbellton	17	S	135	200	107A
	89A	N.SYD. P.A.B.T.P.O.	17H		282	200	107A
	99A	St. John & Amherst I.C.R.	4H	WEST	37	200	16
	100B	St. J. & B'ville 41, 1 Dec., 1965, E. Lacet	22H		420	150	116
	102B	St. John District Emergency	15E	P.M.	136	200	107A
	114B	Sackville & Moncton R.P.O.	17H	P.M.	241	200	107A
	119C	Syd.—Truro TR.7 Jan. 31, 1965, R. J. Patton	7B		410	150	116

(To be continued.)

Note: Reporter's Number 107A refers to postmarks included in the Post Office Proof Book. There is no evidence that the postmarks have been brought into use although instances of actual usage on mail may subsequently be discovered.

1969 *Commemorative Stamp Programme*

Subjects chosen for use on 1969 Canada Post Office Commemorative stamps were announced at Napierville, P.Q., Monday, 3rd June, by Postmaster General Jean-Pierre Côté speaking before the Annual Convention of the Quebec Branch of the Canadian Postmasters' Association.

Emphasising his Department's continuation of a policy dedicated to reflecting all facets of Canada's heritage, Mr. Côté revealed that the coming year will see the commemoration of five personages from the pages of history.

The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, first native-born Canadian to hold office of Governor General of Canada, will be honoured in February; this will follow a Sports Series January release featuring the game of curling. An internationally known Canadian artist and sculptor, Aurèle de Foy Suzor-Côté, a native of Arthabaska, Quebec, will be honoured during March.

Two subjects reflecting involvement in international affairs will be commemorated during May; these stamps, with identical release dates, will respectively mark the 50th Anniversary of the International Labour Organisation and the 50th Anniversary of the First Non-stop Trans-Atlantic Flight which had its take-off point in the Province of Newfoundland. A native of Ontario, Sir William Osler, to whom biographers refer as the father of psychosomatic medicine, will be honoured in June with a stamp which is planned for release during the International Council of Nurses XIV Quadrennial Congress scheduled to be held in Montreal. Osler is regarded as a man whose work revolutionised the treatment of patients in hospitals.

The month of July will see a continuation of the popular Bird Series with three stamps respectively featuring the White Throated Sparrow, the Hermit Thrush, and the Ipswich Sparrow.

The history of Canada will be highlighted during August and September; the August issue commemorates the 200th Anniversary of the Founding of Charlottetown, P.E.I. as Capital; this is followed in September by a release marking the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of Sir Isaac Brock whose remains rest under a towering monument on Queenston Heights by the Niagara river in Ontario. Brock, a native of Guernsey, has been referred to as one of the most remarkable young men of North American history.

Following a tradition established in 1964, Christmas stamps will appear in October sufficiently early to provide special postage for overseas mailings. The planned programme concludes in November with an issue marking the 100th anniversary of the birth of Stephen Leacock, a farm lad whose boyhood days were spent in the Lake Simcoe district in Ontario. Leacock achieved international fame as a humorist and historian.

The Department will continue a policy initiated in January 1967 of producing multi-colour stamps by varying printing processes.

Release dates established for the year's programme are:

Curling	15th January
Right Honourable Vincent Massey	20th February
100th Anniversary of the Birth of Aurèle de Foy Suzor-Côté	26th March
50th Anniversary of the International Labour Organisation	21st May
50th Anniversary of the First Non-stop Trans-Atlantic Flight	21st May
50th Anniversary of the Death of Sir William Osler	23rd June
White Throated Sparrow	23rd July
Hermit Thrush	23rd July
Ipswich Sparrow	23rd July
200th Anniversary of the Founding of Charlottetown, P.E.I. as Capital	19th August
200th Anniversary of the Birth of Sir Isaac Brock	12th September
Christmas (2 values)	8th October
100th Anniversary of the Birth of Stephen Leacock	12th November

A majority of the projected stamps will be produced in values appropriate for use on first class surface domestic mail; **the Department, however, proposes to produce certain issues in denominations appropriate for transmission by air to the U.S.A. and Europe.**

First Day Covers 1967-68

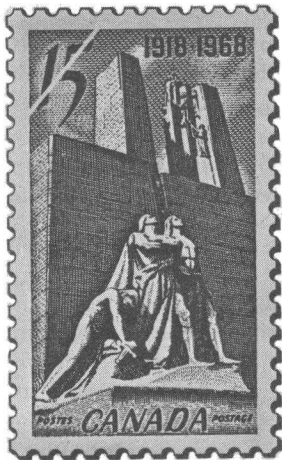
1967	11th January	— 5 cents Centennial	163,799
	8th February	— 1 cent to \$1.00	353,802
	28th April	— 5 cent Expo	179,242
	24th May	— 5 cents Women's Franchise	78,400
	30th June	— 5 cents Royal Visit	116,774
	19th June	— 5 cents Pan American Games	125,544
	31st August	— 5 cents 50th Anniversary of Canadian Press	83,578
	15th September	— 5 cents Governor General Vanier	90,287
	28th September	— 5 cents Centennial of Toronto	89,351
	11th October	— 3 cents and 5 cents Christmas	134,173
1968	15th February	— 5 cents Gray Jay	100,400

(We are indebted to Wayne R. Curtis for the above information which incorporates the number of F.D.C. serviced by the Canadian Post Office at Ottawa during 1967 and up to and including the first issue of 1968. Editor)

NEW STAMP ISSUES

ARMISTICE AND LIEUT. COL. JOHN McCRAE COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

Two commemorative stamps, with related themes but of different denominative values, will be released by the Canada Post Office on the 15th October 1968. The new stamps, issued in advance of November 11th to allow a period for public awareness, respectively commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the 1918 Armistice and the 50th Anniversary of the year in which Lieut. Col. John McCrae, author of *In Flanders Fields*, died.



appears at the upper right and 'Canada', centred at the base, is flanked to the left and right by 'Postes' and 'Postage'.

Designed and engraved by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa, the slate blue Armistice stamp is produced in the 15 cents denomination, suitable for overseas air transmission, as an acknowledgement of the international significance of the 1918 cessation of hostilities. It is vertical in format and has dimensions of 24×40 mm. The principal design element is 'The Defenders and the Breaking of the Sword', one of many sculptured groups which adorn the massive Canadian Vimy Memorial near Arras, France. This beautiful memorial, designed by the late W. S. Allward of Toronto, Ontario, has classic twin shafts which dominate the countryside; 125 feet high on a base 200 feet square, it is a focal point on 250 acres deeded to Canada in perpetuity by France. The denominative 15 appears in the stamp's upper left corner; '1918-1968'



A design executed by Prof. Imrie von Mosdossy, Agincourt, Ontario, was selected for use on the four colour issue commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the year in which Lieut. Col. John McCrae succumbed to pneumonia on the 28th January at Boulogne, France. This stamp, horizontal in format, measures 40×24 mm.; it provides, to the right, a portrait of McCrae in an army uniform of the early era.

The portrait, in brown, surmounts 'John McCrae' and '1872-1918' in two lines at the lower right. The denominative 5 appears at the lower left and the words 'Canada Postage Postes' are arranged in that order imprinted on the broad dark green frame which encloses the central design. To the left of McCrae's portrait, occupying about two-thirds of the stamp's width, is a scene of shattered trees, cross-marked graves and red poppies over which, etched on the battle-weary sky, is a reproduction of the first two lines of *In Flanders Fields*. The version shown is the original in the author's own writing, now in the Public Archives of Canada; it was penned on 3rd May 1915 in an artillery dug-out during the 2nd Battle of Ypres. In a subsequent manuscript presented by McCrae to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, the word 'blow' has been changed to 'grow'; there remains a question whether the change had been intentional. Printing methods used in this stamp are steel engraving for the black reproduction of McCrae's writing plus three colour lithography for the balance of the design.

Born at Guelph, Ontario in 1872, Lieut. Col. John McCrae had a distinguished career as a doctor, poet and soldier. His poignant *In Flanders Fields* is probably the most frequently quoted poem written by a Canadian.

The Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa, will print 17½ million of the 15 cents Armistice issue and 24 million of the 5 cents McCrae stamp. Customary First Day Cover Service for both issues will be provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, Ontario.

HENRI BOURASSA

A 5 cents commemorative stamp released by the Canada Post Office on the 4th September 1968 marked the 100th Anniversary of the year in which Henri Bourassa was born. Bourassa, a politician and journalist, was one of the nation's most colourful public figures during the latter half of the 19th century and the early 1900's.

The new issue, 24 × 30 mm. and vertical in format, has been produced by a combination of steel engraving and lithography. It provides an engraved portrait of Bourassa, in black, before a background area which is a lithographic miniature of a page from the French language newspaper *Le Devoir*. The Montreal publication was founded by Bourassa in 1910. Below the portrait, 'Henri Bourassa' extends the full width of the stamp; the name is surmounted to the left by the denominative '5' and to the right by '1868' and '1952', the dates arranged in two lines. 'Canada' and 'Postes Postage', also arranged in two lines, occupy an area at the extreme upper right. Wording in each instance is printed in red by lithography; the background newspaper page has been produced by the same process with red superimposed on a light yellow base. The full issue of 24 million stamps was printed by the designers, the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa.

GEORGE BROWN STAMP

Readers are asked to note that the date of issue of the postage stamp commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of George Brown, one of the Fathers of Confederation, originally set as August 7th, was deferred to the 21st August owing to the interruption of postal service.

Letters

TO THE EDITOR

Dr. J. W. Taylor writes:

A. E. Stephenson

The June issue of *Maple Leaves* arrived yesterday, with the exceedingly sad news of 'Stevie's' death. I considered him the finest gentleman I ever had the pleasure of meeting during my philatelic life.

By pure chance, and my good fortune, he answered the phone when I called the hotel in Bridge of Allen, from the Stirling station. In a matter of minutes, he arrived at the station, picked up my luggage, and drove me to the convention hotel. This was on the Wednesday before many other members had arrived, and so he and I, probably because we were fellow Scots, soon were 'old friends'. I was soon introduced to everyone as the members reached the hotel, and was made to feel 'right at home'. This spirit carried right through to the very end of activities, on the Sunday morning, when 'Stevie' arranged for me to be taken into Glasgow, since, unknown to me, the trains were not running on Sundays.

My second convention last fall in Eastbourne was just a continuation of the friendship developed in Bridge of Allen, and 'Stevie' and I enjoyed some fine times together. In the last letter I had from him a few months ago, he still 'needled' me about my sense of distances, when he volunteered to drive me over to Hastings to see the historic sites, after I told him it was just a short drive around the bay to the east of Eastbourne.

C.P.S. of G.B. has suffered the loss of its outstanding member, and his best memorial should not be one of brick and stone, but an intangible one within the hearts of each member who had the privilege and pleasure of having 'Stevie' as a friend and fellow member.

Each of us should dedicate ourselves to follow his example of selfless service to the society and all its members, freely sharing our philatelic knowledge, and ensuring honesty, integrity, and freedom from hypocrisy in all our dealings with members.

This, to me, would be what 'Stevie' would want because he, as 'Number One', exemplified this creed constantly.

I consider myself very fortunate to have been able to be included in 'Stevie's' circle of friends. I trust that I can live up to his precepts.

Mr. F. W. L. Keane writes:

'Nonsuch' and Lacrosse issues

I have not seen mention in print, so far, of the several novel features which appeared in the Canadian NONSUCH stamp, which was issued on June 5th, 1968.

1. The stamp is *comb-perforated*, approximately 9.85×9.85 . I believe (in this I am open to correction), that this is the first occasion in all Canadian history on which a postage stamp has been perforated by the comb system.

2. Panes of fifty, as sold at the post offices, have the top and both sides imperforate (straight-edge). This is the first occasion since 1934 on which *full-sized* panes of stamps have been issued with straight edges.
3. The panes of fifty which are sold by the Philatelic Service in Ottawa differ from the post office panes in two important particulars:—
 - (a) They have marginal inscriptions vertically on both sides.
 - (b) An additional vertical line of perforation has been *added* on each side, between the inscription and the adjacent stamp.
4. The stamps are rather unusually difficult to separate, without damage. This may perhaps be partly due to the large gauge of perforation, but possibly may also be inherent in the texture of the paper.
5. I will not comment on the gum, except to say that there seem to have been several types of gum in use on various issues this year, and this stamp certainly differs in this respect from some of the previous commemoratives of 1968.

I have tried to find out whether any panes of the NONSUCH have been issued (either by the post offices or by the Philatelic Service), with straight edge at bottom, instead of at top. So far I have been unsuccessful in finding any, and the Philatelic Service say that no panes were issued to them in that form. (The one edge which is issued with marginal paper is of course used for stapling the panes in bundles.)

I have been interested to note that the Lacrosse stamp of July 3rd appears to have just the same features as the NONSUCH, except that, since the Lacrosse stamp is of vertical format, all the features are turned through a 90° angle.

Postscript

I have since received a hint from another collector that the unusual perforation of these stamps may possibly have been effected by one of the newer perforating devices, rather than by an ordinary comb machine. The resulting product of such newer machines appears to be practically indistinguishable from comb perforation.

Accordingly it would appear that the stamp is perforated approximately 9.85×9.85 . The perforation is very regular, and at first I assumed the stamps to be *comb-perforated*. However, there is a possibility that the perforating device used may not have been a conventional comb machine, but rather one of the newer devices which employ a rotary perforator as part of the printing machine itself. Stamps perforated by such newer rotary machines appear to be practically indistinguishable from those comb-perforated. In any case, there is an outstanding difference between the appearance of the NONSUCH perforations and those of previous Canadian stamps, all of which were, I believe, *line-perforated*.

(*Mr. Keane overlooks the fact that the 'Nonsuch' stamp does not bear the words 'Postes—Postage'—another feature which adds to its unique nature although this is common to a number of recent commemoratives.—Editor*)

Amendments to Membership to 4th September, 1968

New Members

1661. BUTTON, M. O., 207 Sparks Street Mall, Ottawa 4, Canada. CG
 1662. AIKENHEAD, H. R., 88 Ridout St. South, Lower Apmt, London, Ontario, Canada. NP4 3AP.
 1663. THOMPSON, Mrs. V. M., Oakdene, Llantarnam, Cwmbran, Mon. CR-CQ, RLS
 1664. PAGE, P. E., 46 Albion Road, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. C, FDC, P
 1665. CRAIG, J. A., 270 London Road, Coventry, CV3 4BZ. C

Deaths

7. ANDERSON, J., M.B.E.
 773. MELLOR, G.

Resignations

1123. CARLESS, H. A.
 1586. SHEPPARD, P.

Removed from Membership under Rule 6—Non-payment of subscriptions

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1257. ARONS, M. L. | 1444. BAUER, W. E. | 1386. BREACH, G. D. |
| 937. BRERETON-STILES, C. | 1536. BURTON, Dr. B. L. | 1537. CASELLS, E. |
| 1559. CUTHBERT, R. W. | 980. D'SOUZA, B. B. J. | 1252. DUNCAN, J. J. |
| 94. DUNCAN, R. J. | 215. FRASER, D. G. | 1209. FUNSTON, D. |
| 1429. GRENIER, Major G. | 1175. HIGGINBOTHAM, S. | 1268. KAMCKE, T. |
| 1539. KRAMER, F. G. | 1227. McINTOSH, R. T. | 1119. REEVES- |
| 1172. TARDIFF, Dr. G. | 1131. WILSON, F. L. | BROWN, G. |

Change of Address

1152. BAVIN, A. E., 24 Park Homes Drive, Cole Hill, Wimborne, Dorset.
 135. De VOLPI, C. P., P.O. Box 550, St. Saveur des Monts, Quebec, Canada.
 820. DONNE, J. H., High Bank, Station Road, Kirkby Muxlow, Leicestershire.
 1531. EDWARDS, D., 29 Dallinghoo Road, Wickham Market, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
 1022. ELLIS, J. P. M., 'Hollin', South Hill Avenue, Harrow on the Hill, Middlesex.
 827. HOLMES, Dr. R. J., P.O. Box 159, Jamesburg, N.J. 08831, U.S.A.
 1574. PERKINS, 52 All Saints Avenue, Colchester, Essex.
 1581. SESSIONS, D. F., 7, Glen Dale, Cottingley, Bingley, Yorkshire.
 1046. TRAQUAIR, R. S., 6 Weybourne Crescent, London, Ontario.

Amendment to previous listing

1607. RADFORD, L., insert 43 after Calgary.

Information required of new address

(Last known address given)

- The Editor, Le Philatliste Belge, 129, rue Osseghen, Bruxelles 8, Beiguim.
 WRIGHT, G. D., P.O. Box 131, Bolton, Ont., Canada.
 RADFORD, L., 24th Avenue N.W., Calgary, Alta., Canada.

Net change minus 19. New Total 681

Mr. G. Whitworth writes:

The four ring '39' obliterator

I am pleased to report that two of our members have now advised me that they also have covers posted at St. Johns and carrying the four ring 39 over the stamp.

Harry W. Lussey reports two covers used in the 1861 period and Dave Handelman has one in the large queen period dated Sept. 14 1868.

As no cover from St. Hyacinthe carrying the four ring 39 has yet been reported to me, can any members inform me what obliterator St. Hyacinthe was using between 1857 and 1870?

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements.

Special price 2d. a word for

C.P.S.G.B. members only.

WANTED

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

FLOWN Covers any Flight. Laurentides; Elliott, Fairchild 'plane over boat; Fairchild; Western Canada Jubilee, British Columbia; Canadian Airways, also Arthur Sullivan Flights.—Hayes, 7 Common Lane, St. Helier, Jersey.

GIVE AWAY. Don't give away your accumulations of Canadian airmail flight covers, Canadian military cover cancellations or semi-official and pioneer

flight covers. I'm anxious to buy them.—Major R. K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa 6, Ontario, Canada.

PERIODICALS

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

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