

# 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.**

66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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

**Published Every Second Month by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain**

Issued Free to Members

Additional copies, 3/6 each

---

Vol. 13 No. 6

August 1970

Whole No. 126

---

## EDITORIAL

### Convention 1970

On page 147 our President reminds us that time is not on the side of those who are attending this year's Convention but who have not yet taken the necessary steps to book accommodation. At this time of the year normally there are still reasonable prospects of obtaining satisfactory accommodation at the Convention Venue. As September approaches, however, the prospects diminish and this will be especially so this year. A quite extraordinary number of overseas visitors (even for such an extraordinary attraction as Philympia 1970) are known to be attending the Exhibition in London. If past experience is anything to go by many of them will be 'staying over' to enjoy what they hope will be a good old English 'Indian Summer'. It is our confident assertion that many of them will succumb to the attractions of the South Coast and (dare we mention it?) the 24th Annual Convention of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain. If this is so there is a special urgency about booking accommodation NOW. A booking form is inset with this issue and when completed it should be sent to Mr. L. D. Carn at the address stated. He will do the rest gladly. There is no need to write or telephone the Burlington Hotel and members can rest assured that they can leave everything in his capable hands once he has received the form.

### Convention Exhibition

A date line of 29th August has been fixed for the receipt of Entry Forms for the Convention Exhibition. These are also inset with this issue and when completed should be sent to Dr. M. W. Carstairs at the address stated on the form. Exhibits must be received by Dr. Carstairs NOT LATER THAN 19th September unless they are brought to Convention personally. Details of the Exhibition rules and awards are printed on the Exhibition Entry Form.

### Convention Auction

By the time this appears in print Auction Catalogues should be in the hands of all members or will shortly be so. For details of the Auction Conditions of Sale, Postal Bids and despatch of lots members are asked to refer to the Catalogue. *Lots may still be sent to Mr. W. Williams at 53 Central Road, Wembley, Middlesex.* It will help him very much, however, if they were sent within the next few weeks if for no other reason than the fact that his presidential duties will impose increasingly heavy burdens upon him as the date of Convention approaches.

### Easibinder

On page 157 we publish details of binders for *Maple Leaves* which should meet the needs of those of our members who would like to house their copies of *Maple Leaves* safely but without going to the expense of more permanent binding. Every easibinder will hold a complete volume of *Maple Leaves* (12 issues) and has the added advantage that separate numbers are easily extracted. It is important to note, however, that the Easibinder will lie perfectly flat when open and that there is no need to extract issues for reference purposes. A further attractive feature enables every volume of *Maple Leaves* to be built up as separate issues appear; there is no need to wait until a volume is completed before the binder can be used. At the modest price of 15s. this is undoubtedly just what many of our members have been waiting for and we can confidently recommend their purchase. For further details see page 157.

### Auction Catalogue

A note from Mr. Williams reminds members that if, for any reason, they do not receive an Auction Catalogue by the end of August, they should write to him for one, at 53, Central Road, Wembley, Middlesex HA0 2LQ.

## President's Message

The programme for our Convention at Eastbourne has been completed and all being well you should find a copy included with this issue of *Maple Leaves*.

The main Displays and Study Circles have been balanced to offer a wide variety and some new subjects. It is hoped that some of our overseas visitors will bring along something to show us and some free time has been allowed for this purpose.

The Coach Tours have been planned to include many places of interest which were not visited when we were previously at Eastbourne. There is also something for the Ladies.

The Auction may prove to be the most exciting held in recent years, as, in addition to a rather better range of general material, we shall be offering several specialised collections which have been split up into study groups on the original written-up leaves. These are known in the trade as 'virgin' lots and even the Admirals have not broken free from the Lathework.

My grateful thanks to all members who have contributed lots and especially to those who answered my personal appeals for help at a time when things looked to be a bit difficult.

I can only hope that, as in the above case, our members who are 'slow starters' will again prove to be 'strong finishers', but to be on the safe side, I must include the following:

### Urgent Reminders

**HOTEL BOOKINGS**—If you have not already done so, please complete the booking form and send it to Mr. Carn immediately.

There is a possibility that some unbooked rooms may be withdrawn from our provisional allocation. Our overseas visitors booked early, so please support the 'Home Team' by making a real effort to put in an appearance this year, if only for a short stay. We would also like to see some of our professional members and the date offers an opportunity for a well earned break after 'Philympia'.

**CONVENTION EXHIBITION**—Entry forms must be received by Dr. Carstairs by 29th August.

### Philympia 'Get-Together'

Venue is Norfolk Hotel, 2 Harrington Road, London S. W. 7 (just opposite the South Kensington Underground Station).

Date and time—Wednesday, 23rd September (5.30 to 7.30 p.m.).

A special appeal is made to all members in the London area to meet early and support Mr. Downing in welcoming our guests. There are no formal displays, but members might like to bring along a few items 'just in case' you may meet someone with similar interests, and you probably will.

Looking forward to seeing you.

Bill Williams.

## **CANADA** The 1859 - 1864 Issue

- |     |   |                 |
|-----|---|-----------------|
| 1.  | 1c. plate proof on thin paper in orange yellow. Holmes P52. ...   | £10             |
| 2.  | 5c. 'Goodall' die proof in grey blue mounted on card. Scarce item. Holmes P58. ...                                      | £75             |
| 3.  | 10c. die proof on wove paper in red. Holmes P61 ...   | £35             |
| 4.  | 17c. Plate proof in the issued colour on India paper. Scarce. Holmes P70. ...   | £15             |
| 5.  | 1c. rose. Used examples of this stamp priced at £2 to £5 according to condition and cancellation, etc.                  |                 |
| 6.  | 5c. red. Mint and unused examples of this stamp priced according to condition. S.G. 31-32 ...                           | £2-£7           |
| 7.  | 5c. red. Used example of this stamp showing the scarce 'Rock in Waterfall' variety. S.G. 31-32. ...                     | £5-£20          |
| 8.  | 5c. red. Fine used examples of this stamp showing the scarce MAJOR RE-ENTRY. S.G. 32a. ...                              | £35-£45<br>each |
| 9.  | 10c. Good used examples of this stamp priced at between £2 and £5 each according to condition and to shade. S.G. 34-38. |                 |
| 10. | 10c. The MAJOR RE-ENTRY. Used examples of the position 29 flaw.   | £20-£25         |
| 11. | 12½c. green. Used examples priced to condition. S.G. 39-41. ...   | £1-£4           |
| 12. | 12½c. green. The MAJOR RE-ENTRY. Used singles. S.G. 39-41. ...  | £5-£8           |
| 13. | 17c. blue. Printing 1. Positioned examples in used condition.   | £8 each         |
| 14. | 17c. prussion blue. Printing 2A-B. Positioned examples in used condition. ...   | £10-£12         |
| 15. | 17c slate blue. Printing 2C. Positioned, used singles. ...  | £12<br>each     |
| 16. | 17c. steel blue Printing 3-4. Fine used singles of this stamp. ...  | £8-£10          |
| 17. | 2c. Fine used, lightly cancelled examples of this stamp. S.G. 44-45.  | £8-£12          |
| 18. | 1c. single used on cover cancelled with C.D.S. Scarce. ...  | £12 10          |
| 19. | 5c. red. The MAJOR RE-ENTRY used on 1868 cover to Picton, Ontario. Scarce and attractive. S.G. 32a. ...                 | £55             |
| 20. | 10c. Fine single on cover to New York from Montreal in 1862. ...  | £30             |

Write for detailed listing of other fields of Canadian Philately—  
from the Pence Issues to the 'Jubilee' issue.

**W. E. LEA**  
**(Philatelists) Ltd.**

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

*Tel. 01-930 1688/9*

# 1908 Quebec Tercentenary— $\frac{1}{2}$ cent value

The lowest value of the Quebec Tercentenary issue of 1908 is an easy stamp to study because its colour produces a fine, crisp printing.

It was printed on vertical wove paper from one plate only of one hundred subjects and a total of two million copies were issued.

The design was in a horizontal format by M. Machado, designer to the printers, the American Bank Note Co., of Ottawa.

The vignette shows the then Prince and Princess of Wales, later to become Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary. It was engraved by Edward Gunn.

The plate layout was a conventional 10 x 10 subject with a type I imprint above the top row centred between subjects 5 and 6.

A plating key was given to me many years ago by an old friend and this enables almost any pair or larger group to be identified with ease. As I have not seen this in print before I pass it on and record my thanks to the person who did all the original work.

The key depends on the location of guide dots.

The centre point of the transfer roller is located on the vertical centre line and 3.5 m.m. below the lower frame line of each stamp.

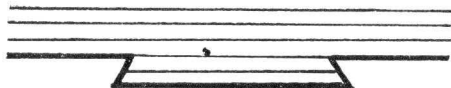
Laying down the plate from the left hand side, i.e. the top row of the printed sheet, the centre point is located on the first row of guide dots and the subject rocked in. When the second row is similarly laid down each subject will cover the guide dot of the previous row across the plate, i.e. down the sheet, leaving a final row of dots in the sheet lower margin.

These dots, in the case of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c, can be found between the horizontal background lines at the top centre of each stamp with the exception of the first row for the reason explained above.

Because the original layout was done by hand there are slight differences in the location of the dots.

The key is a series of figures and letters. The figures refer to the lines numbered from the top frame line; the first two indicate the lines between which the dot is located. If the dot is clear of the lines then only two figures are given. If the dot touches a line then a third figure is given which repeats the line touched. Where a dot is on a line this is noted.

The letter following indicates whether the dot is central, or to the left or right of centre on the stamp.



EXAMPLE - 344L.

The example 344L is shown above.

No stamps in the top row have a dot but subjects 1 to 8 have the right vertical frame line dropping just short of the top horizontal line. On subjects 9 and 10 this break does not occur.

Stamp 44 on the sheet shows the so-called re-entry. This is a strong horizontal line through 1608, CANADA and HALF. Additionally a strong line below the lower frame slopes downwards to the right and is matched by a line parallel to it in the white frame above DA of Canada.

The key is given below:—

On lines

2C	54, 63
2R	87, 90
3L	21, 66
3C	14 16 49 60 83
3R	99
4L	19 30 40 97
4C	18
5C	92

Between lines

12L	29	23L	28	34L	61
12C	69	23C	70* 86	34C	15, 84
12R	67 88	23R	70,* 71, 100	34R	34
				45C	56*

121L	—	232L	—
121C	89	232C	22 51 65
121R	—	232R	—
122L	55	233L	24 44 80
122C	—	233C	45 53 62 73
122R	25, 26, 52, 68	233R	35 56* 57 77

343L	23 41 76 78	454L	12 95
343C	13 46 47 59 64 75	454C	32 39 50 96
343R	11 36 43 85	454R	33 81
344L	20 31 42 58	455L	91
344C	17 74 82	455C	37 93
344R	48 72 98	455R	—
		565C	94

Twin Dots 56, 70

# 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

## 1st Trans-Canada Flight

The Canadian Post Office Department has authorized the use of 11 postal die cancellations for the 50th Anniversary of the first Trans-Canada flight 7 to 17 October 1920 from Halifax, Nova Scotia to Vancouver, British Columbia.

The postal die cancellations will be in use for one month, 21st September to 17th October 1970. Requests for special philatelic service will not be handled by the Post Office Department. Those desiring data on obtaining these aviation cancellations may write to Major R. K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa 6, Ontario.

The 11 postal die cancellations will be as follows:—

- |    |  |     |  |
|----|--|-----|--|
| 1. | 1st Flt—ler Vol<br>Trans-Canada AT/A<br>Halifax<br>7 Oct 1920            | 7.  | 1st Flt—ler Vol<br>Trans-Canada AT/A<br>Regina<br>11 Oct 1920        |
| 2. | 1st Flt—ler Vol<br>Trans-Canada AT/A<br>Fredericton<br>7 Oct 1920        | 8.  | 1st Flt—ler Vol<br>Trans-Canada AT/A<br>Medicine Hat<br>11 Oct 1920  |
| 3. | 1st Flt—ler Vol<br>Trans-Canada AT/A<br>Rivière du Loup<br>7-8 Oct 1920  | 9.  | 1st Flt—ler Vol<br>Trans-Canada AT/A<br>Calgary<br>11-13 Oct 1920    |
| 4. | 1st Flt—ler Vol<br>Trans-Canada AT/A<br>Sault Ste Marie<br>9-10 Oct 1920 | 10. | 1st Flt—ler Vol<br>Trans-Canada AT/A<br>Revelstoke<br>13-15 Oct 1920 |
| 5. | 1st Flt—ler Vol<br>Trans-Canada AT/A<br>Kenora<br>10 Oct 1920            | 11. | 1st Flt—ler Vol<br>Trans-Canada AT/A<br>Vancouver<br>17 Oct 1920     |
| 6. | 1st Flt—ler Vol<br>Trans-Canada AT/A<br>Winnipeg<br>10-11 Oct 1920       |     |  |

Postal die cancellation slugs will not be available for two of the 1920 stops because of the type of equipment to be in use in these locations; i.e. Ottawa, Ontario and Merritt, B.C.

A postal die cancellation has also been authorized for the 50th Anniversary of the first international airmail flight between Canada and the USA, i.e. Victoria, B.C. to Seattle, Washington, 15th October 1920. The die will be in use in Victoria from 15th September to 15th October 1970. The same provisions apply to obtaining cancellations on philatelic mail.

The approval of the Canadian Post Office Department to allow the use of these 12 postal die cancellations is appreciated by those interested in Canadian Aviation History.

---

### 3d. Beaver Plate Flaw by R. P. Hedley



An additional specimen of the 3d Beaver Plate flaw has been uncovered and it is thought that this information will be of interest to all specialists. The item referred to is illustrated in the Boggs Handbook, on page 144 and is known as the flaws on stamp No. 31 of Pane A—Upper Pane.

The above illustration shows the flaw very clearly but it will be noted that the scratch over the numeral 3 is missing, otherwise this copy is similar in all respects to the copy shown in the Boggs' book. This specimen however is on the 'thin oily' paper of 1853-4 and therefore is a very early example of the flaws. Any further correspondence on this subject is invited.



# R.P.O. Jottings

At the present time we feel somewhat like the compiler of an obituary column in the local paper. About all the 'news' we are able to offer concerns the coming end of various mobile postal routes. In Canada the end came for the long-lived Toronto and North Bay R.P.O. on Saturday, 25th October 1969, when the 30 foot RPO made its last round trip up to 'the bay' and back. Clerks H. Brown and E. W. Orr had the honour of making the last run with one (or perhaps two) assistants. So went Canada's very last RDC RPO route. It was only a bit over 60 days ago that the writer spent a few enjoyable minutes chatting with the crew of train No. 673 at Toronto. This is not the only accomplished fact and more is to come. On 3rd January 1970, the 'M and T' (Montreal and Toronto) day trains made their last runs. This will leave only Trains 58 and 59 carrying the R.P.O. car on the night runs. Also on 3rd January 1970, the Levis and Montreal R.P.O. ended its long career carrying the mail between Quebec City and Montreal and the west. Thus the connection across eastern Canada was finally broken and almost anything can happen! We have heard different rumours from various parts of Canada. One is that all R.P.O. service east of Campbelltown, New Brunswick, will shortly be taken off. Another is that the Longlac and Winnipeg R.P.O. will be discontinued. A third that the Toronto, London and Sarnia R.P.O. will be taken off. As far as we know when the M and T. day RPO cars came off the Campbelltown and Levis RPO was the only one left in Canada with two round trips of service. All the other routes will have but the one round trip left. There are *NO* full 60/72 foot RPO cars left now. Every RPO is housed in a 30 foot RPO compartment in a mail/baggage car.

It is our considered opinion that there may be additions to the present list of discontinued R.P.O.s before the year is out. Except for Quebec (Province), where 'political considerations' may have to be taken into consideration, the rest of the Canadian R.M.S. *could* be taken off with hardly a ripple of protest. It would, of course, mean delays to overnight business mail, especially between Montreal and Toronto, but then people in general have become inured to erratic postal service. A decade of the 'all up' (first class mail by air-lift) policy by the government has succeeded in destroying the Railway Mail Service and with it the last possibility of *dependable* Postal 'Service'. But then, we down here in 'the States' are just about in the same position as our Canadian neighbours where Postal 'Service' is concerned! And it will, no doubt, get worse!

## RPO's Current in Canada—1st January 1970

Campbellton and Levis RPO	Montreal and Toronto RPO
Halifax and Campbellton RPO	Ottawa and Toronto RPO
Halifax and Liverpool RPO	North Bay and Longlac RPO
Levis and Montreal RPO	Quebec and Senneterre RPO
Longlac and Winnipeg RPO	Toronto and Capreol RPO
Montreal and North Bay RPO	Toronto, London and Sarnia RPO

(With acknowledgments and thanks to *TRANSIT POSTMARK*).

## The 50 cents Textile Varieties

by Hans Reiche

The 50 cents Textile stamp was issued 2nd November 1953. The plate for the stamp was transferred in September 1953. During the printing certain engraved lines started to wear and copies dated around 1960 show this wear. To avoid greater damage to the plate No. 1 and to improve the appearance some of these weak lines were retouched on the plate. This retouching was carried out between the 10th to 17th April 1962. The following stamps were retouched on Plate No. 1: stamps 41, 46 and 47 on the lower left pane. These retouches can be identified as follows: in stamp No. 41 the left vertical frame line has been strengthened from top to bottom but about just opposite the letter 'P' of Postage the engraver slipped, going into the margin, then below the bottom and back into the right side of the design all the way up to the 'P'. Stamp No. 46 shows a strengthening of the bottom frame line. There is a fine vertical line between the end of the textile roll and the word Cents. Stamp No. 47 shows the bottom frame line strengthened, but with an engraving slip starting below the letter 'A' of Canada and going into the design to about below the 'T' of Postage. Because these three stamps are part of the plateblock one can also note a colour mark in the margin on the left just between the two stamps. This mark does not appear on the original plateblocks. These retouches can be found on the regular and the over-printed stamps.

There has been a suggestion that stamp No. 49 was re-entered but no evidence of this has been found. Nevertheless it indicates that modern stamps can be re-entered and retouched after plate bending and hardening, a fact which 'expert' philatelists have continually denied.

# Arctic Mail Service

---

by J. W. Anderson

The first Arctic mail service was provided by the whaling ships of the nineteenth century which used to rendezvous at Cape Warrender on the south coast of Devon Island and northern shore of Lancaster Sound. The rendezvous date was the first week in September and this particular location was chosen because of the many and favourable winds. In other words, the sailing ships could usually depend on winds to take them to and from Cape Warrender at will.

Ships which came from the British Isles in the navigation season delivered the mail from home to the ships which were to winter in the Arctic. There was an exchange of mail, and the ships intending to winter in the north immediately set about searching for winter quarters while those homeward bound set sail for the British Isles. This little known Arctic mail service was in operation for many years, and finally died out with the closing down of the whaling operations early in the present century.

The Hudson's Bay Company established the first Arctic post at Wolstenholme in 1909. This was followed by other trading posts extending northwards. During this period the Eastern Arctic mail was carried by H.B.C. in the traditional packet boxes, usually one for each post, and carrying mail for all residents in the Arctic, H.B.C. or otherwise. In 1934 however, the Post Office Department, Ottawa, sent a representative on the Hudson's Bay Company's 'Nascopie' with the government's Eastern Arctic Patrol to inaugurate a new mail service. The old fashioned H.B.C. packet boxes were therefore discontinued in 1938, and the complete control of the mail was taken over by the Post Office representative on board the 'Nascopie.' From small beginnings of only a few mail bags in 1934, this service had grown to a total of 478 bags in 1944.

The post office on board the R.M.S. 'Nascopie' was fully equipped to handle all postal transactions, including Post Office Savings Bank, money order, postal note and parcel post C.O.D. War savings stamps and over-the-counter war savings certificates were also carried. There was a street letter box in the 'Nascopie' lounge where one might post a letter at any time of the day or night and, for other types of post office business, the Post Office Department representative might be found in his office at the after part of the ship. In addition to being the postmaster on board, he was an inspector of the Eastern Arctic post offices.

Naturally with this excellent service, which was largely the development of P.O.D. representative, F. R. E. Sparks, the postal business of the Eastern Arctic grew steadily. Not only did the white residents make increasing use of it, but the Eskimo began sending letters to one another in Eskimo syllabics through the medium of the Eastern Arctic Patrol. *Philatelic mail was no small part of this traffic, and readers will be interested to know that in 1939, 10,000 pieces of philatelic mail were date stamped at Craig Harbour, then the farthest north post office.* Christmas mail went north with the 'Nascopie' every summer in increasing volume with parcels marked 'Do not open until Christmas.'

In 1947 the 'Nascopie' was wrecked off Cape Dorset on the south coast of Baffin Island. During the summer seasons of 1948 and 1949, therefore, the Eastern Arctic mail was carried in various chartered vessels. The summer transport season of 1950, however, marked a new era inasmuch as the new C.G.S. 'C. D. Howe' came into service and naturally had on board a Post Office representative with full post office facilities. This was a great advance in the mail service.

Mail facilities have grown out of all recognition in the intervening years, and this is largely due to courtesy services by the R.C.A.F. The result is that today most of our Eastern Arctic posts not only receive a frequent and fairly regular two-way mail service but even such remote posts as Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet and Clyde get frequent mail drops by courtesy R.C.A.F. The volume of Arctic mail has grown by leaps and bounds, and business and personal correspondence can be exchanged frequently throughout the year. Canada's Eastern Arctic is very much in the public eye due to various commercial and governmental activities and, for residents in that area, a happy result has been an increasingly efficient and effective mail service.

(With acknowledgments to *MOCCASIN TELEGRAPH*)

**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**

## Designs of Canadian Postage Stamps

The principles outlined here by the Postmaster General of Canada are intended as a guide to those who may wish to suggest subjects for designs on new issues of Canadian postage stamps.

1. Subjects selected should illustrate the cultural and economic life of the nation, or contribute to an awareness of our traditions, accomplishments and history, or foster a spirit of international goodwill and understanding.
2. Anniversaries to be commemorated by issues of postage stamps should be the fiftieth or hundredth years, or multiples of these periods. Exceptions may be made for International cooperative organisations at government level, of which Canada is a member, when a tenth anniversary may be commemorated, or the year when Canada as a member is the host country.
3. Members of the Royal family are the only living persons in whose honour postage stamps may be issued.
4. Persons no longer living who have made outstanding contributions of national significance may be honoured by the issue of a postage stamp.
5. Postage stamps may not be issued to honour—
  - (a) Particular fraternal or service organisations;
  - (b) Religious denominations;
  - (c) Particular professions;
  - (d) Commercial products or enterprises.
  - (e) Wars and particular battles.
6. Commemorative stamps will not be issued for the same subject at intervals less than 25 years.

Suggestions of commemorative postage stamps should be made from one and a half to three years prior to the date when the stamp would be issued.

### 'Easibinder' for 'Maple Leaves'

A special Easibinder is now available for *Maple Leaves*. Each binder holds twelve copies held in position by steel wires. Copies may be inserted from the first issue of a volume and even if permanent binding is completed, copies may be filed and kept in place till the volume is completed.

The binder is strongly made and bound in green balacron with *Maple Leaves* gold blocked on the spine.

The cost is modest at 15/- (75 N.P.) post and packing paid.

The Easibinder will be available from mid-July. Please send your orders with cash to: S. F. Cohen, 51 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15.

# Stitched Watermarks

By A. S. MACKIE

All will agree that stamps with 'stitched watermarks' are desirable items, but as to the 'why and wherefore' of its occurrence seems to end. Various explanations have been given to account for this paper variety, as I discovered in discussions at the last Convention with a few collectors who have such specimens.

I was moved to make further enquiries into the matter, and living in a City with several large paper mills close at hand, and having friends in the industry it seemed possible to investigate further the 'why and wherefore'.

As many members will be aware, paper manufacture starts with a prepared substance known as 'stuff', which contains various vegetable fibres held in suspension in a very high water content. If a watermark is to be purposely included, this is achieved at the earliest stage of manufacture when the water content of the 'stuff' is approximately 90 per cent. The 'Dandy Roll' is placed at this point which is stage one in machine made paper, or at this drainage percentage in hand made. In both methods the 'stuff' is allowed to settle or flow on to the 'Wires', which can be in various patterns of fine wire mesh, depending on the type of paper required, hence such terms as 'Laid' and 'Wove'.

In hand made paper the symbol of the watermark is sewn on to the wire of the vatman's mould. This has the effect of allowing less 'stuff' to settle on these parts, creating a thinning known to all as a watermark. In machine made paper the 'Dandy Roll' has these patterns similarly attached, by different methods over the years. This has the same effect as in hand made, but instead of operating on the underside as in hand made, this is effected from the top. Damage to the 'Wire' which called for a repair, such as by stitching, would give the result of a 'stitched watermark' as found on stamp paper, as the repair is above the level of the 'Wire', and has the same effect as an intentional watermark.

Reference has been made to 'stitched watermarks' being created by the stitching done in repairing a felt or blanket. In both methods of manufacture this is extremely unlikely. Here a point should be noted, in as much as such materials used for water absorption come into use later in either of the processes, when the water content is much below 90 per cent., and therefore beyond the point where a watermark can be included. If indeed a repair of this nature was done, the result would be a compression of the paper, not a thinning as created to produce a watermark.

It has been said that it would be easy to change the 'Wire' on the vatman's mould in hand made paper, should it become damaged. At this

point, I would like to turn to Canada's first issue of 1851. We know the printers were Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson of New York, later to be known as the American Bank Note Co. This firm, of high repute as security printers, had a contract for paper with an equally famous firm of security paper makers, that founded by a Devonshire man, Thomas Willcox, at Chester Creek, Pennsylvania in 1729. The Willcox mill was the last one in America to stop making hand made paper in 1866. Some records and bills of this firm have been preserved. One bill of 2nd August 1783, is of interest, as it lists items which had to be purchased from Europe, as none were made in America at that time, namely the cost of one pair of Double Foolscap Paper Moulds at £5 5s. 0d., a great deal of money in those days, when one considers that the pay at that time of of the top employee, the vatman, was the equivalent of 3s. per week of 72 hours. The vatman's mould being the essential piece of papermaking equipment, is it little wonder that if one was damaged, a repair to the 'wire' was a reasonable sound financial and practicable proposition.

I return to consider the 'Stitched Watermark' on machine made paper. A theory has been given that it is created by the joining of the ends of the 'wire'. This indeed had to be done as it operates like an endless belt. The joining of the ends however was done in a fashion like a darn or splicing of a rope, indeed interwoven to give it strength, but in such a manner as not to give evidence of a join that could be readily detected in the finished paper, and not therefore having the appearance of those copies I have seen of 'stitched watermarks'. Later joining was done by soldering and brazing, and today by spot welding. It would again appear that damage to the 'wire' was repaired in a similar manner as that on the vatman's mould. This gives us the effect we have come to term a 'Stitched Watermark'. Today the 'wire' is still an expensive piece of equipment, and repairs are done by spot welding.

I have just received from a mill in Canada an example of a patch repair to the 'wire' by spot welding, which must cover an area of roughly 20 square inches, and is indeed very finely done.

The first machine made paper in North America was successfully made by Thomas Gilpin at his mills in Brandywine Creek, Wilmington, Delaware, on August 1817, and was used to produce Poulson's Advertiser, Philadelphia. The width of the paper was 30 inches.

The first Fourdrinier machine was put in operation at a mill owned by Beach, Hommerken and Kearney at Saugerties, New York in 1827. In this case the paper was 60 inches wide.

Such was the demand by newspapers for machine made paper that it is difficult to determine when North American machine made paper was first used in the production of Canadian stamps.

In view of the fact that 'Pirie' and 'Bothwell' watermarks are found on the Large Queens can it be accepted that machine made paper of British manufacture was habitually used in this period? Any further information on this point would no doubt be of interest to many members.

## Topex 70

Montreal was the site of the largest international philatelic event ever to be held in Canada—'Topex 70'. It was the 21st Annual Convention and Exhibition of the American Topical Association and it marked the first time that this event has been held outside the United States.

The show was hosted by the Union Philatélique de Montréal, from 19th to 21st June inclusive, at the Paul Sauvé Sports Centre in Montreal. The Honourable Eric Kierans consented to be an honorary patron of the show and participated in the opening ceremonies at 7.30 p.m. on 19th June.

Because the issue date of the Louis Riel stamp coincided with the 'Topex 70' opening on 19th June, a special service was offered to collectors who attended the show on that day. Addressed covers bearing the Louis Riel stamp were deposited in a special mail receiver adjacent to the Canada Post Office display. When the show closed at 10 p.m. that day, the covers were taken to Ottawa to receive the official first day of issue cancellation service.

Many valuable and historical artifacts of Canadian stamp development and production were shown in the Canada Post Office display. In addition, there was also a philatelic sales and information counter where recent issue philatelic quality stamps could be purchased.

The American Topical Association, organized in September 1949, is a non-profit educational society whose membership today includes nearly 10,000 collectors from eighty-seven countries around the world.

## Yorkshire Group

The Group closed the 1969-70 season on Monday, 4th May when details and layout of the Group's entry for the Eastbourne Convention were thrashed out. Among the subjects spotlighted during the season were Newfoundland, Small Queens and Postal Rates to U.K. *The new season will commence on Monday, 6th September at the Goosewell Galleries, Menston, Ilkley, Yorks. at 7.30 p.m.*

The Society is well represented in Yorkshire and all members who can make the trip to Menston on the first Monday in the month are urged to do so. Any enquiries should be sent to Frank Laycock.

D. F. Sessions.

## Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at the Burlington Hotel, Eastbourne on Saturday, 10th October.

Nominations for Officers of the Society to be considered by the Meeting should be sent to the Secretary as soon as possible. The retiring Committee members are: D. G. Robertson, J. P. Macaskie, F. H. Fairweather.

Nominations for Fellowship which must be made on the appropriate form obtainable from the Secretary must be received 31st August.



***there comes a time . . . .***

When a specialised study or collection reaches a stage when it becomes increasingly difficult to continue, either because material is just not available or the outlay is too great.

***to continue or to sell ? ? ?***

Whatever the decision we are interested either in purchasing or helping to find the elusive items still required.

***please contact . . . .***

***Stephen Walter***

**P.T.S., A.S.D.A., B.P.A., A.P.S.,**

**WALTER HOUSE, 435/7 GREAT WEST ROAD,  
HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND.**

**Telephone: 01 570 2842.**

*An Invitation*

**To Members of the Canadian  
Philatelic Society of Great Britain**

\*

If you are not already a member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and would be interested in joining the 'Royal' please write to The Secretary, The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Box 3144, Station 'C', Ottawa, Canada, for membership application forms or information.

Members receive The Canadian Philatelist, published bi-monthly, and are entitled to use the sales circuit.

\*

**Annual Dues: \$6.00**

**Admission fee: \$1.00**

***GROW WITH THE ROYAL***



## AT AUCTION—CHOICE B.N. AMERICA

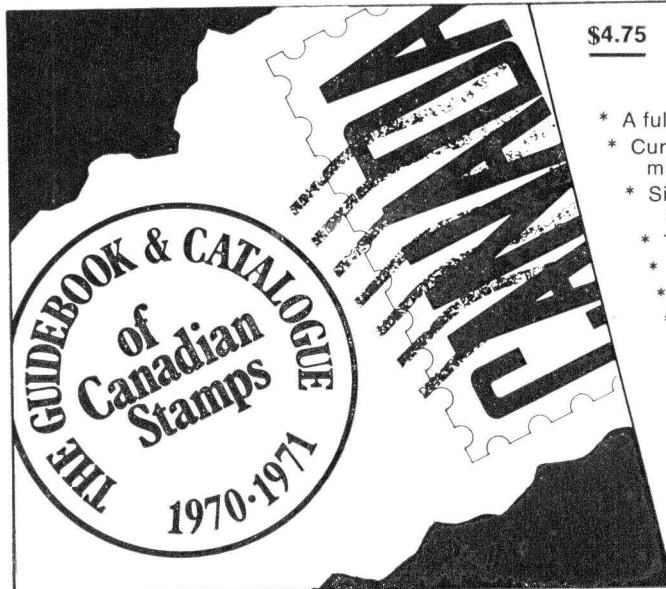
Many of our clients are B.N.A. collectors and specialists and through our catalogues will be able to obtain the fine properties which are scheduled for forthcoming sales. If not on our mailing list NOW is the time to write for a subscription form. Reduced rates are available for B.N.A. collectors, and these include Prices Realised. New Season's Sales open 14th September.

New Season sales will include a specialised B.N.A. auction. Prospective vendors of good class material are invited to contact us, so that early arrangements can be made.

**H. R. HARMER LTD. THE INTERNATIONAL  
STAMP AUCTIONEERS**

**41 New Bond Street, London, W1A 4EH**

**Telephone No. 01-629 0218**



**\$4.75**

## FIRST EDITION

by Glen Hansen

- \* A fully priced reference catalogue
- \* Current values for five grades, mint and used
- \* Singles, Blocks, Plate Blocks, Used Plate Blocks
- \* Tagged issues—3 grades,
- \* Phosphor paper issues
- \* Varieties mint and used,
- \* First Day Covers, priced
- \* Much new material, priced and explained

232 pages, fully illustrated

**REGENCY  
Publishing Co.**

REGENCY COIN & STAMP Co.Ltd.

101 Lindsay Bldg.,  
Winnipeg, Canada

## 52nd Congress of Great Britain—Folkstone 9-12 June 1970

Although I was the only C.P.S. Delegate able to attend this year's Congress, quite a number of our members were present. We missed P. G. Walker and Eric Bielby, who have been so regular during the past years.

Our Study Group on Wednesday attracted fifteen people. Doctor Dorothy Sanderson entertained us with a very fine display of pre-stamp covers. P. B. Crighton produced a study of the 11¼ perforations of the early issues of Canada and we hope the result of his work will appear in *Maple Leaves* in due course. George Powell of Peterborough contributed his expert knowledge in helping to deal successfully with several queries.

The theme of this year's Congress was 'International Friendship' and a practical demonstration of this was carried out by our visit to Boulogne where we were received by the Senator-Mayor and later entertained by members of the Association Philatelique du Boulonnais and Societe Philatelique Franco-Britannique. An excellent lunch was prepared for us at the Faisan D'Ore, Le Courset. Mr. R. A. G. Lee told us of the work that has been and still has to be done, of the preparation for 'Philympia'. This is going to be the greatest show ever and it is hoped that all C.P.S. members will support the Exhibition.

The highlight of Congress Day was, of course, the signing of the Roll of distinguished Philatelists. A very impressive ceremony. The Mayor and Mayoress were the principal guests at the Banquet and Ball which brought Congress to a close.

Next year we meet at Norwich.

L. D. CARN.

### The London Section

A note from Mr. Downing, Chairman of the London Section, informs us that a 'Get-Together' of members will be held on Wednesday, 23rd September, 5.30-7.30 p.m. A room has been reserved at the Norfolk Hotel, Harrington Road (opposite S. Kensington Station) SW7, near Philympia, and refreshments will be available. It is important to note that the meeting is not reserved for London Section members only; *all members* who are visiting Philympia on the 23rd or who will be in London at that time *will be welcome*. Mr. Downing, however, would appreciate a note from intending visitors so that he can form some idea of the number of members to be expected. He will be pleased to hear from you at: 10, Blenheim Road, Bickley, Bromley, Kent, and to provide further details of the meeting.

### Subscriptions

Members remitting subscriptions in U.S. or Canadian dollars are asked to note that these will be \$4.30 or \$4.50 respectively as from 1st October next.

## ***The Small Queen issue of Canada [1870-97]***

**By W. WILLIAMS**

### **Plate Re-entries, Retouches and Flaws**

It may be that, in this modern day and age, some of our beginners are more familiar with 'Re-entries into Orbit' than with the old 'Plate Re-entries' of about one hundred years ago. At least a few new members have written stating they have no idea of what actually happened to cause the various types of Re-entry and would like to get a clear view of the subject before attempting to digest the books or articles, which they state, appear to be written 'by experts for experts'. Perhaps it would help them to know that even the experts cannot agree about some of the causes for the major 'latent or misplaced re-entries'.

However, as a duly qualified 'non-expert', I may be able to help by suggesting that, in the first instance, we give some thought to the actual preparation of the Printing Plate. The impression of the stamp design has, of course, to be entered on the Plate—this was done by transferring the impression from the hardened Steel Die to a softened steel Transfer Roller, which, when hardened, was used to impress the design on the Plate.

Faint guide lines and dots were marked on the Plate to give the exact positions for each unit and the Operator had to impress, or rock the designs in the correct positions. Subject to the Operator carrying out his job with precision, it was only necessary for the engraver to obliterate all traces of the guide lines and dots and remove the burr caused by the rocking of the Transfer Roller and, after hardening, the Plate was ready for the press.

Theory does not always work out and all sorts of things might happen—sometimes a unit may be so badly out of alignment that it has to be burnished out and a new transfer laid down in its place. Another unit might have had insufficient pressure and need to be strengthened. Minor corrections were usually carried out by an engraver with a burin (engraver's tool). This usually involved deepening the lines or small parts of the design and are known as 'Retouches'. It was sometimes found that guide dots or lines could not be removed without damaging the design. Occasionally there was damage to the Plate, either by an Engraver's tool or some other reason and any deep cut could not be obliterated. While I appreciate that I have not said everything that could happen, at least some information has been given in an attempt to gain a clear view before describing the various types of Re-entry.

### **Re-entries**

If the Transfer Roller is impressed more than once (at any time) in approximately the same position this would result in various portions of the design being doubled (or possibly trebled). This is known as a true Re-entry and would, of course, be constant on every sheet printed from the 're-entered' plate.

It is possible that in some cases the operator commenced the impression in an incorrect position then, realising his mistake entered the design in the correct position. If the original 'touch' was not burnished off, it would be reproduced on the sheet of stamps. Minor re-entries, or 'shifts' are caused by the plate slipping under pressure by the Operator.

#### **Latent Re-entries**

These refer to traces of the original impression remaining on the Plate, after it has been burnished off for the purpose of making a new impression.

#### **Miss-Entry**

When portions of the design have not been entered, owing to uneven pressure by the Operator of the Transfer Roller, miss-entries result.

These are usually corrected by the engraver, but are occasionally overlooked. (They are sometimes confused with 'worn plate varieties').

While within the scope of this article it is not possible to list the constant varieties (87 illustrations are given in *Constant Plate Varieties of the Canada Small Queens'*, by Hans Reiche—Handbook No. 4, The British North American P.S.) mention should be made of at least two outstanding varieties.

#### **The 2 cents**

Known as 'The latent or misplaced re-entry' and illustrated by Boggs in his well-known handbook:

This shows a portion of the design in the lower margin at right, with faint lines across the remainder of the margin and lines through the left '2' and E of CENTS.

Only very few copies are known and it is only possible to obtain the full variety when the stamp has been centered to the top, allowing a wide margin at the bottom of the stamp. If the stamp is perfectly centered the perforation holes would cut away most of the variety.

Several reasons have been suggested to account for this remarkable variety and one theory is that the transfer operator began entering the design in the wrong position and then corrected the placing of the transfer roller.

#### **The 5 cents on the 6 cents stamp**

This remarkable entry on the 6 Cents must be seen to be believed. One theory is that owing to shortage of steel an old plate was used and portions of the 5c impression remained—another is that the wrong transfer roller was used. Whatever the answer, it is an amazing error and if the Experts cannot agree, how can I, a non-expert, draw any conclusion, except to say there is still something left for the student and I hope that I have, in some way helped him on the road to discovery.

In my next article I will deal with Printing varieties which are sometimes confused with re-entries.

Please Note:—In my last article dealing with perforations there was a slight printing error. The fourth line from the bottom should read 'not precise and in MANY cases . . .'

## new stamp issues

### Sir Alexander Mackenzie

On 25th June the Canada Post Office issued a six-cent commemorative stamp honouring Sir Alexander Mackenzie, fur trader and explorer, who in 1793 completed the first crossing of the North American continent north of Mexico.

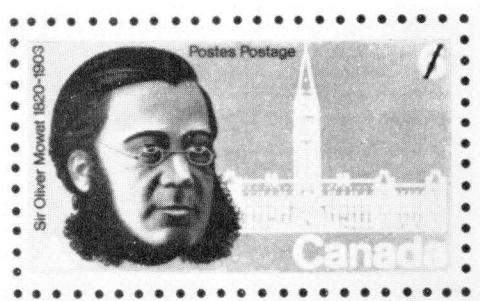
Born at Stornoway, Scotland, in 1764, Mackenzie emigrated to North America with his father in 1774. He entered the service of a fur trading company in Montreal in 1779. When the firm was later absorbed by the North West Company in 1787, Mackenzie became a partner in the larger concern and was stationed in Athabasca.

It was during his employment there that Mackenzie embarked on his now famous explorations for the Pacific Ocean. The first of his two journeys began on 3rd June 1789, and took him, by way of the Slave River and Great Slave Lake, to the Arctic Ocean and the mouth of the river which now bears his name.

His second journey began at the forks of the Peace and Smoky rivers on 9th May 1793. Following a route along the Peace, Parsnip, Fraser, Blackwater and Bella Coola Rivers, Mackenzie reached the tidewaters of the Pacific by July. There, on a large rock in Dean Channel, he left the famous inscription: 'Alex Mackenzie, from Canada, by land, 22nd July 1793'.

The design for the Mackenzie stamp was taken from a Government Archives photo of the rock bearing this inscription. The steel engraved stamp is brown in colour and measures 24 mm wide by 40 mm long. Thirty-four million stamps were issued, printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited of Ottawa.

### Sir Oliver Mowat



OTTAWA: The Canada Post Office will honour Sir Oliver Mowat, one of the Fathers of Confederation, with the issue 12th August of a six-cent commemorative stamp marking the 150th anniversary of his birth at Kingston in 1820.

As a delegate from Upper Canada, Sir Oliver Mowat was one of the thirty-three Fathers of Confederation who attended

the Quebec Conference of 1864 to discuss the feasibility of a political union of British North America.

He began his career as a lawyer in Upper Canada in 1841. Entering politics in 1857, he was elected as a Liberal member to the Legislative Assembly of Canada. There he served as provincial secretary in the Brown-Dorion administration of 1858 and as postmaster general in the Macdonald-Dorion government of 1863-1864 and in the Great Coalition of 1864. In November of that year, he was raised to the bench as vice-chancellor of Upper Canada.

In 1872 Mowat succeeded Edward Blake as leader of the Liberal Party and became Premier and Attorney-General of Ontario. He held this office for twenty-four years until his appointment in 1896 to the Senate where he became the government leader. The following year, Mowat retired to accept the appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, a position which he held until his death in 1903.

The Sir Oliver Mowat issue was designed by Ernst Roch of Montreal, P.Q. The stamp measures 40 mm by 24 mm and its colours are black and two shades of red. Thirty-four million stamps are being printed by the British American Bank Note Company Limited of Ottawa using two colour gravure for the red and one colour steel for the black.

### Christmas Issues 1970

Christmas drawings by twelve children from across Canada will grace Canada's 1970 Christmas stamps.

The Christmas commemorative stamps will be issued in four denominations this year. In addition to the annual 5 cent and 6 cent Christmas stamps, used primarily on domestic letters and cards, 10 cent. and 15 cent. stamps will be issued for use on parcels and international air mail.

The two lower-value stamps will be produced in medium size format (24 x 30 mm), as in past Christmas issues. Five designs will be alternated over each sheet of stamps on both the 5 cent. and 6 cent. values. The smaller-volume 10 cent. and 15 cent stamps will carry one design each, and will be produced in large size format (24 x 40 mm).

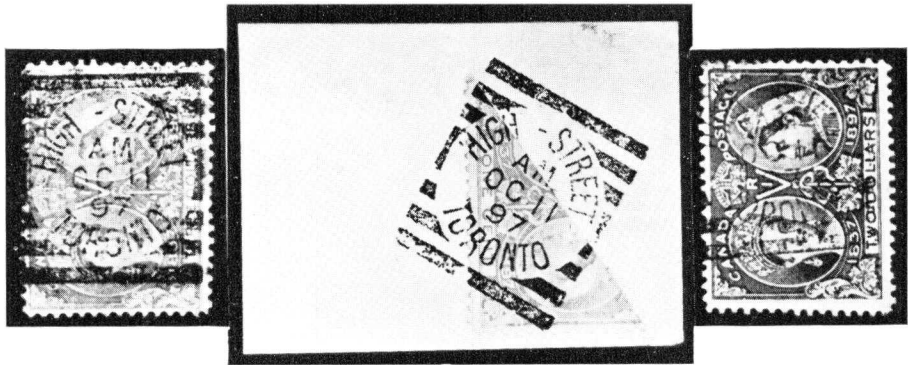
The five-cent stamps will reproduce drawings by Lisa Wilson, age 8, of Kamloops, B.C.; Donna Niskala, age 9, of Macrorie, Sask.; Anthony Martin, age 5, of Marius, Man.; Dwayne Durham, age 7, of Fort Erie, Ont.; and Manon Lecompte, age 9, of Laprairie, P.Q. On the six-cent stamps will appear drawings by Jean Pomperleau, age 8, of St. Paul, Alta; Janet McKinney, age 8, of St. John, N.B.; Nancy Whatley, age 10, of Armdale, N.S.; Joseph McMillan, P.E.I.; and Eugene Battacharya, age 7, of St. John's Nfld. The ten-cent stamp will carry a drawing by Corrine Fortier, age 10, of St. Leon, Man., and the fifteen-cent stamp one by Janis Dojcek, age 10, of Flin Flon, Man.

A total of about 50,000 drawings were submitted by children 12-and-under to the Post Office Department's 'Christmas Canada' stamp design

project, conducted in co-operation with provincial Departments of Education and art galleries in each province. The greatest number of drawings were received from the province of Quebec, while New Brunswick was the province with the heaviest per capita contribution. The final selection was made by the Department's Design Advisory Committee.

For their drawings the children were asked to portray the theme 'What Christmas Means to Me.' Traditional Christmas images, such as nativity scenes, Christmas trees, and Santa Claus were most prevalent, while snowmen and outdoor winter scenes ran a popular second. Many drawings reflected the contemporary imaginations of their young authors with jet-propelled Santas, astronauts celebrating a lunar Christmas, or symbolic designs representing universal brotherhood. About 500 of the drawings will be seen in itinerant exhibits that will tour the country in the fall.

In order to reproduce the original drawings as closely as possible, the stamps are being produced by the four-colour lithography process. They go on sale in early October to meet the Christmas demand. (8 x 10 photos of the drawings are available).



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



# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dr. F. G. Stulberg writes:

## 'High Street' Squared Circle

I read the article by Mr. E. A. Smythies on the High Street Squared Circle in the April Issue of *Maple Leaves* with a feeling of mixed emotion. In the first place I was pleased that this odd mark was receiving recognition, but on the other hand it was the subject of an article that was going to appear in the Canadian Philatelist in the continuing feature 'What's New in old Canada'.

As you see by the illustration opposite there are three copies in my collection (1) on an engraved forgery of a \$2.00 Jubilee, (2) on an engraved forgery of a \$3.00 Jubilee and (3) on a bisect of a genuine one cent Jubilee. The story of these engraved forgeries is very interesting and perhaps I can make this the subject of the 'lost' article.

Mr. Smythies was correct in assuming that there never was such a street in Toronto. During this era there was a High Park Avenue (and Blvd.). It is only within recent years that Toronto received a High Street and this is strictly a residential street in a relatively new subdivision.

Of further interest are the other fake cancellations found on these fine engraved Jubilee forgeries. They are roller designs and certainly add to the authentic appearance of the high value stamps. Both are type IV, (Smythies)—one of Montreal, Que. 'R1' and the other of Toronto, Ont. '6'. The Montreal mark is quite a good reproduction but the Toronto roller is another story. The first thing one notices is that the 'T' is missing in the ONT designation. Also, the fourth and fifth bars enclosing the '6' are not cut square but follow the circular contour of the numeral which, by the way, is of the Roman (with serif) type which is not known for this number in a genuine Toronto roller.

I hope that this will add a little information to this odd story.

Mr. N. Brassler writes:

## Hamilton '16' Markings

I was interested in Mr. C. C. Attenborrow's letter regarding Hamilton '16' Markings which appeared in the last edition. I have a few extra dates to add, namely:

4 Ring 16—I own two covers, one dated April 27, '57 and the other dated April 25, '57.

I have no J116, which is quite amazing, but I have quite a few of the circular 16 dated as follows:—

10/8/58 on cover

9/2/59 on cover, which is on a 5 cent Beaver as are 4/23/63,  
12/21/60 and 10/1/59.

*precancels on the**admiral issue* **By R. B. Hetherington  
and F. W. L. Keane**

<b>Galt</b>		Precancel
		Type 1
<b>1 cent green</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..	n a
	Original die retouched, 1913 ... ..	
<b>1 cent yellow</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1920 ...	n a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926 ...	n
	New die, dry. 1925 ... ..	
<b>2 cents green</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1922 ...	n a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1924 ...	
	Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925 ...	
	Thin paper. 1924 ... ..	
<b>3 cents brown</b>	Original die, wet. 1918 ... ..	a (?)
	Original die retouched, dry. 1922 ...	n
<b>3 cents red</b>	Original die retouched, 1923 ... ..	n a
	New die, 1924 ... ..	

<b>Guelph</b>		Precancel
		Type 1
<b>1 cent green</b>	Original die. 1912 ... ..	
	Original die retouched. 1913 ... ..	
<b>1 cent yellow</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1920 ...	n n
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926 ...	
	New die, dry. 1925 ... ..	
<b>2 cents green</b>	Original die retouched, wet. 1922 ...	
	Original die retouched, dry. 1924 ...	
	Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925 ...	
	Thin paper, 1924 ... ..	
<b>3 cents red</b>	Original die retouched. 1923 ... ..	
	New die. 1924 ... ..	

**Contributions for October Issue**

Contributors are reminded that the last date for the receipt of reports and notices (to guarantee inclusion in the October issue) is 31st August.

Separate reminders by post have been discontinued.

**Amendments to Membership to 27th June 1970****New Members**

749. KEMM, Rev. W. St. J., St. Michael's House, Littleworth Road, Rawnsley, Cannock,  
Staffs. CL,CS
750. BROWN, J., 3313 Lassiter Court, Calgary 10, Alberta, Canada CR-CG
751. ALDEN, J., 2 Hawthorne Place, Boston, Mass. 02114 U.S.A.
752. SCHNEIDER, H., c/o Harnat Stamp and Coin Ltd., Suite 207 Wilderton Shopping  
Centre, 2615 Van Horne Avenue, Montreal 251, Quebec Canada
753. BISSET, J. F., 2 Waterside Gardens, Carmunnock, Glasgow C

**Death**

542. WILSON, L. F.

**Change of address**

362. AIKENHEAD, H. R., Apt. 3. 140 Ridout Street South, London 16, Ontario, Canada
524. BIRKENHEAD, M., 8 Hollow Lane, Hayling Island, Hants.
347. CAMPBELL, T. P., 16 Bonaire Circle, Waban, Mass., U.S.A., 02168
497. CANHAM, H. E., 141 Halifax Street North, Regina, Sask., Canada
817. GRANT, J. A., 13 Columba Road, Edinburgh EH4 3QZ
414. HAYWOOD, B. K., 165 Roxborough Street East, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada
108. KIRBY, A. E., 146 Glenforest Road, Toronto 319, Canada
439. STEINHART, A. L., Apt. 915. 80 Grand Ravine Drive, Downsview, Ontario, Canada
712. STRACHAN, K, 71 Chesterwood Road, King's Heath, Birmingham 13

**Net Change: Plus 4.****New Total: 711.****Information required of latest address (last known address given)**

368. MONTGOMERY, Capt., M., 78 Gulland Close, Bushey, Hertfordshire

**Amendment to previous listing**

225. ASQUITH, L. G., delete interest P and substitute D,MPO,RPO,SC,F

**CANADA**

We plan to have a good stock of Mint, used and covers of Canada and  
British Commonwealth on our September visit at

**PHILLYMPIA**

Stand 49

**George S. Wegg Limited**

37 Victoria Street

Toronto 1

Canada

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

### WANTED

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.

CANADA 1868 12½ cents. Dated copies, covers, proofs or anything of unusual interest required. All shades, all papers.—Mrs. Moubay, Ridlington House, Uppingham, Rutland.

1912–26 ADMIRAL issues. Mint, used. Lathe Work. Blocks, plates proofs, etc. Will buy or exchange.—J. Anderton, 43 Foxhill Court, Weetwood, Leeds 16.

BRANT COUNTY items, covers, illustrated cards, postal history.—Barchino, Brantford, Ontario.

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

### FOR SALE

SISSONS auction catalogues of Jarrett collection 1959–60, first 6 (of 7) only. Condition good with prices realised. Offers please—C. J. Adams, Worfield, Bridgenorth, Salop.

### PERIODICALS

"THE MAGPIE'S NEST" contains inexpensive postal history items and ephemera to give character to your collection. Specimen free.—Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimbourne, Dorset, England.

## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN — 1969–70

### President:

W. Williams, 53, Central Road, Wembley, Mdx.

### Secretary:

Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, F.C.P.S., 17 Mellish Road, Walsall, Staffs.

### Treasurer:

J. A. Grant, 13, Columba Road, Edinburgh, E.H.4 3QZ

### Assistant Treasurer:

J. H. Bryce, 3, Swanston Place, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh, 10

### Librarian:

R. S. B. Greenhill, F.C.P.S., The Shieling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amersham, Bucks.

### Exchange Secretary:

Dr. M. W. Carstairs, 5, Tennyson Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.

### Editor of Journal:

L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S., 66 East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

### Publicity and Advertising Manager:

G. F. George, 'Woodbury', Trevone, Padstow, Cornwall

### Handbooks

S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S., 51, Westfield Road, Birmingham 15