

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

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EDITORIAL

Whither philately?

'Philately is all-embracing: straight forward collecting, specialisation, thematics, postal history and sundry byways combine effectively to place philately on a sure, permanent foundation,' states a contemporary, and so say all of us, or perhaps not *quite* all. A contributor in the same journal and in the same issue voices an opinion that all is not quite as well as the confident assertions of his editor would make out. According to him 'stamp collecting at the moment is off colour, needing aspirins and minor surgery. Soon the symptoms will need strong drugs and a major operation and if we still ignore the signs we will find ourselves conducting a post mortem.' You pay your money and you take your choice and if you choose to endorse the jeremiad undoubtedly you are one of the many who deplore the flood of unnecessary new issues, the manufactured 'varieties', the proliferation of first day covers, stamp accumulation for investment, the unmounted mint mania and fly speck hunting. To you 'birds with no legs' are singularly unattractive and the trepanning of the Queen's head is nothing less than lese-majesty.

You are a Simon Pure and collect Canada, Mint AND used, of course, especially those Diamond Jubilees. Even now you can remember how your enthusiasm for that missing top value carried you away and emptied your pocket in that crowded auction room just after the war. A 'snip' it was indeed, even then at *only* £10 and with not a sign of a mount to disturb

the pristine purity of the somewhat jaundiced gum which SO took your fancy when you first examined it.

And those 'small queens' of yours, especially the three 'imperfected between' pairs that chance has thrown your way, *how lovingly you mourned them*, reckoning not the cost! Of course you have no idea what they are worth today, or have you? Farley's folly or no you are not dubious about them! No collection of Canada, it goes without saying, is the worst for a few covers and infinitely *better* if they happen to be 'earlies.' Certainly that first page of yours is one that you dote (and gloat) upon so often. That beaver was certainly *cancelled* right 'on the nose' the tail *and* the bits in between. But look at the date stamp! You will remember your favourite dealer drawing your attention to it, oh so casually. *Only* sixteen days after issue, he explained. It must be laid paper, of course, and certainly worth the modest premium he asked. You thought so too did you not? You would not exchange that for all the weeping princesses and cock-eyed Kings in the world. You have those 'for completion' naturally. After all you could hardly boast of *all* George V otherwise, could you?

In fact there is very little, perhaps, Canada wise, that you dear Simon Pure have not accumulated in your time, outside the millionaire range. Perhaps you do not know, or do not choose to know that those beautiful Diamond Jubilees represented the biggest philatelic racket of the nineteenth century with all the ingredients of post office inspired philatelic jobbery at its worst—conditional sales of certain values, restricted printing, 'unnecessary' values *et al.* Those were the days! But after 70 years and more they have acquired the respectability that comes with age and their disreputability is forgotten conveniently.

Those who decry so many of the trends of modern philately forget the shady episodes of the past (and they were legion), and conveniently overlook the fact that modern 'wallpaper' is manufactured to meet a demand. 'Varieties' exist because *some* collectors have a pathological obsession for them and if they later burn their fingers they will not be able to say that they were not warned. If some 'stamp investors' make a handsome profit and conveniently overlook the fact that in an inflationary situation and with an apparently irreversible decline in money values their 'profit' is more notional than actual, they deceive no one but themselves. No one has to collect anything he does not wish to and if mistakes are made through ignorance this is even less an excuse than normally. Stamp collectors almost certainly are better served with responsible and informed advice than most hobbyists; those who 'don't want to know' have no excuse when disappointment or disillusionment overtakes them.

Exhibition/Convention. Are you preparing an entry? An official entry form, with details of classes, etc., is enclosed with this issue of *Maple Leaves*.

Hotel Bookings. If you wish to attend Convention and have not yet booked, please submit your requirements as soon as possible—official booking form enclosed with this issue of *Maple Leaves*.

president's message

The programme for Convention has now been completed and you will find a copy included in this issue of *Maple Leaves*. To those members who have already booked, I would say that I hope you will consider the programme to be varied and interesting, and to those members who have not booked, perhaps you might give further thought to attending Convention. Hotel booking form is enclosed—please let me have bookings as soon as possible, as **I am expecting the management to withdraw unbooked rooms from my allocation during this month.**

Please give further thought to the Convention Exhibition/Competition and note that the closing date for entry forms is 30th August 1969.

You will be pleased to learn that, after a slow initial response, a satisfactory number of lots have been received for the Convention Auction. May I thank members who have given their support, and ask members who are not attending the Convention, to use the postal viewing facilities which will be available after the catalogue has been issued.

I was delighted to see in June *Maple Leaves* that twelve new members had joined the Society, and would thank members and contact members for their efforts.

I recently received a most interesting letter from John Wannerton, one of our members residing in South Africa, giving details of philately in that country and it was pleasing to learn that, although small in number, the members of the C.P.S. of G.B. are very active.

At the time of writing, I have just returned from the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain held in Bristol and first of all wish to tell you that two of our members, Mr. J. C. Cartwright; R.D.P., F.C.P.S., and Mr. F. Walker, have been made honorary Life Members of Congress. This is the first time this honour has been awarded and I am sure that we should all feel very proud that these two gentlemen are members of this Society.

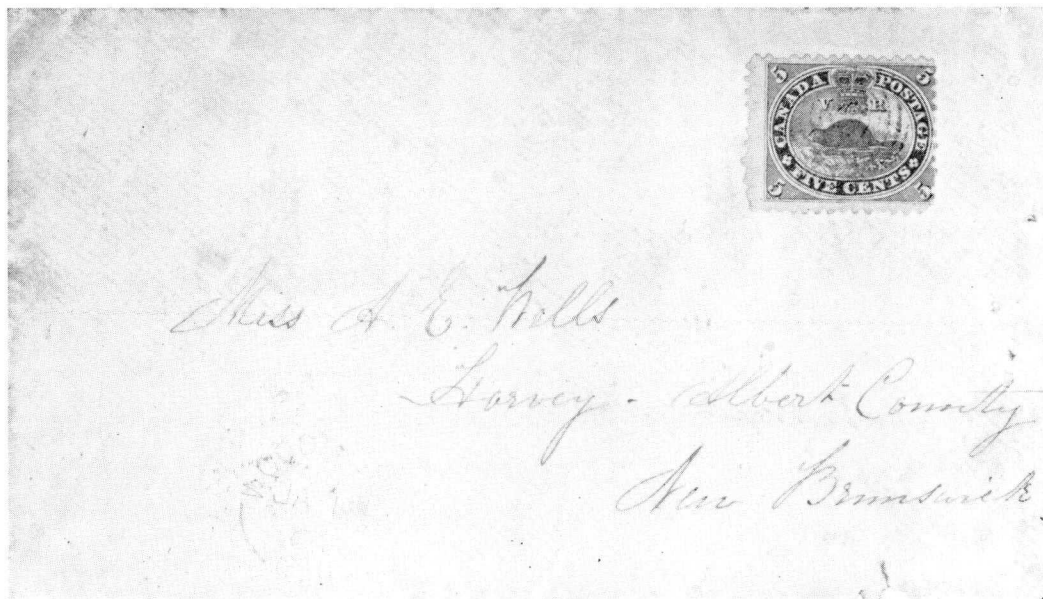
Finally I wish to thank those members who attended the two study circles at Congress, and in particular those who provided material, when we saw the small queens issues, and BNA cancellations. We missed Major L. C. Cohen (734), who was to have attended as one of the delegates for this Society, but was unfortunately not able to do so owing to ill health. Major Cohen has attended most of the Canadian study circles held at recent Congresses, and I sincerely hope that he will soon feel much better.

ERIC BIELBY

The First Decimal Issue

by G. Whitworth, F.R.P.S.L.

A Winter Route to New Brunswick



A letter from Woodstock, C. W. to Harvey, N. B. dated Ja 19 1864.

During the winter months the overland mail for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had to be transported by railway, stage coach and carrier. There was no direct rail connection from Montreal and this cover illustrates one of the routes taken to get the mail through. The information on the cover in the form of backstamps confirms the description of the hazardous journey as given in 'The Postal History of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick' by Jephcott, Greene and Young.

The letter was posted at Woodstock, C.W. on the 19th January 1864 and was sent by rail to Montreal where the first backstamp was applied. This is dated Ja 22 1864 which is rather a long time for this journey. Here the mail would be sorted and sent on the next part of its journey by rail to Quebec where the second backstamp, dated Ja 23 1864, was added.

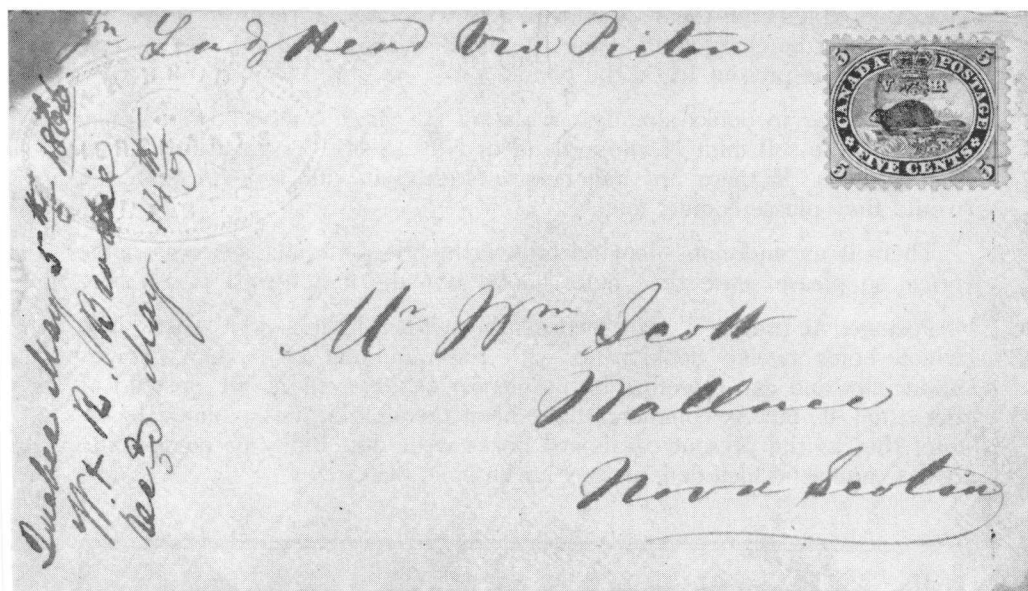
From Quebec the mail left for Lake Temiscouta, a distance of 150 miles, being carried on a light carriage where the road was passable. When the ice and snow conditions became too bad the freight was strapped on to a sleigh and towed on the track or over the ice of the frozen rivers. This leg of the trip was scheduled to take 40 hours. Between Lake Temiscouta and Grand Falls the

distance was 81 miles and, by sleigh on the frozen river, the time taken was 24 hours. From Grand Falls to Woodstock, N.B. the journey of 74 miles was by wagon or sleigh and took another 24 hours. Here the third backstamp was added but the date is not clear.

From Woodstock the journey was to Fredericton and thence to St. John, a distance of 138 miles. This would be undertaken by sleigh or stage coach in 42 hours. At St. John the mail was opened up for sorting and backstamped Ja 30 1864. Harvey is about 80 miles north east of St. John and 40m. from the European and North American Railway which had been completed for the part of the journey to Salisbury from where it would be dispatched by postal carrier. The letter arrived at Harvey on the same day, shown by the receiving backstamp dated Ja 30 1864.

The rate charged for a letter weighing up to one half ounce was 5 cents and, in this instance, for one that was on the move for eleven days.

A Summer Route to Nova Scotia



A letter for Quebec to Wallace, Nova Scotia, dated 5th May 1866.

After a six years break sailings were resumed in 1858 between Quebec and Pictou, Nova Scotia. This was a fortnightly service during the open season by the S.S. Lady Head making calls at Gaspe, Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Miramichi and Shediac. This steamship was named after the wife of the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick and was replaced by a new steamer, the S.S. Union, during the 1866 season.

This letter was sent from the merchant firm of W. & R. Brodie on the 5th May, 1866 and directed to be sent on the S.S. Lady Head via Pictou and is

of interest as it must have been carried on one of her last trips. The letter was not posted at the Quebec Post Office but probably sent by a messenger to the landing stage. The stamp is cancelled by a typical Nova Scotia grid type of canceller, possibly that of Pictou, where the mail would be opened for sorting and distribution.

At Pictou a backstamp dated May 12 1866 was added and the letter forwarded to Wallace where it was received on the 14th May.

The postage rate was 5 cent per half ounce and this was prepaid by means of a 5 cents Beaver stamp which clearly shows the prominent re-entry No. 30.

the exchange packet

Insurance. The Insurance premium paid on material for the packet has nearly doubled this year. For this reason, material received after 1st August must be charged at a new rate of 2d. in the pound value of stamps, instead of the present 1d. in the pound.

Sales. Sales in books already circulating are good, but we do not seem to be able to sell mint Newfoundland or Nova Scotia, or government first flight covers. If there are members interested in this type of material, would they please contact me.

There is an enormous demand for worthwhile material, at a reasonable price, so please send some more books to make it a record year again.

Postage. At present I am experimenting with a light weight plastic box, which holds twelve books, and with the minimum of packing weighs under 2lb. and can therefore be posted for 3s., or even 2s. 6d., instead of the usual 4s. 6d. As comments have been favourable, it is planned to extend this, as the present cardboard boxes wear out. Bulky or home-made books cannot be included, as they are just too heavy.

ALL of CANADA Service

FROM

NORMAN TODD

74, LINDEN RD.
BOGNOR REGIS

NEWEST

BILESKI Plate Block Cat. 1969 24/- post paid
Canada Basic Cat. 1969 24/- post paid

The Clutha Mills Watermark of Canada

by **James D. Todd, F.R.P.S.L.**

As a Wholesale Stationer and Printer since 1906 my firm have had considerable business dealings with Messrs. Andrew Whyte of Edinburgh, 'Bothwell Works' and the writer has had a conference with one of the present directors, Mr. Douglas Whyte Jeffrey, and with his kind and generous help, we have I feel got some further information which will be of value. Mr. Whyte Jeffrey has written me several times giving me what information he could gather and I think his most recent letter is of value. He states:

'The name of Sommerville does ring a bell with me, though I thought the Mill was at Taunton and not Gloucester. Indeed there is still a mill at Auchendinny 12/15 miles outside Edinburgh, William Sommerville and Son, Milton Bridge, with whom we have a very close connection, so close indeed that I called there and showed your letter to the present Managing Director, Mr. C. G. Wallace, who naturally, was greatly interested.

There appears to have been some closer connections between our two firms many years ago, for from the history of my own firm, I understand that our name was Sommerville, Whyte, Fullarton and Co., in 1826, and in 1828 the name appears as Sommerville, Whyte and Co., and I am still trying to establish if the Sommerville mentioned then, had any connection with the Sommerville at Auchendinny now. I know the Sommerville of that time was a very enterprising gentleman, being not only a Paper Merchant and a Rag Merchant but also an umbrella maker as well. Although there is no mention of his prowess at either bowls or golf, I understand he was an ardent fisher. When he had established the Paper Mill at Auchendinny and got it going as a good business, he decided to shift his wife and 12 children down to Bristol which must have been quite an adventure sailing in those days.' This is undoubtedly the Sommerville who made the paper for the Large Head Stamps of Canada.

The name 'Bothwell' Mr. Jeffrey had thought had given its name to the street in Edinburgh but he says that from the firm's history, in 1881 Mr. Whyte feued the ground from the Herriot Trust and erected a factory at the corner of Bothwell Street and Easter Road, and called it Bothwell Works—it would therefore appear that Bothwell STREET was there first, but their trade mark over many years has been 'Bothwell Castle'—a castle at Hamilton near Glasgow which would account for the E. and G. Meaning 'Edinburgh and Glasgow' and the word 'Clutha' being the old lowland Scots name for the River Clyde.

We are still not finished with our investigations and further information may come to light in due course. My grandfather's firm, (still in existence) has traded with Andrew Whyte since 1858.

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early postal history

by O. H. Downing

Postal History is one of the main highways of Canadian Philately which has been travelled by philatelists of far greater knowledge, experience and resources than I have.

Why then do I attempt this essay? I have found that many collectors of the stamps of Canada have fought shy of this field from fear of its complexity and expense, and I thought a brief description of its scope and interest might encourage others to take it up. There is no lack of the material.

First as to expense. It is true that the period covers the 'Pence' issue of stamps which are now largely beyond the reach of collectors of modest means, especially on cover: but the possession of connoisseur's pieces, whilst a joy, is not a necessity. Prepayment of postage in Canada by adhesive stamps was not compulsory until 1875, and from about 1800 until then there is a wealth of so called 'stampless' material on which the rates and routes are marked in manuscript and handstamp from which can be put together a representative collection for a very reasonable outlay. Very few of the covers in my own collection have cost most than a £ or two, many only a few shillings. All of them have something to say to the student.

Next as to complexity. The subject certainly requires serious application; if it did not it would not be so rewarding. A basic knowledge of the history and geography of the country must be acquired, and in particular the intricacies of 'Sterling' and 'Currency' must be mastered.

The first important date for our purpose is 1783—the conclusion of the War of American Independence, and the recognition of the United States as an independent nation. Canada then comprised (a) Lower Canada (Quebec) ceded to Great Britain in 1763 and governed by the terms of the Quebec Act 1774. (b) Upper Canada (Ontario) divided from Lower Canada by the Ottawa River and inhabited largely by immigrants and 'Loyalists' who did not wish to remain in the United States. (c) the far North administered by the Hudson's Bay Company under their Charter, (d) the Maritime Provinces.

In the earliest times trade was conducted by barter in which the beaver skin was the usual unit of value; hence the beaver on the first Canadian stamp. Right up to the time of the introduction of Decimal Currency in 1859 coinage was scarce and of varied origin and denomination. In Lower Canada French coins continued to circulate, in Upper Canada there was American money including the Dollars of Spain and Mexico. Canada was, however, a British colony under the control of the Colonial Office in London, who recognised only Pounds, shillings, and pence, and who converted the silver dollars in accordance with the values assayed by the Royal Mint. This gave a par rate of Exchange of \$4.86½ to the Pound.

As it was necessary in order to comply with the law for official accounts to be kept in £. s. d. and in order to minimise the arithmetical complications of this rate it became customary for traders in Canada to base their conversion on a rate of \$4. The Canadian Pound ('Currency') resulting from this conversion was therefore depreciated against the English Pound ('Sterling'). It was not until the Currency Act of 1853 that the relationship between the £ Currency and the £ Sterling was legally established and regulated.

From 1765 to 1849 the Canadian Postal Services remained under the control of the G.P.O. in London. The Postal rates were set by the British Parliament in Sterling, but interpreted in the Colony in Currency. Internal letters and letters to the U.S.A. were therefore rated in Currency, letters to United Kingdom in Sterling. It will be noted that the First issue of stamps in 1851 consists of the 3d., 6d. and 12d. These were *currency* stamps to pay the internal and U.S.A. rates and multiples thereof. The 7½d. and 10d. stamps issued in 1854-7 to pay the rates to the United Kingdom by Canadian or British Packet bore also the *sterling* equivalents (6d. and 8d.), the 7½d. in words as well as figures and also showing the intended usage, the 10d. in figures only in the top corners. The 12½c. and 17c. decimal stamps of 1859 also continued to show the sterling equivalent. Postage to U.K. on handstamped letters was not infrequently marked only in Sterling even after the introduction of decimal currency.

Up to 1844 postal rates in Canada were based on a combination of distance, and the number of sheets of paper in the letter; after 1844 on distance and weight. In 1851 the factor for weight was abolished. It is sometimes a puzzle to work out how the rate marked on a letter is made up; I have one or two that cannot be satisfactorily explained. Details of the rates in force from time to time will be found in the standard reference books and I will not waste space setting them out here.

Rates marked in black were 'Unpaid', i.e., to be collected from the addressee; in red were 'paid' and were either in manuscript or hand stamp. (Details with illustrations of these handstamps will also be found in the standard works.) The office date stamp was also applied with particular care; adhesive stamps when used were cancelled by means of a 'killer' struck separately from the Office stamp. This double stamping continued until the introduction of the 'Duplex' cancellation combining C.D.S. and killer in one device in 1860. Many of these town marks are of great interest—they include those of places which have changed their name, e.g. York (Toronto), Bytown (Ottawa) and others long since closed.

Other markings are found of which the most important were 'Money Letter' and 'Way Letter'. From 1841-1855 letters containing money were so marked in m/s or handstamp, and a fee equivalent to a single rate of postage was chargeable and paid in cash at the time of despatch. Receipts were not given but were obtained from the addressee. In 1855 a Registration system was introduced and letters marked 'Registered'. Receipts were given and taken and a record kept of the passage of the letter through the Post. A 'way letter' was a letter handed to a Post Office

courier to be handed in for onward despatch at the next Post Office on his route.

With the passage of the Dominion of Canada Act in 1867 the early Postal History period to which this is a very brief and incomplete introduction, may be said to come to an end. The later period which saw the development of the Railways and Railway P.O., to be followed in due time by Air Mails is another subject.

Library Notes

The recent publication of a new Library List has proved its necessity for I have had a record number of requests resulting in a waiting list for some of the more popular books. This is a most healthy sign especially as many of the borrowers are new members obviously anxious to learn all they can of Canadian philately.

Since publication of the list I have received from Herman Jacobi of Hamilton, Ont. his Plate Block catalogue of the 1935 Silver Jubilee issue. This makes most interesting reading for in addition to pricing the plate block positions he has shown, by graphs, the rise in catalogue prices for each value mint and used yearly since 1935. As may well be imagined the graph for the 13c. Britannia looks like the temperature chart of a sufferer from Asian flu.

We have also added to our list the latest available book on machine cancellations by Ken Barlow of West Vancouver.

R.S.B.G.

Subscriptions

Members are reminded that as from 1st October the annual subscription will be raised to 30s. Increased costs in all departments have for a long time made this increase inevitable sooner or later. That it has proved to be later than seemed at one time possible is due to the prudent house-keeping of our treasurer. We feel sure that members will recognise the need for a realistic subscription if the kind of services to which they are accustomed are to be maintained. Since this is the last opportunity we shall have before 30th September may we add the reminder that subscriptions should be sent to the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. A. F. L. McGregor, (*For address see page 340*).

Post Offices of British Columbia

(See Page 338)

Adelaide	Briar Ridge	Dease Lake
Albert Head	Brookwood	Deep Bay
Alexander	Burnaby (1904-06)	Denoro
Alice Siding	Burnt Flat	Dewdney District
Alliford Bay	Burrard	Dolcy
Alluvia	Burrville	Dominion Mills
Alvaston		Dorr
Annicis Island	Cadwallader	Drynoch
Antler Creek	Cahilty	Dunkeld
Atnarko	Calvert Island	Durieu
Attachie	Canoe Creek	Duthie
	Captain Cove	
Bankhead	Cedar Cove	East Bella Bella
Bayard	Central Park Station	East Chilliwack
Beard Creek	Central Settlement	Elkmouth
Beaverton	Centre Island	English Cove
Belford	Chamings	Evans Creek
Bellerose	Cheakmus	Evanthomas
Bennalack	Chickens Lane	
Benton Siding	Chilcotin	False Bay
Big Eddy	Chimney Creek	Farwell
Birchlands	Chopaka	Ferney Combe
Bishop Landing	Christina	Firvale
Blue Springs	Club Landing	Franklin
Bon Accord	Coburn	Frasertown
Bonanza Siding	Codville Landing	Freysville
Boulder	Contimco	
Boundary Bay	Coolwater	Garsvold
Branham Island	Curnow	Gatscombe
Breckenridge Landing		Giscome Portage

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at the Crown Hotel, Harrogate on Saturday, 4th October 1969.

- Gitwanga
 Gitwangak
 Gladstone
 Glenannan
 Glenlilly
 Goat Harbour
 Gold Hill
 Gordon Head
 Gower Point
 Gowland Harbour
 Grand Haven
 Granite Siding
 Green Point Rapids
 Grohman
 Groundhog
 Grouse Creek

 Hanbury
 Harvey Creek
 Hecate
 Hendon
 Hilliam
 Hill Siding
 Hilton
 Hockin Landing
 Holmwood
 Hubert

 Independent
 Irving

 Jackman

 Kamloops Postal Agency
 No. 1
 Kenfalls
 Kensington Prairie
 Kilemley No. 5
 Kimsquit
 Kinsol
 Kissinger
 Kuhrville

 Lajoie Falls
 Lake Buntzen
 Lake Kathryn
 Lake La Hache
 Lakelse
 Latilla
 Lauraville
 Legrand
 Lennandale
 Lorne Creek
 Lowe Inlet
 Lucerne
 Lumen

 Mc Cuddy
 Mc Gillivray
 Mc Pherson
 Magoffin Spur
 Manistee
 Mineola
 Moberly
 Molly Gibson
- Mosquito Harbour
 Murdale
 Muagraves Landing

 Naden Harbour
 Nadu River
 Newtonia
 Nicholl
 No. 1 Extension
 North Star
 North Vancouver S.O.1

 O'Donnell River
 Okanagan
 Olsen Lake
 Ominica
 Oford Bay
 Otter Point

 Pikes Landing
 Pingston Creek
 Pitt River
 Point Cowan
 Popcum
 Port Gilliam
 Port Hughes
 Port Nelson
 Port Progress
 Port Tahsis
 Powder Point
 Princeton Crossing
 Punchaw

 Quadra
 Queensborough

 Rausch Valley
 Redcliffe Mine
 Reid Centre
 Reiswig
 Rendezvous Island
 Rethel
 Rileys Cove
 Roosville
 Ryan

 St. Leon Hot Springs
 Saltair
 San Mateo
 Scarf
 Sea Otter Cove
 Seven Lakes
 Shingle Creek
 Silver Creek
 Silverthorn
 Silver Valley
 Sloan
 South Port Mann
 South Saanich
 Sparwood
 Spiller River
 Sproat
 Stapelby
 Strandby
 Stuart River
 Sullivan Hill
- Summit
 Sunnydene
 Sunnyside
 Squash
 Sutton Green

 Takush Harbour
 Tanglefoot
 Tarrys
 Tete Jeune
 The Tunnel
 Thurston Harbour
 Tramville
 Tunnel Creek
 Thousand Dollar Bill(?)

 Upper Naas

 Vanarsdol
 Vancouver:—
 Britcola
 Cedar Cove
 Hastings
 Hillcrest
 Janes Road
 Maplewood
 Shaughnessy Heights
 Vargas
 Vaucroft Beach
 Vedder River
 Vesuvius
 Victoria—Willow Park
 Voights Camp

 Wapta
 Warfield
 Watch Lake
 Watun River
 Welcome Harbour
 Westley (1928–30 in
 Kootenays)
 Westmere
 Whalleys Corner
 Whatshan
 Whites Camp
 White Sulphur
 Williams Creek
 Williams Siding
 Wilson Crossing
 Wilson Point
 Winnott
 Wire Cache
 Woden River
 Work Point

 Yoder
 Yoho
 Yreka

 Zincton
 M.P.O. 1118
 M.P.O. 1123

Interpex

Your story on Interpex (April issue) has prompted me to add these notes. As a matter of fact I enjoyed Interpex so much that I was going to submit a report to you—but I was going to do it tomorrow!

The purpose of the Canada Post Office at Interpex was for 'Canada Day.' Both the Post Office and its display of Canadian stamps drew large crowds. The first-day cover, incidently, which I addressed to Los Angeles was posted at this post office where it received the Interpex cachet. From New York it went to Ottawa for the first-day cancellation and then back to the United States.

The object of Canada Day was to publicize the collecting of Canadian stamps. Highlights of this event were the Canada Post Office and its display; first-day sale of the Suzor-Cote stamps; a programme consisting of a series of talks on Canadian stamps by members of both the APS and RCPS; and a Canada Exhibit. Dr. Fred Stulberg, one of our newest members, took the gold medal for his magnificent presentation of Toronto postal history.

The special judges for the Canada portion of the Exhibition were George Wegg, leading Toronto dealer, and Harold Gosney, public relations officer for the RCPS. Herbert Rosen was the organizer of Interpex and George, editor of the Canadian Plate Block Journal, is not as yet a member of our Society. He, however, deserves the highest praise for his difficult role—he worked against tremendous odds and contributed a great deal of energy, time and his own money—in co-ordinating Canada Day. Canada Day not only publicized but it also introduced Canadian philately to many American people. It should be a regular feature of Interpex.

We are indebted to Sgt. S. Lunn for his interesting report—Editor.

Maple Leaves Back Numbers

Sales of back numbers of *MAPLE LEAVES* have been very good this year but there is an increasing number of members on my waiting list for copies out of stock. If anyone has the following to spare I should be glad to buy in at 1s. 9d. each, thus sharing the proceeds with the Society as we charge 3s. 6d. each.

Nos. 15 (Vol. 3 No. 3), 21, 31 to 35, 39, 40, 41, 44, 46, 47, 58, and 76.

R.S.B.G.

Secret Dates

We are indebted to Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones for the following list of the positions of the 'secret' dates on the current definitive issues. In a recent letter he says, 'I have read somewhere that the "dates" had not been incorporated in the current issue, so thought I would check up.' After what he most rightly calls a 'a very close look' and a most careful search the following discovery of the year '1967' was made:

1c	on line between E and F	down between	2 and 3
2c	low EF	on	1
3c		D and E	3 . 5
4c	base line A	F	4
5c		F	1
6c		between	1 . 5
8c	base line		8 and 9
10c		E	1
15c	line between	G and H	on line between 11 and 12
20c		C and D	3 . 4
25c		F	6
50c		G and H	3 central
1\$		F and G	3

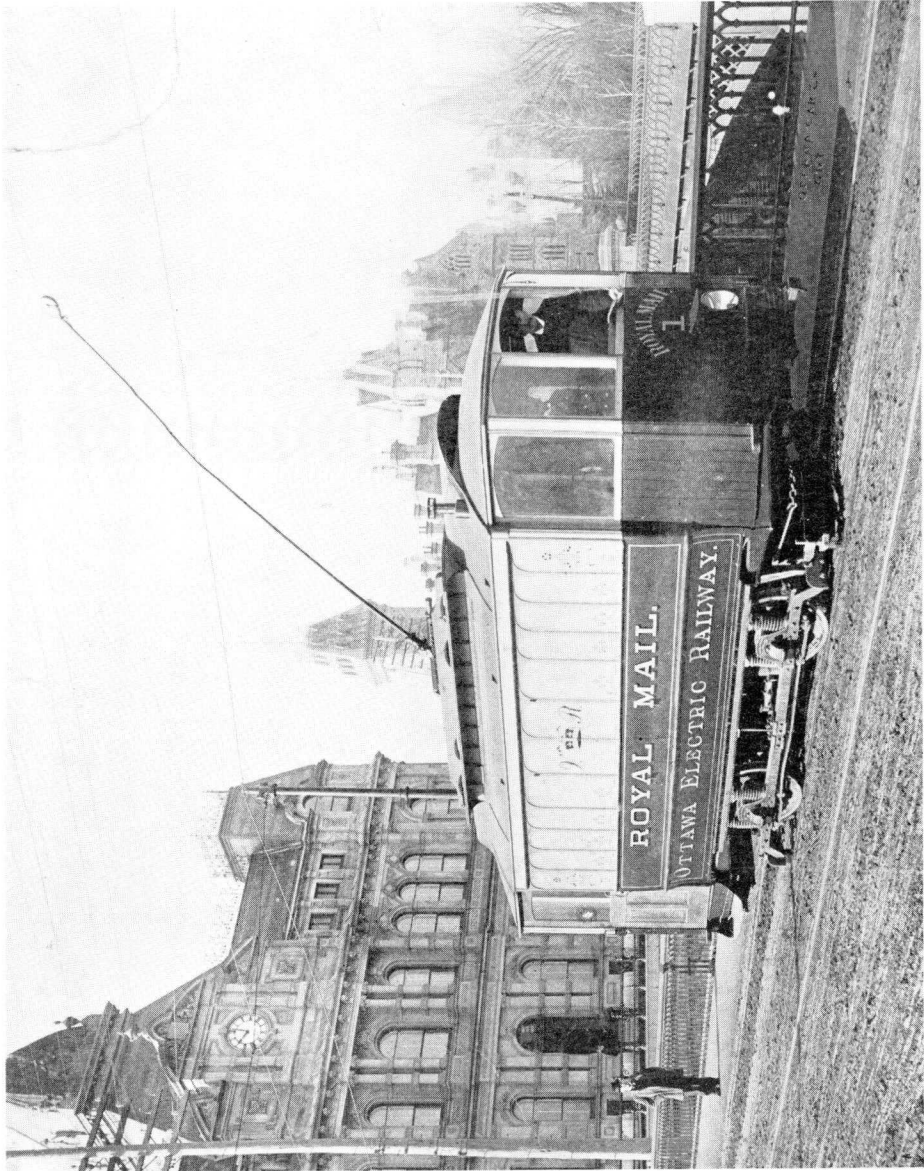
Mr. Lees-Jones used a x8 magnifier for the very 'close look' needed. The figures in the right hand column refer to the scale used on a 'Thirkell' position finder which doubtless helped a great deal!

Convention Auction, Saturday 4th October, 1969

All lots should be sent to Mr. E. Killingley, 21 St. James Road, Bridlington, Yorkshire, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Members are particularly asked to note that:—

- (a) Only B.N.A. material can be accepted.
- (b) It is regretted that lots sent now cannot be included in the Auction Catalogue.
- (c) Please send a brief description of each lot, **together with a note of the estimated value or reserve.** Mr. Killingley cannot undertake to do valuations or suggest reserves.
- (d) Do not send lots with an estimated value of less than 20s.
- (e) Single stamps and small lots should be mounted or housed on paper or card not more than 5 in. (horizontal) by 6 in. (vertical).
- (f) Commission on sales is 15 per cent.
- (g) A stamped and addressed card should be enclosed if a receipt is required. Catalogues will be available in August 1969.



(See page 331)

Canadian R.P.O's.

Addendum to Shaw's Handbook

Q-253C	Rich. & Mont.	17H		197	170	112
-254A	Riv. A Pierre & Ald. Jct.	17		118	200	107A
-272A	St. Georges & Beauce Junction	6G		90-106	200	63, 16
-274A	St. Sabine & Beauce Jct.	18		135	200	16
-285A	Sher. & Quebec	17		107	200	16
-305A	Trois Rivieres & Grandes Piles	17		104	200	107A
-310C	Tring. & Lac Megantic	17H	P.M.	241	200	107A
O-38B	All. & Mea. BCH. Ry. M.C.	10C		37	150	16, 56
-36B	Bridge & Goderich R.P.O.	18		129	200	107A
-54B	Can. J. & St. Thomas R.P.O.	18	W	108	200	107A
-54C	Canfield J. & St. Thomas	17		104	200	32
-57A	C.P.Rwy Cartier & Biscotasing	13A?	East	37	200	16
-58B	Chap. & Ft. W.	17H		411	100	14, 23
-59A	Chatham & Sarnia	17		184	200	107A
-71B	Ft. Fran. & W'peg R.P.O. No. 1	18		129	200	107A
-75A	Ft. Wm. & W'peg R.P.O. No. 1	18		129	200	107A
-92A	Guelph, Palm. & Wiar	17H		184	200	107A
-131A	Kings. & Toronto Gd. Tr'k. R'way P.O. No. 2	6B	Down	8	200	16
-138A	Longlac & Wpg. TR-10 Feb. 18 1966 Wm. C. Kenyon	1E		420	150	116
-138B	Longlac & Winnipeg	17H		420	100	56
-139A	London Emergency No. 1	15E	A.M.	164	200	107
-154A	London & Pt. Huron R.P.O.	18		105	200	107A
-167A	Lon. & Windsor R.P.O.	18		134	200	107A
-178B	N. Falls & Ham. R.P.O.	18	W	108	200	107A
-186B	N. B. & Chap.	17H		411	100	14, 23
-186C	North Bay District Emergency	15E		269	200	107A
-186D	North Bay—R.M.S. Emergency	21O		351	200	107A
-188A	N. Bay & Cochrane P.R.O.	18		106	140	16, 105
-192C	North Bay & Fort William	17A		134	200	107A
-193E	N.B. & Ft. Wm. R.P.O. No. 1	18		134	200	107A
-193F	North Bay & Longlac	17H		420	100	105
-197A	North Bay & S. S. Marie	17H	P.M.	246	200	107A
-198A	N. Bay & Sault Ste. Marie	17H		289	200	107A
-202B	North Bay & Timmins N. Thomas	3D		410	150	116
-216B	Ottawa & Depot Harb. R.P.O.	18		129	200	107A
-218A	Ottawa District Emergency	15E	A.M.	114	200	107A
-234A	Ottawa & Maniwaki R.P.O.	6		129	200	107A
-263C	Ott. & Tor. R.P.O.	17H		400	150	120
-273A	Palmerston & Southampton	20A	N	104	200	107A
-295C	Pt. Rowan & Strat.	17		140	200	107A
-297A	Prescott & Ottawa	17H		365	200	107A
-306B	St. Thos. & Court.	17H		241	200	107A
-336A	T. & B.R.P.O. Tor. Dis E. T. van Dusen	17J		90	200	101
-337B	Toronto & Capreol R.P.O.	17H		410	100	105
-337C	Tor. & Cap. Tr. 50 26 Sept. 65 M. Millar	22H		420	100	116

(Continued from Whole No. 119.)

Note: Reporters' 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.

innovations

Straight Edges

Why are there straight edges on modern Canadian stamps? The Canada Post Office says: 'Ideally, panes of stamps supplied to post offices should have straight edges on four sides, since the selvedge is a nuisance to the public.

'Some of the commemorative stamps released in 1968, including the Nonsuch, Lacrosse and George Brown issues, were manufactured on a new web-fed printing press, which prints from a cylinder rather than a curved plate as used in sheet-fed printing. A single revolution of the printing cylinder prints 300 subjects, in the case of a large-sized stamp. The 300 impressions are arranged in three two-row panes, of 50 stamps to a pane.

'All stamps produced on the new press will have at least one straight edge. Because of the circumference of the printing cylinders only a limited margin of paper appears between every horizontal row of two panes. This paper margin is not sufficiently wide to provide full margins on the bottom and top of a row of panes after slitting. The slitting between each row provides the straight edge at the top of two panes in one row, of a stamp in horizontal format, with a full selvedge at the bottom of the preceding two pane row. The wider selvedge at the bottom of each pane is to secure the panes in bundles of 50.

'Stamps with a straight edge are a manufacturing requirement, and represent original, unaltered production. To manufacture panes for philatelic sales with a full top margin rather than a straight edge, could be classed as a form of artificial production.

'Panels of stamps distributed to post offices bear straight edges on three sides. These panels are made by removing four rows of perforating pins, and by cutting where these pins normally would produce perforations.'

It has been our opinion that there have been many interesting features occurring on our stamps over the past two years, due mainly to the production of many of them by a second firm, the British American Bank Note Co., with their fresh and imaginative approach to the subject. This offers the intelligent and inquiring collector a golden opportunity to form a very striking, inexpensive and fascinating specialized collection, showing all of the different features to be found in these issues.

New 6 cents coils

One of the more radical and imaginative changes in stamp production in recent years was instigated by the British American Bank Note Co., for the new 6 cents orange coil stamps.

The public purchases these coils in rolls of 100 stamps, perforated $9\frac{1}{2}$ horizontally by imperf. They are issued to post offices by the manufacturer in a tube of ten rolls side by side, sealed with an outer wrapper, and one roll at a time can be broken off for sale. The process of manufacture appears to be in a continuous strip of stamps, 10 wide, perforated $9\frac{1}{2}$ horizontally and cut vertically between the rows by a series of cutters side by side; each cutter having a small interruption about every $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. (or every seven stamps) with the interruptions staggered through the rows, leaving small pieces of unsevered paper holding the rolls together.

As it is sliced by these cutters this strip is rolled and cut into units 100 stamps long by 10 wide and sealed with a wrapper which is rouletted into ten units. A single roll of coils, 100 stamps long, can thus be broken off the tube.

(With acknowledgements to *News Letter*, Stanley Stamp Company (1958) Ltd. and Mr. R. Holdeman who kindly supplied these extracts.)

the Ottawa Electric Railway

Illustrated on P.328 is a photograph of a Canadian Post Office mail tramcar of the late 1890's. This was obviously used for the transportation of mail and not as a travelling post office, but it is not known between which points the service operated.

The Ottawa Electric Railway was incorporated in 1894 as the successor to the Ottawa City Passenger Railway which purchased the Ottawa Electric Street Railway at this time.

The history of the Ottawa City Passenger Railway dates back to 1866 when it was incorporated to build a street railway (horse drawn) in Ottawa and municipalities adjoining the city.

It is not known when power to build was exercised but additional powers were granted in 1868 for the company to connect with the lines of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway and 'other streets.' In view of this it is reasonable to assume that some kind of service was in operation by 1868 when regulations about the use of sleighs in winter were also drawn up.

Conversion to electric traction appears to have taken place in (or after) 1891 when the Ottawa City Passenger Railway was incorporated for this purpose.

We are indebted to Messrs. Mackenzie, Smith and J. J. Bonar for their permission to illustrate this interesting reminder of the past—Editor.

Royal Philatelic Society

of Canada

We are indebted to our indefatigable correspondent A. H. Christensen F.C.P.S., for a most comprehensive report of the proceedings of the 41st Canada, which was held from 13th to 15th June last, under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Roland Michener, Governor General of Canada.

The Annual General Meeting was held on Saturday, 14th June and among the many personalities present we note two of the most well-known names in Canadian philately, Fred Jarrett, R.D.P., F.R.P.S.C., F.C.P.S., and Herb. Buckland, F.R.P.S.C., F.C.P.S.

Other members of the C.P.S. of G.B., who play an important role in the affairs of the 'Royal of Canada' include Vice-President J. E. Kraemer, and Directors C. H. Bayley, E. J. Christensen and Lieut. Col. R. H. Webb.

Of the three new Fellowships awarded it is pleasing to note the names of Leslie A. Davenport and A. Graham Fairbanks, F.R.P.S.L. neither of whom will need any introduction to fellow members of the C.P.S. of G.B.

Our most sincere congratulations on the high honour so deservedly awarded to them will surely be echoed by all our members.

Among the many newsworthy items included in the address of the Deputy Postmaster General, P.A. Fagay was the announcement of the stamp programme for 1970, details of which are as follows:—

1. Centennial of Manitoba's entry into Confederation.
2. The 25th Anniversary of the United Nations.
3. The 50th Anniversary of the Group of Seven—reproduction of a Lismar painting.
4. Canadian Participation in the International Biological Programme.
5. Sir Oliver Mowat, Father of Confederation.
6. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, explorer.
7. Henry Kelsey explorer, thought to be the first white man to see the prairies.
8. Sir Donald Alexander Smith, industrialist, politician and builder of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
9. 'Expo-70' at Osaka, four stamps showing each of the Canadian Pavilions—Canada, Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec.
10. Christmas stamps.

Finally it remains to record the names of members Horace W. Harrison and Dr. R. A. Chaplin whose lectures on C.P.R. Postal Cards and Canadian Registration stamps respectively were well received, and who also were awarded Silver Medals for their displays at the Exhibition in company with A. G. Fairbanks (Gold Award), H. W. Harrison and Major R. K. Malott (Silver Awards).

*precancels on the***R. B. Hetherington and***admiral issue***F. W. L. Keane part VI***(Continued from Whole No. 119.)***KINGSTON**

		Precancel	
		Type 1	Type 2
1 cent green	Original die. 1912	n a	
	Original die retouched. 1913	a	n a
1 cent yellow	Original die retouched, wet. 1920		n
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926		n
	New die, dry. 1925		n
2 cent red	Original die. 1912		
	Original die retouched. 1913		n a
2 cent green	Original die retouched, wet. 1922		n
	Original die retouched, dry. 1924		n a
	Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925		n
	Thin paper. 1924		
3 cent brown	Original die, wet. 1918		n
	Original die retouched, dry. 1922		n a
3 cent red	Original die retouched. 1923		n a
	New die. 1924		
5 cent blue	Marler Type 1 Reiche Type 1. 1912		
	Marley Type 1A: Reiche Type 1a. 1913 (?)		
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2. 1914		
	Marler Type 3: Reiche Type 3. 1916		n

LONDON

		Precancel	
		Type 1	Type 3
1 cent green	Original die. 1912	n a	
	Original die retouched. 1913	n a	
1 cent yellow	Original die retouched, wet. 1920	n a	
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926	n	n
	New die, dry. 1925	n	n
2 cent red	Original die, 1912	n a	
	Original die retouched. 1913	n a	
2 cent green	Original die retouched, wet. 1922	n	
	Original die retouched, dry. 1924	n a	
	Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925		n
	Thin paper, 1924		
3 cent brown	Original die, wet. 1918	n	
	Original die retouched, dry, 1922	n a	
3 cent red	Original die retouched. 1923	n a	
	New die. 1924		
4 cent bistre	Wet. 1922	n a	
	Dry. 1925		

		Type 1	Type 4
5 cent blue	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1. 1912	...	...
	Marler Type 1A: Reiche Type 1a. 1913 (?)	...	...
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2. 1914	...	...
	Marler Type 3: Reiche Type 3. 1916	...	...
5 cent violet	Marler Type 4: Reiche Type 1. 1922	...	n
	Marler Types 5 and 7: Reiche Types 2 and 4. 1922-24	...	a
	Marler Type 6: Reiche Type 3. 1923	...	n
	Marler Type 8: Reiche Type 5. 1925	...	n
	Thin paper, 1924	...	...
10 cent blue	Wet. 1922	...	n a
	Dry. 1925 (?)	...	...
20 cent olive	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: wet. 1912	...	...
	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: dry. 1924	...	...
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2: dry. 1925	...	...
50 cent black	Original die, wet. 1912	...	...
	Retouched die, dry. 1925	...	...

**Please support this year's Convention,
Auction and Exhibition. See pages
314, 315 and 327**

changes of address

A number of letters and copies of *MAPLE LEAVES*, etc., have been returned recently marked 'Gone away'. Would members please advise the Secretary as soon as possible of any changes of address. In this way they will ensure that their copies of *MAPLE LEAVES* are received safely.



new stamp issues

BIRD STAMPS



Three bird stamps were released by the Canada Post Office on 23rd July 1969, respectively depicting the White-throated Sparrow, the Ipswich Sparrow and the Hermit Thrush in their native haunts. They are based on designs by Martin Glen Loates of Willowdale, Ontario, whose first stamp design was for the Gray Jay issue of 1968.

Four colour lithography has been utilized by the Canadian Bank Note Co., Ottawa, in the production of the new stamps, each of which has dimensions of 24 x 40 mm. Illustrating two birds, the White-throated Sparrow 6c. vertical issue (*left*) is printed in brown, green, black and yellow; the 10c. Ipswich Sparrow, in a horizontal format, shows one bird and is printed in brown, black, blue and yellow. Also illustrating one bird is the 25c.

Hermit Thrush in the horizontal format using brown, black, yellow and green (*opposite*). Quantities printed were: 6c, 35 million; 10c, 11.5 million; 25c, 6.5 million. Customary First Day Cover Service was provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2.

Birds chosen for use in this series were selected by the Post Office Department in consultation with officers of the Natural History Branch, National Museum of Canada. The White-throated Sparrow, appropriately named for its conspicuous white throat patch, has a clear whistling note which seems to many to say: 'Sweet, Sweet, Canada, Canada, Canada'; for this reason the bird is frequently known as Canada Bird, Canada Whitethroat or Canadian song sparrow. Of modest appearance and seclusive habits, the Hermit Thrush is recognized as one of the most talented musicians in the entire bird world; its exquisite bell-like notes have a strangely ethereal quality when heard in the long summer twilight of the Canadian backwoods country. The Ipswich Sparrow, a species first known to science through its discovery at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1868, is unique in that it has the smallest breeding range of all Canadian birds; its nesting grounds are confined to Sable Island, a small, sandy, desolate dot in the stormy Atlantic some one hundred miles off the coast of Nova Scotia. Some years ago, the existence of the Ipswich Sparrow was imperiled by the introduction of rabbits which depleted Sable Island's

sparse vegetation; cats were introduced, which reduced the rabbit menace but provided a new one. Foxes were put on the island, and practically eliminated the rabbits and cats in one season. Perhaps the greatest hazard to the Ipswich Sparrow is a possible future loss of its nesting grounds; sandy Sable Island is slowly washing away and experts predict it may eventually disappear.



Canada Games and Charlottetown's Bi-Centennial

Two 6 cent, commemorative stamps to be released by the Canada Post Office on 15th August 1969 will feature historic and contemporary happenings by recognizing the Canada Games, a new concept in Canadian amateur sport, and the 200th anniversary of Charlottetown as Capital of Prince Edward Island. The new stamps are based on designs executed by newcomers to the Canadian stamp design programme: Lloyd Fitzgerald, of Fredericton, N.B., for the Charlottetown issue, and Montreal-born Carleton McDiarmid for the Canada Games stamp.

Fifteen million of the Charlottetown horizontal stamps (*see below*), with dimensions of 40 x 24 mm., will be printed by the British American Bank Note Company, Ottawa, using reddish-brown and black for two colour photogravure and blue for steel engraving. Within a black outline, the reddish-brown, reminiscent of the distinctive earth on Prince Edward Island, is used for a map, showing the geographic location of Charlottetown, which serves as the principal design element. White wording on the surrounding blue background consists of the denominative 6 to the lower left; 'Postes' and 'Postage', arranged on two lines in the lower right, and 'Charlottetown 1769-1969' also arranged on two lines to the upper right above the land mass. The stamp is completed by a vertical 'Canada', in blue, on a small white panel to the extreme left.



The Canada Games stamp, 25 million of which will be produced by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa, has a vertical format with dimensions of 24 x 40 mm; production methods will be two colour lithography, red and green, and one colour steel engraving, blue. The symbolic design features two flags flying before a blue panel in the upper two-thirds of the stamp; the flags, in white, respectively bear the official insignias of the Winter Games, a white snowflake on a red maple leaf, and the Summer Games, a green 'C' within which is a small red maple leaf and a series of small vertical red bars to transform the C to G. Masts for the flags, outlined in blue, project downward through a lower white panel; they are flanked on the left by a blue denominative 6 and to the right, also in blue, by 'Canada, Jeux canadiens, Canada Games' arranged on three lines.

Customary First Day Cover service for the two stamps will be provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2.

The Canada Games is a concept which reached fruition at the 1st Winter Games held in Quebec City and area from 11th to 19th February 1967; some 1,800 persons, representing all Provinces and Territories, competed. The twin communities of Halifax and Dartmouth, N.S., have been selected as hosts for the 16th to 24th August 1969 1st Summer Games at which some 2,500 athletes are expected to compete in 15 sports. The eligibility of entrants, male and female, all representing their home Province or Territory, is restricted to Canadian citizens or landed immigrants with two years residence in Canada; the elimination of rigid qualifying standards enables aspiring athletes to gain from association and competition with those who have already achieved national or international status. Housing arrangements by sports, rather than area, foster understanding and national unity; pride of area is encouraged by the assignment of distinctive colours. Capital and operating costs are guaranteed by governmental co-sponsorship at Federal, Provincial and Municipal levels in co-operation with the Canada Games Society.

Charlottetown, once Port la Joie, became Capital of Prince Edward Island, Canada's smallest province, on 4th August 1769, by a declaration from the Court of St. James which simultaneously named Walter Patterson, the son of an Irishman from Co. Donegal, as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief. Early inhabitants, Micmac Indians, knew their land as Abegweit, the English meaning of which is 'Cradled on the Wave'; the island was later to become Ile St. Jean and eventually Prince Edward Island in honour of Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria. It is usually accepted that Jacques Cartier, in the 1530's, was the first visitor from the Old World although attempts have been made to establish earlier discovery by explorers such as John Cabot, Verazanno and Stephen Gomez.

The room in which Canada was born, site of the 1864 Charlottetown Conference, constantly attracts travellers and holidaying Canadians.

Letters

TO THE EDITOR

Dr. J. G. Byth writes:

Postal History of Saskatchewan

I have now commenced writing-up the Postal History of SASKATCHEWAN. I am wondering if you could please insert in *Maple Leaves* a request for any member who may be interested in the formation of A SPECIAL STUDY GROUP on Sask. to contact me.

Should any members have handstruck postmarks of SASK, I shall be pleased to receive a list and any information on the place-names.

I have a large list of questions to be answered. These include location of the place-name, the meaning and/or derivation of the place-name, when the Post Office was opened and closed.

This fascinating study may prove most rewarding.

For the benefit of all members of the C.P.S. of G.B., Mr. Kierans the P.M.G. has kindly advised me that an amended list of P.O's. in Canada will be issued TWICE a year instead of monthly supplements.

Mr. G. H. Melvin writes:

British Columbia, Postal History

I am still trying to complete the postal history of British Columbia, listing all the post offices with opening and closing dates, postmasters and their terms of office, location and where possible name derivations. This is a very time-consuming job and my co-worker is Mr. K. Ellison, Oyama, B.C. He is doing a survey to find a rarity factor on the scarcer office cancellations, in hopes that by 1971 we will have a very good story on all items aforementioned.

Enclosed is a list of Offices for which he (Mr. Ellison) has been unable to discover anyone with a cancellation for these offices. Could you please publish this list in hopes that it can be further narrowed down. It would be appreciated if anyone having such cancels could send either of us a tracing, photocopy or better still a loan of same.

(Mr. Ellison's list appears on pages 224, 325. Members who are able to help are requested to get in touch with Mr. Melvin at 3407, Bernard Avenue, Vernon, B.C., Canada—Editor).

Amendments to Membership to 30th June 1969

New Members

1700. Francoeur, F., 1600 Boul. Manicouagan, Hauterive, Co. Saguenay, Quebec, Canada
 1701. Trowbridge, D., Brambles, Commonfields, West End, Woking, Surrey. C, PH

Amendments to previous listings

Replace on Membership List

1104. Kemp, C. A., Apt. 101, 10 Benevenuto Place, Toronto 7, Canada
 1695. Lawler, D. R., address should be 214 **Manor** Way, Crewe, Cheshire
 907. McLennan, L. M. *add* Hamilton **22**

Rejoined

1112. Ferguson, Mrs. W. P., The Sheiling, Seigniori Club, Post Office, Papineau County, P.Q. Canada.

Change of address

527. Byth, Dr. J. G., 54 Maison St. Louis, St. Saviour, Jersey. C.I.
 474. Gelinus, Col. J., 16 Allston Place, Fitchburg, Mass. 01420, USA.
 1590. Hoare, S., Q.M.S., R.J., 'A' Squadron, 17/21 Lancers, BFPO 53, Cyprus.
 1203. Moore, C. A., 86 Empress Avenue, Willowdale, 441, Ont., Canada.
 1222. Pike, J. A., 945 Marine Drive, Apt. 1110, West Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
 1598. Watt, G., Apt. 6, 4315, Melrose Ave., Montrial 260, P.Q., Canada.

Net change: Plus 4. New total: 707.

post offices of

Saskatchewan By Dr. J. G. Byth

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Tadmore | 28. Tichfield | 54. Trossachs |
| 2. Tako | 29. <i>Tiefengrund</i> | 55. Truax |
| 3. Tallman | 30. Tiger Hills | 56. <i>Trylid</i> |
| 5. Tangleflags | 31. <i>Tilly</i> | 57. Tuberose |
| 6. Tantallon | 32. <i>Tilney</i> | 58. Tuffnell |
| 7. Tarnopol | 33. <i>Timberlost</i> | 59. Tugaske |
| 8. Tate | 34. <i>Tiny</i> | 60. <i>Tulibee Lake</i> |
| 9. <i>Tatsfield</i> | 35. Tisdale | 61. Tullis |
| 10. Taylorboro | 36. Titanic | 62. <i>Tullisville</i> |
| 11. <i>Talorside</i> | 37. Togo | 63. <i>Tullymet</i> |
| 12. <i>Taylorlton</i> | 38. Tompkins | 64. <i>Tulsa</i> |
| 13. Teddington | 39. Tonkin | 65. <i>Tunstall</i> |
| 14. <i>Teepee</i> | 40. Torch River | 66. <i>Turnhill</i> |
| 15. <i>Temex</i> | 41. Torquay | 67. Turtle Beach |
| 16. Tessier | 42. Totnes | 68. Turtleford |
| 17. <i>Tezerton</i> | 43. <i>Totzke</i> | 69. <i>Tuscola</i> |
| 18. <i>Thackeray</i> | 44. <i>Touchwood</i> | 70. Tuxford |
| 19. <i>Thaxted</i> | 45. <i>Touchwood Hills</i> | 71. Tway |
| 20. <i>The Flats</i> | 46. Tramping Lake | 72. Tweedsmuir |
| 21. <i>The Pas</i> | 47. Traynor | 73. <i>Twickenham</i> |
| 22. <i>Theresa</i> | 48. <i>Treelon</i> | 74. <i>Twin Hill</i> |
| 23. Theodore | 49. Tregarva | 75. <i>Twin Lakes</i> |
| 24. <i>Thingvalle</i> | 50. Trewdale | 76. Twin Valley |
| 25. <i>Three Creeks</i> | 51. Tribune | 77. Tyner |
| 26. Thunderchild | 52. <i>Triple Lake</i> | 78. <i>Tyneside</i> |
| 27. <i>Thundercreek</i> | 53. <i>Trojan</i> | 79. Tyvan |

N.B. Italics indicate 'office closed'

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENT

WANTED

NEWFOUNDLAND. Private collector will purchase pre 1900 covers including rate markings. Write please to N. Clifford-Jones, Shoes Farm, Ockley, Surrey.

Dated copies Canada Large and Small Heads S.G.46-114. Admiral issues S.G. 196-256. Offers to J. Anderton, 43 Foxhill Court, Weetwood, Leeds 16.

Available for 50th Anniversary of Significant 1919 Canadian Airmail flights—28 souvenir envelopes for \$9.00 including two re Alcock-Brown's non-stop flight across Atlantic; 12 postcard size photographs of 1918-1919 Canadian airmail flights (aviators and aircraft) for \$1.25 per set, one Alcock-Brown decal .50c. Total \$10.75 plus .25c for cheque charges. Further details available from Major R. K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa 6, Ontario.

Correspondence desired with anyone interested in postal history of Assiniboia. Write—Ronald Kell, 27 Briardene Close, Greenacres, East Herrington, Sunderland, Co. Durham. England.

Canada—Wanted to borrow, or would buy Postal Guide or other publication with particulars of postage rates Canada to Europe, Asia, etc., for any year 1870-78.—J. J. Bonar, 30 Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh 10.

Any items related to cricket in Canada, particularly McGill University Cricket Club 1890-1900, Port St. Charles and Toronto Rosedale.—G. G. Morgan, 33 Devon Close, Buckhurst Hill, Essex. Canada Precancels, Perfins, R.P.O. cancels, B.C. and early Western town cancels on stamp, piece or cover. I have some of the same material for sale.—H. G. Walburn, Box 55, Okanagan Centre, B.C., Canada.

Postmarks on piece or cover of the following—Fort Cudahy, Tagish Lake, Pelly, Hunker, Calumet Camp, Cape Herschel/Herschel Island. Any items connected with North West Mounted Police and R.C.M.P.—Robert Holdeman, 3 Portugal Gardens, Twickenham, Middlesex.

Buy, borrow or receive Xerox copies of covers addressed to William Kirby in British Columbia. Assembling story of his career as a steamboater.—Jaqueline Houser, Seahurst, Wa 98062, USA.

PERIODICALS

Any issue of 'Popular Stamps' before Vol. 6, No. 7. Have most issues from Vol. 7 onwards to trade.—Mitchener, 1253 Sherman Drive, Ottawa 5, Ontario, Canada.

"THE MAGPIE'S NEST" contains items of all countries, but always includes good sections of B.N.A. and Arctic postal history offers. Specimen free. Woodall, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

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