

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

A. E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.

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

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

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EDITORIAL

An Appreciation

One of the aspects of a society such as ours is the undeniable fact that it owes its existence very much to those members who are actively contributing their help towards its successful functioning. Much of this work falls upon the officers of the society and periodically it is right that we should acknowledge our indebtedness to them. There cannot be a single member who does not appreciate the tremendous amount of work and sacrifice of leisure time entailed in the assumption of responsibility for some department of the society's activities, and it says a very great deal for the health and vigour of our organisation that volunteers are always forthcoming when, for one reason or another, an office holder has to relinquish his post.

What, perhaps, is not so generally realised is the fact that we also have to rely upon many other members who work 'behind the scenes', some times in complete anonymity and always without any regard for recognition or thanks. They help the society when help is needed and for them the well-being of the society is first and foremost in their minds.

They are, of course, particularly busy in the months immediately preceding Convention, which by its very nature entails far more preparation and organisation than some members may perhaps realise. Much of this work falls upon the shoulders of the in-coming President whose year of office culminates in a hectic round of activities to which the Convention

banquet provides a very agreeable climax. How much a President owes to his willing band of workers, however, is something that only a President knows. As far as we are concerned we can only hint at it, but it must surely be very considerable.

Quite apart from Convention, however, and on a more mundane but very necessary plane, there is a burden of routine administrative work connected with the distribution of *Maple Leaves* and the auditing of accounts to mention but two of the many 'jobs' which spring to mind.

In this connection the statement of accounts enclosed with this issue prompts us to mention that once more we are indebted to Mr. J. P. Macaskie for their efficient auditing as we have been for many years past. This is, indeed, a heavy task and a lengthy one and we are grateful indeed to 'Mac' for his willing and expert assistance.

Our Advertisers

Also too frequently unhonoured and unsung are those of our friends in 'the trade' who support our journal by taking up advertising space and thus contribute financially towards the cost its production. It is scarcely necessary to add that they are as appreciative of the support of our members as we are of their very considerable help. If we take this opportunity of reminding readers of this fact it is because everyone can help our advertisers at some time or other. All of them deserve our thanks and support.

Finally a debt of gratitude is owed to our printers upon whom we rely so much for help, suggestions and advice. If the presentation and layout of *Maple Leaves* is all that many of our kind readers say it is a great deal is due to the painstaking work of the staff of S. Cockburn and Son Ltd. Nothing is ever too much trouble to them and it is not an exaggeration to say that they take as much pride in *Maple Leaves* as we do ourselves. Their expertise, promptness, courtesy and efficiency have to be experienced to be completely appreciated.

Volume 12

With this issue we commence volume 13 of *Maple Leaves* and those members who have their volumes bound will wish to know that once more this work can be undertaken by our printers. The twelve issues of *Maple Leaves* which made up volume 12 should be sent to them together with the index which is enclosed with this number together with a remittance for 44s. Parcels should be addressed to S. Cockburn and Son Ltd., Station Road, Ossett, Yorkshire. The name and address to which the bound volume is to be returned must be clearly stated. We add this reminder because it has been known for this essential item to be overlooked.

president's message

I hope that all members have been able to take a holiday this year, and have had an enjoyable time, and have kept up their philatelic interests in spite of the better summer weather.

Every effort will be made to arrange for this copy of *Maple Leaves* to reach you before Convention. Bookings are very satisfactory and I hope that these members will enjoy their visit to Harrogate. I shall be pleased to see other members who might be able to get to Convention for a day, especially for the auction. You will all have received a copy of the catalogue, and I hope that you will find some items of interest from the very varied and interesting material on offer.

Some members who are attending Convention may have heard reports of the fire at the Crown Hotel some weeks ago. I am pleased to tell you that redecorations are being done where necessary and the hotel services are normal.

Mr. S. Cohen informs me that he will bring a selection of Handbooks to Convention. Stocks of several handbooks are now very low, and I would advise any member who wishes to obtain a particular handbook to contact Mr. Cohen as soon as possible.

I was pleased to see Mr. Greenhill's report in the August issue of *Maple Leaves*, stating that following the publication of the new Library List, he had received a record number of requests for the loan of books. I hope that this revival of interest in the Library Service will continue.

The exchange packet service continues to do well, and I know that I will be receiving a very favourable report from Dr. Carstairs during Convention. Please continue to support this valuable service provided by the Society.

You were reminded in the August issue of *Maple Leaves* that annual subscriptions at the new rate of 30s. are due for payment from the 1st October 1969. Please let Mr. McGregor, Assistant Treasurer, have your remittance as soon as possible.

At the time of writing, I have had the pleasure of meeting a Canadian family, who spent a holiday in the British Isles. They work a farm near Lethbridge, Alberta, and I was interested to hear more of life on the Prairies.

This is my final message to you, as your President, and I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those members who have given support to the Society in any way during the past year.

Regards and good wishes.

ERIC BIELBY

Early Days in the West

by M. Rosenthal

Mail delivery in the West in the days of the fur trader was a haphazard affair. Letters were sent from the East to Grand Portage at Lake Superior, and handed to some fur factor to carry to a fur trader at a distant point. Thus delivery was by canoe, dog team or later by Red River cart. When the 'Added Territory' to the west became part of Manitoba the Dominion Government developed a system of pony express delivery to mail stations. The main route in 1879 was from Winnipeg to North Battleford. A writer of the time described it as follows.

'The North-West Territories mail, starting once in three weeks, is made up at Winnipeg, and consists of a great waggon-load of crowded mail-bags, carrying the news to the scattered population of the interior, who, like Siberian exiles, are pining for its tardy arrival. This will soon cease as the railway is expected to reach the Rocky Mountains in 1882 or 1883'.

When British Columbia entered Confederation it was on the understanding that a transcontinental railway would span the North-West to serve as a connecting link with Eastern Canada. The question of the route of the railway was constantly debated

Finally, a route 50 instead of 100 miles north of the American border, crossing the Assiniboine River near the mouth of the Minnedosa or Little Saskatchewan River was decided on. Where the railway would cross the Assiniboine a city would arise.

The North or Ellice Trail ran north-west from Portage La Prairie, crossed the White Mud River at Palestine (Third Crossing), crossed the Little Saskatchewan at Tanner's Crossing (Minnedosa), and continued on past Shoal Lake to Fort Ellice or Beaver Creek House, a Hudson Bay Company post at the junction of Beaver Creek and the Assiniboine River.

A post office had been established at White Mud River in 1871, changed in name to Westbourne in 1874, and another opened at Palestine in 1872. In 1874 the McGregors, from Edinburgh, located in the valley of the White Mud, in what was later to be southeast Lansdowne. Mrs. McGregor's homestead was about four-and-a-half miles south and one mile east of the later Keyes, and her sons acquired land near at hand. From the clustered farmsteads grew the McGregor Settlement, which was to get a post office in 1883 called McGregor, renamed the same year McKiwin, a Cree word meaning 'gift'. Meanwhile, Palestine post office had been renamed Gladstone, and located in Mrs. McGregor's house.

Where the waters of the Little Saskatchewan River wind their way through a broad valley about 140 miles northwest of Winnipeg, on the main line of the Winnipeg and Edmonton Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, lies the town of Minnedosa, first known as Tanner's Crossing, because a half breed

Indian, John Tanner, lived there, and kept the first post office, called Little Saskatchewan, which he opened in 1876.

In his diary, pioneer Henry Rose wrote:

'On the afternoon of the ninth day of April 1879, I first looked up and down the valley of the Little Saskatchewan River at what was known as Tanner's Crossing. At that place there was a good ford, most of the season, but for convenience in higher water, quite an original bridge had been stretched across, which was made of stringers of poles, quite roughly covered with material of the same sort. At my right hand a few rods away stood the most conspicuous building, and adjoining it Her Majesty's Post Office. The former building, built of logs, was covered with thatch, the latter, a lean-to, at the end of the dwelling, was built of the same material. At this place Her Majesty's mail was supposed to arrive by coach once in three weeks.'

Tanner's Crossing was the next real settlement west of Palestine. The boundary of Manitoba at that time, running north-south to the west of Palestine, left this area in the North-West Territories, and that is the designation on postmarks.—N.W.T.

Farther west on the North or Ellice Trail, Shoal Lake post office also began in 1876. In 1880 Little Saskatchewan became Halford. That year a post office opened at Odanah. Odanah was the name given to the passage through the hills a mile west of Minnedosa, used by the trail. At one time it was thought that a town would be built there, and there was a store as well as the Land Titles Office there, but the river site was more popular.

Although a few pioneers had arrived in the district before the fall of 1878, it was during the summers of 1879 and 1880 that the real influx began. In August 1879 H. G. Handerson built a log house on the south side of the river, using its front as a small store. In 1880 J. S. Armitage came to the valley and erected the first grist and saw mill. He suggested the name Minnedosa, meaning 'flowing water' in the Sioux language, and the post office designation was changed accordingly in 1881. Odanah post office closed in 1886.

In the spring of 1879 the Assiniboine was ascended to Fort Ellice, 210 miles west of Winnipeg, and many settlers came. The point where the main trail to the west crossed Bird Jail Creek, 12 miles east of Fort Ellice, was selected as a site for a village, called Birtle, and both new communities got post offices.

The Lamberts had come to Winnipeg in 1877, and travelled by oxcart to the mouth of the Little Saskatchewan. They named the locality 'the Nova Scotia Settlement', after their province of origin. Dougald and John McVicar arrived in June 1879. John homesteaded the north half of section 19, the northeast corner of which soon became a townsite, and Dougald farmed the west half of section 20 and the south half of section 19, mostly south of the Assiniboine River.

They longed for postal connection with their childhood homes, where their families had been left behind. In August 1879 Dougald McVicar set out to Winnipeg to meet his wife. On return they were able to break the news that in Winnipeg Mrs. McVicar had been appointed postmistress of Grand Valley

post office, producing the official papers, and the mail for 70 settlers known to be in all that region. The main Dominion Postal Officer in Winnipeg had authority to create post offices at his discretion. When, on as the McVicar representation he had agreed to open a post office at McVicar's place, he wanted to call it McVicar, McVicar would not agree, but he had boasted to his wife in his letters that the valley was grand, and Mrs. McVicar suggested calling the post office Grand Valley. By next year McVicar had made a boat in which the public crossed the river for mail.

In the spring of 1880 the Iron Horse was still on the eastern horizon, but it influenced growth. There were many new shacks, tents and stores in Grand Valley. Freight was being distributed from McVicar's warehouse on the river to Minnedosa and Rapid City. As the postal needs of Grand Valley increased, the authorities appointed J. C. Kavanagh postmaster. He arrived in May 1881.

The Brandon Hills settlement, about four miles southeast of Brandon city, was the outcome of advertisements in the Nova Scotia press by land agencies in the late 1870's. Among those who read these notices was a Presbyterian minister, George Roddick, who, with some of his congregation, arrived in May 1879. Brandon Hills post office was opened in 1880 at Roddick's house. To it mail was sent from Grand Valley for distribution.

In 1881 it was decided to enlarge Manitoba. New territory was added, and the western boundary moved to near the Saskatchewan border, and hence Brandon became, for the first time, part of Manitoba, and postmarks changed from N.W.T. to MAN.

In the spring of that year D. H. Adamson built a shack on section 23, just above Grand Valley, near the site of old Fort Brandon, to become Brandon's pioneer citizen. The Canadian Pacific Railway was approaching. East of Brandon it went through Fairview, which had opened a post office the previous year. It would close in 1884. Nearer to Brandon Elton opened in 1881, on the new line.

Brandon had been established as the first divisional point west of Winnipeg, in preference to Grand Valley. Would the line stop at Grand Valley, or would it bypass that town and proceed to the new town site? It bypassed it. After the railway bypassed Grand Valley, in September 1881, the storekeepers and other traders moved to Chater or to Brandon. Postmaster Kavanagh had already transferred to Brandon in August.

Some time before this he had looked over the situation in the new town, and in July had appointed L. M. Fortier temporary postmaster of Brandon. The Fortier tent was the first post office. It was on the west side of Ninth Street, between Rosser and Pacific Avenues. The post office counter was a table placed at the entrance to the tent. The letter box was a wooden soap box with a slit.

With the coming of the C.P.R., the arrival of the mail was a daily occurrence. Gradually the new city became the postal headquarters for the West.

Meanwhile, Grand Valley dwindled rapidly, and its post office was closed in 1883.

During 1880 negotiations began for the construction of a line from Portage La Prairie to Prince Albert. It was believed that in general it would follow the

route of the old North or Ellice Trail. John Davidson and Jonathan Hamilton moved their business from Glendale, seven miles north, to the western slope of the valley in which Boggy and Stone Creek join to form the White Mud River. Purchasing the homestead of Andrew Baker, they had it surveyed into town lots, and erected a log store. There they opened Clydesdale post office in 1881. Salisbury, just to the east, had had an office since 1879.

By the end of 1882 a flourishing village had sprung up. The village and post office had been renamed Neepawa, meaning 'abundance', and when in 1883 the Manitoba and North Western Railway became a reality, the promise of that name was fulfilled.

West of Odanah, on this line, Cadurcis and Newdale post offices had already opened in 1881, and, just before Shoal Lake, Marney, in 1882.

Revenue Stamps

We had occasion in our June issue to comment upon the fact that few of our members collected 'revenues' and we did so by way of explanation to those of our members who do and who wonder why we don't publish articles on this subject. We are not going to enlarge upon this again, but to prove that our attitude is unimpeachably correct we are reproducing (on page 10) a Broadsheet received from a revenue collector (now, unhappily resigned from the Society) which was informative and revealing to us and which, we beg leave to suggest, may be to others. The author will need no introduction to our older members; he was a name to be reckoned with in Canadian philately in pre-war days, and we are very interested in his final paragraph which suggests to us one reason why 'revenue' collectors are few and far between (in this country at least). Our remarks on page 286 of the June issue still stand but after the latest Moon exploit we have summoned up the courage to provoke the wrath of the Officers and Committee of the Society in publishing this *raison d'être* for a branch of philately which during our editorship has been completely neglected for reasons previously stated and which still hold good.

Incidentally one of the reasons (and we are misguided enough to believe that it is one which we cannot ignore!) for not publishing articles about anything under the sun is that we cannot publish what we have not got, and cannot write ourselves. If members delude themselves into thinking that the 10,000 or so words published in *Maple Leaves* six times a year are conjured out of the air they are free to do so or to let us know what the incantation is that will substitute better for the perennial pleas that punctuate our publication. We welcome letters (apart from the scurrilous ones) and we do not take kindly to those which suggest that we can accomplish miracles, flattering though this might be. It represents an attitude 'up with which we cannot and will not put.' (*Editor*)

Squared Circles

With no more Jubilees to be found, I'm trying to get a few more MAP stamps towards completion in squared circles:—

Wants list on MAPS only. I have some really good duplicates, including a SANDON, if you can find any of these for me:—

Type 1.

Beeton
Cumberland
London
Pt. S. Charles
New Germany

Type 2.

N.S.

Antigonishe
Canso
Lunenburg
Maccan
N'pt. Lnding.
Northport
Yarmouth

N.B.

Baie Verte
Indiantown
Milltown
N'cstle Creek
R. Louison
Rothesay
St. John
Woodstock

P.E.I.

Georgetown

Summerside

QUE.

Aylmer (E)
Cirnceville.
Danville
Eastman
Farnham
Iberville
Levis
Lotbiniere
Melbourne
Montreal
Riv.d.Loup
S. Gregoire
Sutton
Waterloo

ONT.

Acton
Alma
Angus
Athens
Aurora
Aylmer W.
Belleville 3
Brantford
Cache Bay

Cheltenham

Dunnville
Flesherton
Formosa
Harriston
Kingardine
Kingston
Lanark
London
Markdale
Marmora
Martintown
Mattawa
Merritton
Mitchell
Owen Sound
Oxford Mills
Paisley
Port Perry
Powassan
Ripley
Rockton
Rodney
Roseneath
St.S.Marie
Shchreiber II
Sutton West

Thornhill

Tilsonburg
Strachan A.
Waterloo
Wellington
Weston
Williamstown
Woodville
Wooler.

MAN.

McGregor St.
Manitou
Pipestone
Souris
Winnipeg

ASSA.

Esteven
Grenfell
Maple Creek

SASK.

Pr. Albert

ALTA.

Edmonton
Macleod.

Surely that's a long, long, easy list !!!

Please see what you can find. I give at least 2 towns **you** need for any one of above (or will buy if preferred)

WRITE TODAY to

S. COHEN

**51, Westfield Road, Birmingham 15,
England**

post offices of

Saskatchewan

By Dr. J. G. Byth

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| U. | | |
| 1. Unity | 43. Vonda | 48. <i>West Plains</i> |
| 2. Unwin | 44. <i>Vossen</i> | 49. <i>West Point</i> |
| 3. <i>Uranium</i> | | 50. <i>West Saskatoon</i> |
| 4. Uranium City | W. | 51. <i>West Shore</i> |
| 5. <i>Uren</i> | 1. Wadena | 52. <i>Westview</i> |
| 6. Usherville | 2. Waitville | 53. Weyburn |
| | 3. Wakaw | 54. <i>Wheatfields</i> |
| | 4. <i>Walawa</i> | 55. <i>Wheatstone</i> |
| | 5. Waldeck | 56. <i>Wheat Valley</i> |
| V. | 6. Waldheim | 57. <i>Wheatwyn</i> |
| 1. Valbrand | 7. <i>Waldville</i> | 58. Whelan |
| 2. <i>Valence</i> | 8. <i>Waldor</i> | 59. White Bear |
| 3. <i>Valeport</i> | 9. Waldron | 60. Whitebeach |
| 4. Valjean | 10. Wallard | 61. White City |
| 5. <i>Vallee St. Claire</i> | 11. Wallwort | 62. White Fox |
| 6. Valley Centre | 12. <i>Walpole</i> | 63. <i>White Hawk</i> |
| 7. <i>Valley Park</i> | 13. <i>Wandsworth</i> | 64. <i>White Mud</i> |
| 8. <i>Valleyview</i> | 14. <i>Wanganui</i> | 65. <i>White Sand</i> |
| 9. Val-Marie | 15. <i>Waniska</i> | 66. White Star |
| 10. <i>Valor</i> | 16. <i>Wapashoe</i> | 67. Whitewood |
| 11. Valparaiso | 17. Wapella | 68. <i>Whitewood Hills</i> |
| 12. <i>Vance</i> | 18. Wardenville | 69. Whitkow |
| 13. <i>Vandale</i> | 19. Warman | 70. Whittome |
| 14. Vandura | 20. <i>Warmley</i> | 71. Wideview |
| 15. Vanguard | 21. <i>Warnock</i> | 72. <i>Wiggins</i> |
| 16. Vanscoy | 22. Wartime | 73. <i>Wilbert</i> |
| 17. Vantage | 23. Waseca | 74. Wilcox |
| 18. <i>Vaunder</i> | 24. Waskesieu Lake | 75. <i>Wild Rose</i> |
| 19. Vawn | 25. <i>Waterfield</i> | 76. <i>Wilhelm</i> |
| 20. Veillardville | 26. Waterhen Lake | 77. Wilkie |
| 21. Venn | 27. Watrous | 78. Willmar |
| 22. Vera | 28. Watson | 79. <i>Willmar Station</i> |
| 23. <i>Verdant</i> | 29. Wauchope | 80. <i>Willmount</i> |
| 24. Verigin | 30. <i>Wavy Creek</i> | 81. <i>Willoughby</i> |
| 25. Verlo | 31. <i>Wawbeek</i> | 82. Willowbrook |
| 26. <i>Verna</i> | 32. Wawota | 83. Willow Bunch |
| 27. <i>Verndale</i> | 33. Webb | 84. <i>Willowfield</i> |
| 28. Verwood | 34. Weekes | 85. <i>Willow Hill</i> |
| 29. Vespa | 35. Weirdale | 86. <i>Willow Moor</i> |
| 30. Vibank | 36. Welby | 87. <i>Willow Ridge</i> |
| 31. Viceroi | 37. Weldon | 88. <i>Willows</i> |
| 32. Victoire | 38. <i>Wellnage</i> | 89. <i>Willow Springs</i> |
| 33. <i>Victoria Plains</i> | 39. Welwyn | 90. <i>Willowvale</i> |
| 34. <i>Victory Hill</i> | 40. <i>Westasta Valley</i> | 91. <i>Willson Lake</i> |
| 35. Vidora | 41. West Bend | 92. <i>Wimmer</i> |
| 36. <i>Viewfair</i> | 42. <i>Westerham</i> | 93. <i>Windsor Lake</i> |
| 37. Viewfield | 43. <i>Westerleigh</i> | 94. Windthorst |
| 38. <i>Vigilant</i> | 44. <i>West Hazel</i> | 95. Wingard |
| 39. <i>Villa Lea</i> | 45. <i>West Hope</i> | 96. <i>Wingello</i> |
| 40. <i>Ville Bowier</i> | 46. <i>Westlake</i> | 97. <i>Winside</i> |
| 41. <i>Villefranche</i> | 47. <i>Westmoor</i> | |
| 42. Viscount | | |

N.B. *Italics indicate 'office closed'*

Canadian Revenues

Historical Note

Never before has there been gathered together such collections of stamps as at present existing, stamp collecting having gained momentum since the issue of the First Adhesive Postage Stamps in 1840. Single collections in all cities, towns and villages in all corners of the globe, specialized and otherwise, postage stamps, carrier stamps, air-mail stamps and revenue stamps, all contribute to one master collection.

If we were to inquire of the average Philatelist how it all came about, and why human beings in all stations and walks in life seem so strangely fascinated, and inquired further as to when and why the mind of man conceived the idea of thus collecting, the chances are the story would be told that the idea originated a few years after Rowland Hill introduced his boon 'and blessing to man,' the adhesive postage stamp, the invention of one James Chalmers. The majority believe so, but let us just delve for a while into the ages of the past and we find records of at least one collection of stamps long before Rowland was ever thought about.

Back in the sixteenth century the idea of collecting monies by the aid of stamps (impressed) was known to several of the European countries, and we have records of an Act of Parliament, in France, that of 20th March 1655, but which did not come into operation, yet ultimately ended with the actual imposition of stamp duties by Colbert, Louis Quatorze's great Minister of Finance in 1673. A few years later we find records of commissioners being sent out from London to investigate the system in force in Holland, that of the collection of revenue by means of stamps and it was upon their reports that the first stamp duties were imposed in Great Britain—29th June 1694, Act 5 and 6, William and Mary, C.21.

In consequence of stamp duties Britain indirectly lost its most valuable American possessions, now known as the United States, while around the same period—in the reign of King George the Third of Great Britain and Ireland—a portrait for the first time appeared upon a stamp.

Towards the close of the eighteenth century stamps were prepared especially for sale to manufacturers of dutiable articles and remained effective until about 1850.

Revenue stamps as we know them today, originated about that year, although there are records of earlier Dutch issues, which considerably antedate the introduction of the adhesive postage stamps.

The first record we have of a collection of Revenue stamps as a hobby is that of the collection of one John Burke, of Dublin, Ireland. John displayed a collection of stamps of his country from six pounds down to the half-penny, and must therefore be given the honour of the father of PHILATELY. Burke made his modest collection in 1772.

A collector of Revenue stamps became the first Philatelic medalist, Senor Provenza being awarded a silver medal at the Madrid Exhibition in 1873 for his collection of Spanish fiscals issued annually from the year 1637. Numerous exhibitions have been held wherein Revenue stamps alone took part. *At Leeds, in England, in 1894, an Exhibition took place and ran for two weeks. Only Revenues were entered, just as at the Exhibition of 1905, held in the Exeter Hall, London.* Since that date, classes for the display of Revenue stamp issues have been open in almost all the International Exhibitions.

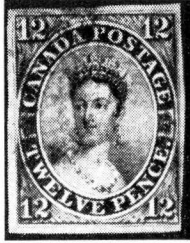
In 1924, at Winnipeg, and again in 1925, at Montreal, some extremely fine exhibits of Canadian Revenues were shown and at the latter city described in the Official Exhibition Catalogue.

The Revenue stamp is infiltrated with slants and flares and associations in the lives of men even more romantic than the postage stamp. It is an integral part of the affairs of men and politics, of national affluence and depression. It touches the every act and factor of human existence

There was never a greater dearth of the high grade Revenue stamps of Canada than at this writing. Their investment has been proved to be sound. Many are far harder to get than any of the postage stamps of B.N.A. for they are stocked by few and only the breaking up of collections will result in new varieties against a want list. Writing in *'Hobbies'*, October, 1937, John A. Hooper, Sr., stated, 'Canada Revenues did better in my New York sale forty-seven years ago (1890) than did my pence issues.' Interests are cyclic. That 'Revenues' are slated to ascending popularity is a general belief, even greater than in the past.

E. E. GOODCHILD.

ALL of CANADA Service	
FROM	
NORMAN TODD	74, LINDEN RD. BOGNOR REGIS
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AT AUCTION CHOICE BRITISH AMERICA DECEMBER 1, 2, 3

A fine sale containing **CANADA** with unused 'Pence' issues, including 6d. pair, 1857 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. block of eight, a used copy of the 12d. black, a 'combination' cover with 6d. and 10d., etc. **NEWFOUNDLAND** with 1857 2d. and 1860 1s., a 'Columbia' on supplementary cover, 1931 Air 50c. and \$1 in rare imperf pairs, 1932-38 24c. double print, 1933 Humphrey Gilbert 8c. error of colour, Proofs etc.; **NEW BRUNSWICK** and **NOVA SCOTIA** with bisects on entires, etc., and many other interesting and valuable items.

Art Catalogue with colour and black and white illustrations.

Also fine Collections of **Falkland Islands** and **West Indies** with Bahamas, Jamaica; St. Vincent, Turks Islands, etc.

Our next **British America** sale will be in the **Early New Year**, for which we are now **accepting material**.

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(With acknowledgements to the Cominco Magazine.)



According to *The Statutory History of the Steam and Electric Railways of Canada* the only railways with the initial 'St. L' in the first part of their titles were the St. Lawrence and Adirondack (incorporated in 1888), the St. Lawrence and Atlantic (incorporated 1845) and the St. Lawrence and Ottawa (incorporated 1867 as the successor of the Bytown and Prescott).

It is our guess (and it is no more than that) that the postmark illustrated refers to the first named railway for the following reasons: (a) The St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad became a part of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1854 (shortly after completion) when postmarks reading Island Pond and Montreal or Montreal and Island Pond were introduced and were thereafter used continuously in one form or another for a century (b) the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway was leased to the C.P.R. for 999 years in 1884 and thereafter postmarks reading Ottawa and Prescott (or Prescott and Ottawa) were brought into use, and (c) the St. Lawrence and Adirondack, which was completed in or about 1894, served new post office territory in S.W. Quebec and as an extension of the American line of the New York Central would in addition be expected to carry a substantial amount of American mail. It was not until the opening of this line that Canadian post offices along the route between Huntingdon and Delson Junction had direct railway connections and it is presumptive evidence of this kind which leads us to believe that our guess is *inspired* correctly.

Any member who has a complete or a more detailed example of this postmark is asked to get in touch with the editor who would be very grateful indeed for further help in the elucidation of an interesting (but frustrating) problem.

Contributions urgently required for the

December issue

The London Section

During the season which ended on the 16th June we held 10 meetings at 50 Pall Mall and in addition our Display Team visited the Woking and District and the Chelmsford and District Philatelic Societies.

The special night of the year was when we were lucky enough to receive a visit from Mr. W. E. Lea, who gave us an address on the 'Papers of the 1868 issue'. This meeting resulted in a full attendance and we also received five visitors—some making a long journey to London for the occasion.

The Beaver Cup Competition attracted excellent entries and the Judge, Mr. Alan Bosworth, stated that there were very few points between his short list. His final selection for the Cup Award was an entry by Mr. Colin G. Banfield, displaying Postmarks on the Q.V. Jubilee Issue.

At the A.G.M. Mr. O. H. Downing was elected Chairman for the usual two years' term of office. The average active membership has been maintained and it is pleasing to note that our new members have been taking Societies.

New Season's Programme

1969

- Sept. 15—New Acquisitions and 'Bring and Buy' Auction.
- Oct. 20—B.N.A. Postal History—Display of Rare Items.
- Nov. 17—Newfoundland (1866–1897).
- Dec. 15—Elizabethan Issues.

1970

- Jan. 19—Squared Circle Cancellations.
- Feb. 16—Postal Stationery.
- Mar. 16—Flags and R.P.O. Cancellations.
- Apr. 20—Beaver Cup Competition.
- May 18—Annual General Meeting.
- June 15—Informal—Members Displays.

Arrangements have been made for the display of specialized material and Guest Speakers have been invited.

Visits to Other Societies

Southall P.S. (Display by R. S. B. Grenhill)—18th November 1969.

Twickenham P.S. (Display Team)—6th May 1970.

Meetings are held on the third Monday of each month 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, Middx. 01-902-6442.

CAVENDISH PHILATELIC AUCTIONS

International Auctioneers with Buyers in over 60 Different Countries. If you have worthwhile material for sale we should like to hear from you. It is part of our service to visit intending vendors of large and valuable properties in order to discuss the sale and take delivery of the material.

If you are Buying we shall be pleased to send you a specimen copy of the current sale catalogue. Readers of 'Maple Leaves' will find that British North American material is frequently a feature of our sales.

Wardwick Chambers

69, Wardwick, Derby

Telephone: 46753

British North American Proof Material

CANADA

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. 1851 6d. grey. Fine top marginal block of four of the plate proof with 'Specimen' overprint in red. | £30 |
| 2. 1851. 12d. black. Superb horizontal plate proof pair with vertical 'Specimen' overprint in red. Holmes P47. | £125 |
| 3. 1851 12d. 'Goodall' die proof in red in india paper. Brilliant example with enormous margins. | £85 |
| 4. 1857. 7½d. Die proof of the head and central wording in black on card—with uncleared surround of crossing lines. Scarce. | £75 |
| 5. 1857. ½d. Fine block of four of the plate proof in pale brown with 'Specimen' overprint in red. | £35 |
| 6. 1859. 1c. Fine die proof in green on card showing uncleared surround of crossing lines. Scarce | £75 |
| 7. 1859. 5c. Fine die proof in greenish blue on india paper mounted on card. | £75 |
| 8. 1859. 10c. Die proofs of this value on india paper mounted on card in green, red or slate blue. | £75
each |
| 9. 1864. 2c. Plate proof block of four in green—the lower left stamp showing the scarce 'gashed cheek' flaw. Holmes P56. | £40 |
| 10. 1868. Plate proof blocks of four of the 3c. and 6c. values in their issued colours printed on card. Scarce. | £150 |

NEW BRUNSWICK

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 11. 1851. 1s. value. Fine top left corner block of four of the plate proof in black, stamp 2 showing the 'short serif to 1'. Attractive. | £50 |
|---|-----|

NEWFOUNDLAND

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 12. 1857. 2d. Die proof of this value in black on paper. Scarce and attractive item. | £60 |
| 13. 1857. 1s. Die proof in red on glazed card. Attractive. | £20 |
| 14. 1866. 'Goodall' die proofs of the 2–24c. values mounted on cards. Various colours. | £30
each |
| 15. 1928. publicity issue. Die proofs of the 3 (brown), 20 (slate) and 30 (olive brown) cents values. Attractive trio. | £45 |

Illustrated brochure of 'Fine Stamps' of the British Commonwealth and the World available on request

W. E. LEA
(Philatelists) Ltd.

1 Adelphi, John Adam Street, Strand, London W.C.2.

Tel. 930 1688/9

Canadian R.P.O's.

Addendum to Shaws' Handbook

Serial No.	Route	Type	Direction	Period	Rarity Factor	Reported By
-337D	Toronto Dist. R.M.S. 16 Mar 1966	12A		420	100	116
O-3381	M. Millar T—Ft. Wm. Tr. 3 Dec.	22G		?	150	103
-342C	B Sorgess Tor. Gu. & O.S. Train No. 324 Schil Roth			341	150	103
-346B	Tor. & Ham. R.P.O.	17A		135	200	107A
-350B	Tor. Ham. & Lon.	17H		390	100	107
-350E	Tor. Ham. & Lon. R.P.O. C - - -	17J		117	200	119
-354A	Tor. & Lon. R.P.O.	17H		390	150	10
-355G	Tor. & Lon. G.T. Ry.	18		104	200	107
-355H	Tor. Lon. & Sar. C. J. Dobbs	13		389	150	107
-357E	Tor.-Lon.-Wind. 17-117 Feb. 4, 1963	1E		390	150	107
-357F	M. L. Webb T.L. & W.	5H		420	150	116
-359A	Tor. & Lorn.	9	South	41	200	107
-367A	G. R. Dewar Montreal Mar. 1, W. East Canada Railway Mail Clerk Tor. & Mont.	3B		41	200	32
-384B	Tor. & North Bay R.P.O. F. G. Dyke	17J		410	150	116
-3851	T. & N.B. 47 OC 19 W. Turner	22G		420	150	116
-409A	Tor. & Strat.	17H	P.M.	410	200	107A
-409B	Tor. & Stratford	17A?		106	200	16
-413C	Tor-Strat-Lon G. G. Jackson	12A		410	120	107
-416B	Toronto & Washago	17H		410	100	107
-425B	Well. & Ham.	17A		97	200	107A
W-1B	Biggar & Loverna R.P.O. No. 1	18		129	200	107A
-15G	Bulyea & Sask.	17H	E	104	200	107A
-23L	Calgary District Emergency No. 3	15E	P.M.	173	150	107
-23M	Cal. & Ed. R.P.O.	17A	P.M.	322	200	107A
-24A	Calgary & Stet. & Vegreville	17A		160	150	16,50
-24C	Cal. & Rev.	17		140	200	107A
-26O	Cal. & Van. (3 stars at base of postmark)	17		104	150	103

(Continued from Whole No. 119.)

NOTE: Reporters' Number 107A refers to postmarks 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.

The Machine Age (part 2)

by Dr. C. W. Hollingworth, F.C.P.S. and Dr. M. Carstairs

The two topics discussed in this month's column have been chosen with the object of seeking the help of readers in solving the problems they pose. The first cancellation about which information is required is the one listed by both A. L. McReady in his handbook and Ed. Richardson in his revised listing in *B.N.A. Topics* of April 1960 as type 7. This flag cancellation is unique in having the lines of the design horizontal instead of vertical as in other flag cancels.

As originally illustrated in both these listings, the horizontal lines are closed at the right by a vertical line as in other flags, tying up the loose ends of the horizontal lines. In *Maple Leaves* of February 1960 W. M. C. Willcock drew attention to the fact that any copies of this cancel that he had seen had no vertical line at the right (*Fig. 1*). He gave the appropriate name of the 'unfinished flag' to this variety.



(Fig. 1)

This type of flag is known from Ottawa and Montreal. The latter is one of Canada's scarcest flag cancels, only two or three copies having been recorded. The one copy examined by the authors, dated 14th April 1898, and being a perfectly clear strike has *no vertical* line finishing off the right end. Strikes from Ottawa whilst not common are very much less rare, and in common with the findings of Mr. Willcock, all copies seen are 'unfinished' at the right. The conclusion that is to be drawn from this is that the 'unfinished' state is in fact the normal one and that McReady's original drawing was in error.

Close examination of the Montreal strike compared with those from Ottawa suggest that the two are identical and since the period of use of the Ottawa cancel as far as is known is from 4th November 1897 to 22nd February 1898 and the date of the Montreal copy is 14th April 1898, it appears that having completed its term of use at Ottawa the cancellation was then sent to Montreal for its very brief spell.

Readers possessing copies of either of these cancels are asked to examine those *clearly* struck and submit the following information—date; whether the cancel is closed, or ‘unfinished’ at the right, and details of the cover for identification purposes i.e. addressee or return address. It is hoped that by co-operation of members, the various points mentioned above may be sorted out, and the results will be published in a later issue. All sources of information will be treated as absolutely confidential.

The second topic is that of the 1901 Toronto Exposition cancels. Two types of cancellation were issued to advertise the 1901 Canada Exposition at Toronto from 26th August to 7th September 1901—this being later known as the Canadian National Exhibition. One bearing the identifying letters A, B and C had the central design of a shield (*Fig. 2*), and the



(*Fig. 2*)

other bearing the letters D, E, and F had the central design of a double oval (*Fig. 3*). The three dies A, B, C, of the first type differ from each other in certain ways. In ‘A’ the left hand edge of the shield does not cut into the Union Jack, and there is a projection beneath the bottom left of the shield. In ‘B’ the shield cuts into the flag, as also in ‘C’ but in the latter the distance between the left of the shield and the lower vertical line of the Union Jack is greater. Strikes of ‘C’ are usually incomplete, particularly at the right. Dies D, E, F of the second type show minor differences from each other.



(*Fig. 3*)

McReady’s original listing illustrated a separate type—Die letter ‘A’ only, showing the right hand edge of the shield separated from the adjacent part of the design. Copies of this break which have been examined suggest that this break is merely an incomplete impression usually where



(Fig. 4)



(Fig. 5)

the cancel crosses the edge of the stamp. (Fig. 4). Strength is given to this argument by finding the same break in a copy of Die 'B', where the cancel crosses the end of the stamp, and a break in a different part of Die 'A' (Fig. 5) again where the cancel crosses the edge of the stamp.

Here again members are asked to examine copies in their own collections and report their findings to support or disprove the above suggestions.

Postmasters of New Brunswick

The office of Postmaster General, as a political office in New Brunswick, was created by the Liberals, but the Conservatives were the first to fill it. Mr. L. W. Lawrence sends us a memorandum which may be of interest. The Postmasters General were:—

Hon. Francis McPhelem, 1856.

Hon. J. M. Johnson, 1857.

Hon. Charles Connell, 1859.

Hon. James Steadman, 1860.

Hon. W. H. Odell, 1865.

Hon. John McMillan, 1866.

The late Mr. McMillan was, therefore, the last Postmaster General of the Province. He was the first Divisional Inspector of the Dominion of Canada, and was appointed in 1867 with his headquarters in Fredericton. These headquarters were afterwards removed to Saint John.

(We are indebted to Mr. F. W. Feero for the above clipping from an old Canadian newspaper dated 14th July 1886—Editor.)

*precancels on the
admiral issue*

R. B. Hetherington and

F. W. L. Keane part VII

(Continued from Whole No. 120.)

MONCTON NB

		Precancel		
		Type 1	Type 3	Type 2
1 cent green	Original die, 1912			
	Original die retouched, 1913	n a	n a	
1 cent yellow	Original die retouched, wet, 1920	n	n a	
	Original die retouched dry, 1926			n
	New die, dry, 1925		n	
2 cents red	Original die, 1912	n a		
	Original die retouched, 1913	n a	n a c	
2 cents green	Original die retouched, wet, 1922	n	n a	
	Original die retouched, dry, 1924	n		
	Original die re-engraved, dry, 1925	n (?)	n	n
	Thin paper, 1924	n	n	
3 cents brown	Original die, wet, 1918		n	
	Original die retouched, dry, 1922		n a	
3 cents red	Original die retouched, 1923	n	n a	n
	New die, 1924	n		
4 cents bistre	Wet, 1922		n a	
	Dry, 1925		n	n
5 cents blue	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1, 1912			
	Marler Type 1A: Reiche Type 1a, 1913 (?)			
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2, 1914	n a		
	Marler Type 3: Reiche Type 3, 1916		n a	
5 cents violet	Marler Type 4: Reiche Type 1, 1922		n a	
	Marler Types 5 & 7: Reiche Types 2 & 4			
	1922-24	n	n	
	Marler Type 6: Reiche Type 3, 1923	n		
	Marler Type 8: Reiche Type 5, 1925	n	n	n
Thin paper, 1924	n			
7 cents red-brn.	Wet, 1924			
	Dry, 1926 (?)			
10 cents plum	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1, 1912	n a	n a	
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2, 1920	n a	n a b	
10 cents blue	Wet, 1922	n	n a	
	Dry, 1925 (?)	n	n	
20 cents olive	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: wet, 1912	n a	n a	
	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: dry, 1924	n	n	n
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2: dry, 1925	n		n

Way Letter Marks

L. D. McConnell (845)

From the earliest days the Mails travelling between post-towns were always carried in sealed bags but, for the benefit of people living at a distance from the nearest post-office, it was permitted to hand letters to the mail carrier. Such letters were carried in a 'Way Bag' to the next office either to be delivered from there or to be included in the closed bag for onward transmission.

In a vast and sparsely populated country such as Canada was until the beginning of the present Century the way letter was an invaluable, albeit little used, system.

A Post Office order of 1830 (Boggs, App. B1) states: 'Way letters. . . are received from or sent by the courier and which do not come and go by what is called the sealed mail. You must calculate the distance from the place where it is put in the bag to the point of destination and rate it accordingly.

Such letters were usually marked in manuscript 'Way' or 'Bye' to indicate their origin.

The system was further regularised when the Post Office came under Provincial control in 1851, as follows:

'Couriers are bound to receive letters offered to them whilst on the road between one post office and another provided that when a letter is so offered, the distance from the nearest office exceeds one mile—such letters are termed Way Letters and are to be given by the Courier to the Postmaster at the first Office to be arrived at after receipt. Way Letters are to be immediately stamped and rated by the Postmaster with the ordinary rate of Letter Postage—marking them also with the word 'Way' in red ink.'

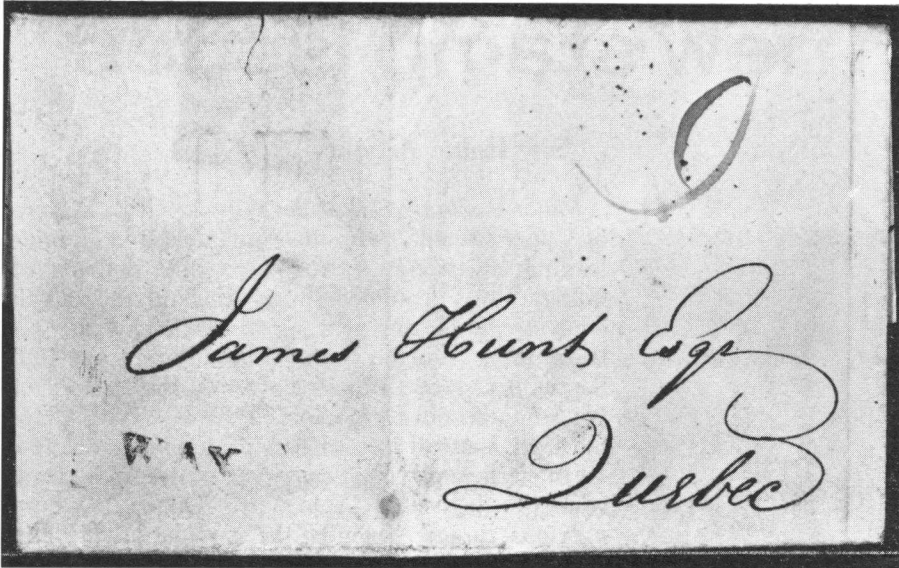
Smythies (*Maple Leaves, August 1965*), gave a useful summary of the use and types of the various cancellers.

Boggs (P.579), illustrates a small 'Way' mark and records its use at Verchères from 1797. This must be the earliest type and is seldom seen. Boggs' illustration, although not quite accurate, contains all of the essential features including the forward sloping letters.

A cover with this early marking is illustrated below and the route taken by the letter is worth recording.

Written at St. Antoine on 31st May 1824, it was delivered to the addressee in Quebec, according to a manuscript endorsement, on 2nd June 1824.

The only postal markings are the word 'Way' in black and a manuscript rate '9' in red.



According to the rate, the letter was posted between 100 and 200 miles from Quebec which makes its origin most likely in the region of Montreal.

There are at least four places named St. Antoine in the region of Montreal today but the letter almost certainly came from St. Antoine sur Richelieu, a township well established in 1824 and which acquired its own post office in 1831.

As there was no post office at the time of writing, the letter would be carried to Verchères, some ten miles distant to be put in the postbag. The Postmaster applied the elusive mark in the lower left corner.

Not until 1843 were Postmasters required to mark incoming mail so we are fortunate that the recipient noted the date of receipt. Posted Monday, delivered Wednesday with a horseback journey of 170 miles and several river crossings was a scheduled timing for the period.

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

Sir Isaac Brock



Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, K.B., 'Hero of Upper Canada', who died on Queenston Heights leading his troops in the successful defence of Canada was commemorated during the 200th anniversary of the year of his birth by the release of a Canada Post Office stamp on 12th September 1969. Brock, born on the Island of Guernsey on 6th October 1769, died on 13th October 1812. Vertical in format with dimensions of 24 x 40 mm, the new issue was created by Prof. Imre von Mosdossy of Agincourt, Ontario, whose previous designs include the popular 1968 John McCrae and Hydrological commemorative stamps. The Brock issue has an overall brown, printed by the steel engraving process, softened by the application of two lithographic tints, red in the area of a portrait and yellow elsewhere. A stylized reproduction of the military leader's near 190-foot memorial column on Queenston Heights appears slightly below and to the left of his image which appears in an area to the upper right. Immediately below Brock's likeness, also to the right of the monument, arranged on three lines, is 'Sir Isaac Brock 1769-1812'. At the base of the design, full width, the word 'Canada' is surmounted to the right by a denominative '6'; at the top border is '200th Anniversary' and '200e Anniversaire' arranged in two lines to utilize one double height '200' at the left. Thirty-five million Sir Isaac Brock stamps were printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa. Customary First Day Cover service was provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2.

It was with anything but elation that Brock received orders for the transfer of his regiment, the 49th, to Canada in 1802; the undeveloped land of some 300,000 people was regarded as out of the main stream of world events. In the following ten years he devoted great energy to familiarizing himself with Upper and Lower Canada, using his fluent command of the French language to good advantage in the latter.

In 1811 he received his appointment as president and administrator of the Government of Upper Canada. In the following year, upon the outbreak of war, he had some 1,450 British regulars under his command; organising militia units to bolster his strength, he sought and won co-operation of the Indian people, particularly the Six Nations Indians on the Grand River. Meeting with Tecumseh, there was an immediate reciprocation of

respect and consequently the famed Indian leader led his people in co-operating. Morale of the defenders soared when one of Brock's first orders led to the fall of Detroit; later, the General's insight led him to believe an assault would be made across the swirling, rushing Niagara River under the heights at Queenston. When the attack came Brock fell, mortally wounded, while leading his men to re-capture an 18 pounder. An enemy tribute to the recognized qualities of an adversary was evident when, during burial, American guns boomed in unison with Canadian guns saluting a dead General. Some twelve years after death Brock's remains were removed to a vault under a 135-foot monument on Queenston Heights; destroyed by an explosion in 1840, the memorial was replaced by the even more imposing 190-foot column which exists in Ontario today.

Multi Coloured Christmas Issues for 1969



Special postage stamps for the Christmas season in denominations of 5 cents and 6 cents with designs recognizing the multi-racial structure of Canada's population, will be released by the Canada Post Office on 8th October 1969 to provide appropriate issues in advance of the last date for surface Christmas mailings to distant countries.

The new multi-coloured stamps, designed by Rapid Grip and Batten Ltd., in a vertical format with dimensions of 24 x 30 mm., are Canada's first Christmas issues produced in more than two colours. They have identical designs except for a lower horizontal panel printed in blue for the 5 cent. and red for the 6 cent. Black wording, restricted to the identifying panels, consists of 'Canada' 'Christmas' 'Noel' and the denominative figure. The Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd., Ottawa, will print 200 million of the lower value and 100 million of the higher denomination employing the lithographic process; colours used are red, blue, yellow and black. Customary First Day Cover Service will be provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, Ontario.

Marking a festival in which the role of the child has a primary significance, the stamps show the faces of children of several racial origins. Facing right with hands clasped in prayer, bathed in slanting rays of light, their uplifted eyes reflect the mystic beauty and solemnity of the season.

Letters

TO THE EDITOR

Dr. J. G. Byth writes:

Sir William Osler and Sir Isaac Brock

The Sir William Osler stamp, issued on the 23rd June 1969 is of interest to the village of Osler in Saskatchewan. This village was named after Sir Edmund Osler, who was a brother of Sir William.

Sir Isaac Brock, the British soldier who died in the Battle of Queenston Heights, was born in Guernsey. Brock, Saskatchewan, and Brockville, Ontario are named after him. Doubtless Guernsey will also issue a postage stamp to commemorate him.

These are just a couple of notes to stimulate interest in the postal history of Saskatchewan about which I hope members will write to me if they can contribute further to our knowledge of this fascinating subject.

Mr. R. B. Hetherington writes:

S.G.O4

Recently on sorting a few hundred O.H.M.S. type O1. I came across one example of S.G.O.4, with a somewhat heavier and slightly larger overprint. This overprint is not so sharp as the normal as listed in Gibbons, and the stops are larger. The Bar of the 'H' in O.H.M.S. is thicker and shorter, and the top curve of the 'S' comes much lower and nearly touches the bend of the 'S'. I have had a photograph (enlarged) taken of the two types and enclose same herewith. I trust that you will be able to include in *Maple Leaves*.

Mr. L. D. McConnell writes:

4 cents and 5 cents (Booklet) Stamps

I notice that there is distinct evidence of a re-worked die in use on the current 4 cents booklet stamps as compared with the Expo booklets and sheet stamps.

The main difference shows where the sash over the Queen's left shoulder reaches the bottom frame below the middle of the 'A' of CANADA and also in the four rectangular patches to the right of the lock.

Similarly some reworking has taken place in the die for the 5 cents stamp, particularly on the lighthouse.

Some distinct shades are also evident.

Amendments to Membership to 26th August 1969

New Members

1702. LINDER, J. L. 2162 Sherbrooke Street W., Apt. C 6 Montreal, Canada CG
 1703. MANITOBA Telephone System Employees Stamp Club, 489 Empress Street,
 Winnipeg 10, Man., Canada
 1704. WILLIAMSON, Mrs. J. G., 5707 Oak Grove Avenue, Oakland, California, 94618
 U.S.A.
 1705. ELY, R. D., 'Fiddlers Joy', New Road, Rotherfield, Crowborough, Surrey
 1706. TURNER, T. W., 85 Wales Street, Thousand Oaks, California, 91360, U.S.A.
 C, O, PC

Deaths

1113. STEWART, A.
 1499. STONE, R. L.

Resignations

1056. COWLES, R. A.
 1589. HADFIELD, C.
 1221. FARROW, D. M.
 1639. HORNE, D. E.
 417. JACOB, Dr. L. G.

Change of address

1469. Aitken, H., 22 Whitewood Road, Toronto, 7, Ont., Canada
 1519. BURCA, J. c/o Hotel George V, Avenue George V Paris, VIIIe, France
 505. BURR, R., 266 St. Annes Road, Winnipeg 8, Man, Canada
 179. Campbell, F. W., American House, 1900 N. Washington, Royal Oak, Mich.
 48073, U.S.A.
 1553. CHESHIRE, R. S., 20 Somerville Close, Neston, Wirral, Cheshire
 1657. HEWLETT, M. R., The Hermitage, Chippenham, Wiltshire
 1541. HOWLE, L. D., 301 Silverdale Manor, Laurel Street West, Waterloo, Ontario,
 Canada
 1540. MACCALMAN, D. C., Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd., 116 Cowgate, Kirkintilloch,
 Dumbartonshire
 1453. PEATMAN, A. N., 22 Second Street, Renforth, Saint John, N.B. Canada
 1046. TRAQUAIR, R. S., 870 Dorchester Drive, Sarnia, Ontario, Canada

Net change: Minus 2.

New Total: 705

Information required of new address (last known address given)

497. CANHAM, H. E., 4935-4th Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada

LENDING LIBRARY

Please refer to the Library List and send your requests to: The Librarian, Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill, The Shieling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amersham, Bucks. A comprehensive range of books on all branches of B.N.A. philately and postal history is available to members, free of charge, with the exception of postal charges both ways. Numerous catalogues, check lists and pamphlets are also available.

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WANTED

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.

Clear strikes of 2 ring Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 8, 54 on 3 cents Small Queens.—C. C. Attenborrow, 5 Preston Park Avenue, Brighton, Sussex.

FOR SALE

Collection of 2 ring numerals on Small Queens, mainly 3 cents. Price £28. 35 stamps, 33 different numbers between 3 and 59 including a clear central strike IN BLUE of Sherbrooke (33) on 5 cents.—C. C. Attenborrow, 5 Preston Park Avenue, Brighton, Sussex.

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.

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN—1968-69

President:

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