

MAPLE LEAVES

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EDITORIAL

Unnecessary New Issues

On several occasions doubts have been raised in the columns of this journal about the wisdom of the policies which the Canadian Post Office has pursued in recent years, especially with regard to what many collectors choose, rightly or wrongly, to describe as 'unnecessary issues of postage stamps'.

Many of our members share these misgivings and none more than Mr. R. McCallum, of Pointe Claire, Canada. Unlike most who share his attitude, however, Mr. McCallum has voiced his doubts in letters to the Postmaster General of Canada, and since both these and the replies which he has received will be of considerable interest to many of our readers and are important to us all it is proposed to publish them unedited. The first, dated 19th August 1972 and the Postmaster General's reply thereto appear in his issue. Subsequently Mr. McCallum again wrote to the Postmaster General on 12th September 1972. This letter, together with the reply will be published in our next issue.

While, at this stage at least, we would not wish to comment at length on such a controversial topic as that raised by Mr. McCallum, it is nevertheless obvious that Mr. G. W. McLeod, the Director of the Sales and Customer Service of the Canada Post Office (who has replied on the Postmaster General's behalf) is susceptible to criticism. There is no doubt also that he is under considerable pressure from many quarters to maintain a programme of special issues which some collectors at least regard as unnecessary and excessive in number. Mr. McCallum feels that these are issued in an effort to 'drain the philatelic public of its money'. He also proposes to provide his own solution to the problem as far as he is con-

cerned. 'I intend', he writes, 'to complete 1972 and then stop buying Canadian stamps for any purpose but paying postage.'

As we have said before, and it only just bears repetition, the solution is in the hands of collectors. As long as it is profitable for a postal administration to conduct a successful business in postage stamps and show a profit it will obviously, and some would say rightly, continue to do so. At the moment it would seem that Mr. McCallum is in a minority. What the Canadian Post Office has to fear is that if it is too greedy it will build up such 'customer resistance' that it will be forced to mend its ways. There is no sign that this point has been reached yet.

Interesting Old Issues

However much members may find of interest in modern Canadian stamps, our columns much more frequently testify to the fact that the issues of bygone years still hold much that is worthy of further attention and study. Two examples spring readily to mind and neither are beyond the reach of the 'average' collector of limited means (i.e. most of us). In the Small Queens field Bill Williams and his Study Circle continue to demonstrate that much interest is to be gained and knowledge is to be revealed even yet, some seventy years after their disappearance from the postal scene. The same can be said of the Edwards where David Sessions and others continue to reveal a little more of what to many is almost a closed book. Readers of *Stamp Collecting* will know that the recent series of articles that we published on the Edward VII issues have been reproduced for a much wider audience than the one which we command, and both David and his collaborators are to be congratulated on an achievement which is sure to rebound to the benefit of Canadian Philately in general and our Society in particular.

Further contributions from both Bill and David are to be found in this issue. Apart from their energy and enthusiasm, both share a common desire to encourage further interest in their chosen fields of study and both appeal to collectors to collaborate with them either directly or through these columns. Locked away in the collections of some seven hundred of our members there must be a great deal that can be studied with renewed interest as a result of their efforts. Don't let them 'go it alone'.

The London Section

All future meetings of the London Section will take place in the plush surroundings of the National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1. which is close to Charing Cross Underground Station. The 'Oak Room' has been booked for 6.15 to 9.15 on the following Monday evenings and I hope that we will see an increase in the attendance in the improved surroundings. Coffee and sandwiches can also be served during the meetings if required.

1973	
19th February	Postal Stationery and Map Stamp Study Circles Each member to bring material.
19th March	Auction.
16th April	Beaver Cup Competition.
21st May	AGM and Members' Display—Non-Canadian.

Some notes of the three ring circular date stamps

By Dr. W. Hollingsworth, F.C.P.S.

On pages 440 and 441 of the 1929 edition of Fred Jarrett's classic B.N.A. handbook are illustrated a number of cancellations which have prompted much subsequent research. His postmark types 372 and 373 are the Squared Circles, which have probably been more extensively studied than any other Canadian postmark, and which are the subject of a handbook now in its third edition. The following type 374, the barred circle of 1892, the immediate forerunner of the squared circle has been the subject of a number of articles both in *Maple Leaves* and *B.N.A. Topics*, whilst type 368 the roller postmark has been the subject of a handbook published by this Society and which is now in its second edition.

This article is concerned with the last four postmarks illustrated on page 441, being circular town postmarks having either two or three rings instead of the usual one, and which were used in the offices of Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and its branch offices and Winnipeg.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

The two-ring postmarks

These have been noted from Ottawa, Toronto, and Toronto Station F, there being two types each from the latter two offices.

OTTAWA. (*Fig. 1.*) The diameters of the rings are 29 and 26mm; the dates of use so far noted are 31st Dec. '23 to 17th Dec. '24 and time marks 13 and 20 are found above the date.

TORONTO type 1. (*Fig. 2.*) This is characterised by having a thick outer ring and a thinner ring; a small dot after Canada and no side dots. In the earliest strikes, the time marks expressed as exact times, occur above the date, whilst in all the copies I have seen dated after 1891, the time mark occurs on the middle line of the indicia.

The following time marks have been noted: 10, 11, 12 AM, 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12 PM., and the month is usually expressed in three letters.

An interesting feature of this postmark is the formation of breaks in some of the letters. In August 1891 a break occurs in the 'C' of Canada, and in May 1892 there is a break in the middle 'O' of Toronto and the base of the last 'T' and 'D' of Canada. The break in the 'C' in particular is progressive.

TORONTO type 2 (*Fig. 3.*) This is easily distinguished from the first type by the presence of a large dot at each side and the absence of a dot after Canada. The diameters of the rings are 28mm and 24mm. The time marking which as in the previous type is an exact time occupies the middle line of the indicia. The month is usually expressed in three letters but a two letter abbreviation has been noted in three months—April '97, and '99; October in '95 and '96 and December '00.

TORONTO, station 'F'. Whilst the diameters of the rings are the same in both cases, type 1 is distinguished by taller lettering (*Fig. 4.*).

Check list of two ring postmarks

Postmark	Diameters	Early Date	Late Date	Indicia
OTTAWA, CANADA (<i>Fig. 1</i>)	30, 27 mm	31 Dec. '23	17 Dec. '24	13,20
TORONTO, CANADA type 1 (<i>Fig. 2</i>)	28, 25mm	20 Mar. '91	21 Jul. '97	10,11,12,AM 1,2,6,7,8,11, 12PM
TORONTO, CANADA type 2 (<i>Fig. 3</i>)	28, 24mm	25 Aug. '92	6 Dec. '00	12AM;1,2,3, 4,5,6,7,8, 11,PM
TORONTO, CANADA STATION F. type 1 (<i>Fig. 4</i>)	30, 27mm	5 Mar. '08	7 Sep. '08	11,14
TORONTO CANADA STATION F. type 2 (<i>Fig. 5</i>)	30, 27mm	7 Feb. '10	8 May '11	15,21

The three ring postmarks

These have been noted from the following offices: Hamilton, London, Montreal Station C, Toronto Stations A, B, C, E and Winnipeg.

HAMILTON. (Fig. 6.) A common postmark, one hammer only noted in use from 14th April 1896 to 13th Jan. 1900. The month is always in two letters. Above the date time marks 7 to 24, representing the hours on a 24 hour clock basis. The incidence of the different time marks in 425 copies was as follows:

7	...	0.25 per cent	13	...	5.4 per cent	19	...	10.4 per cent
8	...	0.25 per cent	14	...	6.6 per cent	20	...	1.0 per cent
9	...	0.25 per cent	15	...	4.5 per cent	21	...	0.75 per cent
10	...	2.6 per cent	16	...	9.0 per cent	22	...	1.25 per cent
11	...	4.0 per cent	17	...	14.4 per cent	23	...	0.75 per cent
12	...	4.0 per cent	18	...	34.1 per cent	24	...	0.50 per cent



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9

LONDON. There are two hammers, the earlier one probably being the most common three ring postmark (Fig. 7). Noted in use from 13th July 1906 to 14th Mr. 1908. Ring diameters 31, 27, 24mm; month expressed in two letters. Above the date time marks 9 to 24 inclusive. '6' occurs on 12th Ja. and 16th De. '98 but may be an inverted '9', and '81' for '18' noted on De. 15 '98.

A date error occurs in this postmark, remarkable in that it persisted unchanged for so long in an office as busy as that of London. From 26 Mr. 01 to 31 Ap. 01 the figures of the year are reversed reading as '10' instead of '01'.

The incidence of the different time marks in a series of 850 copies is as follows:—

9 ... 1.5 per cent	15 ... 12.5 per cent	21 ... 0.8 per cent
10 ... 2.8 per cent	16 ... 10.5 per cent	22 ... 2.0 per cent
11 ... 2.5 per cent	17 ... 18.8 per cent	23 ... 0.6 per cent
12 ... 10.1 per cent	18 ... 20.4 per cent	24 ... 5.0 per cent
13 ... 5.8 per cent	19 ... 1.4 per cent	
14 ... 5.1 per cent	20 ... 2.1 per cent	

The second hammer has only been noted in use from 16 to 25 No. '40 and is easily distinguished by its overall smaller size and the small and more compressed letters.

MONTREAL. STATION C. (Fig. 9.) Only one copy seen dated 28 Jun '09, cancelling the stamps on a registered cover. Ring diameters 30, 28, 26 mm
Blank above the date.



Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig. 13

OTTAWA, CANADA. Four easily distinguishable hammers all reading Ottawa, Canada have been noted, the details being given in the following table:—

	Ring Diameters	Characteristics	Early Date	Late Date	Indicia
1. (Fig. 10)	30, 28, 26mm	Narrow 'N' Wide 'W'	29 Dec. '07	22 Apr. '12	10,11,13, 15,18,20, 22
1. (Fig. 11)	31, 29, 26mm	Broad 'N' Wide 'W'	16 Oct. '06	Dec. '13	10,11,12, 14,15,16, 19,22,23
3. (Fig. 12)	30, 28, 26mm	Thin letters, particularly 'W'	14 Jun. '11	17 Oct. '13	14.15.19
4. (Fig. 13)	28, 26, 24mm	Smaller diam.	6 Nov. '12	28 Nov. '20	10,19,20,24



Fig. 14



Fig. 15



Fig. 16



Fig. 17

TORONTO, CANADA. Three hammers may be distinguished. Two are of roughly similar sizes and may be separated by the size and shape of the lettering, particularly the 'R', 'N's' and 'O's' In the first hammer (Fig. 14.) the letters are large, particularly the 'N's' which are much broader than in the second hammer; the 'O's are slightly oval, being longer in the vertical axis, and the 'R' of Toronto has a characteristic shape, appearing top heavy as the upper part appears to project too much to the right. In the second hammer (Fig. 15) all the letters are slightly smaller particularly the 'N's and 'O's which are round. The third hammer is easily distinguished, being of smaller diameter and the letters smaller, neater and less spread (Fig. 16).

Time markings are expressed as exact times, and in hammer 1 most times from 7.AM to 12.PM have been noted. The time mark usually appears on the middle line of the indicia but is occasionally on the top line. In the majority of cases up to 1900 the month is expressed in three letters but later than this two letter months are seen.

The details are summarised in the following table:

	Ring Diameters	Early Date	Late Date	Time Markings
1.	32, 29 ¹ / ₂ , 27mm	25 Feb. '91	19 Nov. '03	7,9,10,11,12 AM 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,12 PM
2.	32, 29 ¹ / ₂ , 26 ¹ / ₂ mm	3 Oct. 96	16 Jul. '98	12 AM 1,2,4,7,9 PM
3.	31, 28, 26mm	7 Feb. '00	17 Oct. '06	11 AM 3,5,6,7,8 PM



Fig. 18



Fig. 19

TORONTO, CANADA, STATION A. Ring diameters, 30, 28, 25mm. Dates of use 13th May '09 to 25th Oct. '11. Time mark 23 only noted. (Fig. 17).

TORONTO, CANADA STATION B. (Fig. 18) One of the most common three ring postmarks. One hammer only noted in use from 9th Nov. '00 to 16 Jul. '06. The month in the majority of cases is in three letters but two letter months have been found in '03. Time marks 10 to 23 inclusive are found above the date with the following percentage incidence in a series of 313 copies:—

10 ... 3.2 per cent	15 ... 3.2 per cent	20 ... 2.9 per cent
11 ... 1.2 per cent	16 ... 3.2 per cent	21 ... 1.9 per cent
12 ... 3.2 per cent	17 ... 4.8 per cent	33 ... 3.5 per cent
13 ... 6.4 per cent	18 ... 14.7 per cent	23 ... 0.6 per cent
14 ... 6.6 per cent	19 ... 49.9 per cent	

An error in the year date has been found in two cases—'10' for '01' on May 31 and Dec. 31.

TORONTO CANADA STATION E. One hammer only noted, ring diameters 32, 29, 27. Dates of use 26 Aug. '12 to 17th Nov. '13. Above the date 17, 20 (*Fig. 19*).



Fig. 20



Fig. 21



Fig. 22



Fig. 23

TORONTO, CANADA STATION C. Six hammers with distinguishing characteristics have been found and the details are summarised in the following table:—

Ring Diameters	Identifying features	Early Date	Late Date
1. (Fig. 20) 30, 28, 26mm	No dot between Toronto and Canada Dash between Station and C.Side dots	30 Jun '03	24 Sep. '08
2. (Fig. 21) 31, 29, 26mm	Tiny maltese crosses instead of side dots	1 Sep. '05	10 Nov. '05
3. (Fig. 22) 31, 29, 27mm	Dot between Toronto and Canada: and Station and C. Side dots	30 Sep. '05	20 Aug. '06
4. (Fig. 23) 32, 28, 24mm	Dot between Toronto and Canada. No dot between Station C.Side dots. Characteristic ring sizes	11 Feb. '07	22 Nov. '08
5. (Fig. 24) 31, 28, 26mm	Dot between Toronto and Canada. Dot between Station and C.No Side dots	21 Apr. '09	31 Aug. '09
6. (Fig. 25) 30, 28 26mm	Dot between Toronto and Canada. Dash between Station and C.Side dots	15 Oct. '24	

The time marks in all hammers are high numbers.



Fig. 24



Fig. 25

WINNIPEG, CANADA. There are at least four different hammers, my copies being dated between 1929 and 1965, but I have insufficient material to warrant any detailed comments. All my copies suggest that this postmark was used for special purposes—First Day Covers, Air Mail, Registration etc.

There is plenty of scope for research into this group of postmarks and I hope that these notes may encourage further study.

My thanks to E. J. McGrath for information on the London date error.

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Library Notes

Since the publication of the Library List in February last three useful books have been added to our shelves.

Varieties of the Queen Elizabeth Era by Kenneth Pugh.

A most instructive book which deals with the various types of printing and the varieties and their causes. Here one can differentiate between the constant and non-constant varieties and the miscellaneous types such as 'Flying G', Coil jumps, marginal inscriptions, gum and paper varieties. This book will be followed at the end of the 1967 issue by a check list and price guide.

B.N.A. Fakes and Forgeries by E. A. Smythies, F.C.P.S.

Our indefatigable octogenarian member has succeeded again! This book will be of immense value to students of B.N.A. generally; for it deals in detail with all aspects of forgeries in B.N.A. philately—stamps, cancellations, bisects together with notes on the principal forgers and fakers.

Paper—a textbook prepared in 1964 by the National Association of Paper Merchants

Here one finds, in not too technical language, a history of paper making from the raw materials to the finished product together with the qualities used for the various methods of printing. Whilst not philatelic, this will provide an excellent background for the student of our hobby.

'Unnecessary New Issues'

Reference to the correspondence which our member, Mr. R. McCallum, has had with the Canadian Postmaster General is made in our editorial columns. Below we reproduce Mr. McCallum's first letter together with the reply which he received from Mr. W. G. McCleod, Director of the Sales and Customer Service of the Canadian Post Office. The letters are dated 19th August 1972 and 5th September 1972 respectively. Mr. McCallum's further letter and the reply thereto will be published in our next (April) issue. (Editor).

The Hon. the Postmaster, General of Canada,
Houses of Parliament,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir,

As an ardent philatelist, I am gravely concerned over the unfortunate way in which the Canadian Post Office appears to be trying to drain the philatelic public of its money.

Since early childhood I have been collecting stamps, at first, of course, in a general way, but gradually narrowing my interests to mainly a few Commonwealth Countries, Canada being my principal interest. I have been buying mint Canadian Stamps from the Philatelic Service to a minimum of a set of corner blocks, an ordinary block and a single, sometimes more as seemed appropriate. Now, I intend to complete 1972 and then stop buying Canadian Stamps for any purpose but paying postage.

The spate of completely unnecessary new issues was started in 1951 with the Prime Minister issues and augmented in 1953 with the animal stamps. Since then, the cascade has grown out of all reason. Examples have been sports stamps in 1957—four different stamps in one sheet with four different sheet layouts, costing the serious philatelist \$10.00 to display the full range. The multiple issues of flower stamps (1964-66), bird stamps and other frivolous issues grows rapidly. A 50 cent commemorative in 1969. Four different 25 cent stamps in one sheet to commemorate Japan's Expo/1970—(a single 5 cent stamp was good enough for our own Expo/67)—the cost to a collector wishing to show the sheet layout: \$12.50 plus another \$12.50 for phosphor lines and another \$12.50 for a Post Office sheet without inscriptions. Then the ridiculous multi-design Christmas stamps—two values of five designs each plus two higher values, all of them both plain and phosphor lined! Who needs maple leaves, paintings, Indians?

Now we have four different 15 cent values in a miniature sheet costing \$2.40 per sheet—nice small sheets. Gentle on the pocket? Of course not! If one counts the sheet with fluorescent lines, there are six different sheets which comes to \$14.40.

It does not stop there. We now have an issue of eighteen different sets of stamped picture post cards at \$1.00 per set. Suppose the collector wishes to display both sides of the card—he should, because the stamped sides

Canada Specialists' New Issue Service

Any collector of modern Canadian stamps needs a reliable New Issue Service. Mine is the **only** one devoted solely to Canadian stamps, and I think I can safely claim that it is the best New Issue Service for the Specialist Canada Collector.

Members enjoy:

1. **LOW RATES:** e.g. normal mint, face plus 15 per cent.
Plate blocks, face plus 25 per cent.
2. **WIDE CHOICE:** (including fine used)—
so wide, hardly any two applications are the same.
3. **SCARCE STAMPS AT LOW PRICE:** e.g., 8c. SG.584 Ew, now cat. £1.50 (CW.177 cat. £3.50) which was distributed at 5½p (Dec. '71):
"SG.585 Eqw. on fluorescent paper". 10c. Ottawa tag —
now cat. £5 (CW.188 cat. £4), distributed at 9p (Oct. '72).
4. **PROMPT, PERSONAL SERVICE**

REMEMBER, many modern items are never available from the Canadian Philatelic Service (who are in any case notorious for slow and inaccurate service). I have many contacts across Canada who keep me well supplied.

If you now feel you have been missing something good, write to me for details (foolscap size S.A.E. appreciated):

**PETER HARRIS, 20 GUNTON DRIVE, LOWESTOFT,
SUFFOLK, ENGLAND**

are all different, too. Sir, I invite you to do the arithmetic on this one. This year there will be four different 'Indians' stamps but not one to honour the Queen's Silver Wedding—why?—Politics?

It is easy to say that the 'Public' demands more colourful stamps. I say with confidence that, were it not for collectors, there might be more colourful stamps, but there would not be the incessant cataract of utterly indefensible issues that we have been subjected to. This is why I have decided to give up collecting Canadian stamps.

Certain small Arab Sheikdoms have become notorious for issuing hundreds of unnecessary stamps for no purpose but to grab for the collector's dollar. With all respect, it seems that the Canadian Postmaster General is well on the way to earning the nickname, 'The Sheik'.

I am not the only Canadian philatelist who would be very grateful if you would kindly use your powers to put an end to this condition before thousands of collectors give up Canadian stamps in disgust. I earnestly ask you to consider doing so.

I am sending copies of this letter to the editors of several philatelic publications.

Yours respectfully,
R. McCALLUM.

Mr. R. McCallum,
3 Lansdowne Gardens,
POINTE CLAIRE 710, P.Q.

Dear Mr. McCallum:

The Postmaster General has asked me to reply to your letter of August 19th in which you so clearly outline your objections to Canada Post Office policy.

Although we have hundreds of requests for stamp issues on various subjects each year, we carefully keep these down to approximately 12 or 15 actual issues annually. A large and strong school of thought takes the position that stamps are a means of drawing attention to Canada, its background, culture and history. The increasing number of Canadian collectors each year indicates that we are meeting with some success in this approach. We adhere to the basic view that our stamps are issued as a means of postage prepayment. If Canadians and citizens of other countries find these stamps to be of interest and suitable subjects for saving in a form of a collection, then we have an obligation to satisfy their needs as far as possible.

A good example is our recent issue of Canada Cards. These were developed to meet a need for the travelling public, shut-ins and others who do not find it convenient to buy postcards at one place and stamps at another. In fact we are obligated to inform philatelists about new stamp issues and other items even though these may not be issued as collectors' items. Our stamp booklets are in this category. They have been developed to meet a sales need for off-hour sales through machines and package sales at the counters. However, some collectors see these as a suitable item for their collections.

With regard to our tagged stamps, I am pleased to note that plans for the future, beginning in January 1973, are for ALL stamps to be tagged only. Tagging has developed as an aid to efficient mail sortation and I am very sure you do not believe that it was simply a means of increasing philatelic sales. The action we plan in the new year for dropping the untagged stamps from future printings is certainly an indication that we design primarily for operational purposes rather than a multiplicity of items for sale.

It goes without saying that I hope you will reconsider your plans to discontinue your Canadian collection, as I can imagine the collection is outstanding in view of your obvious interest in the subject.

Please be assured that a letter such as yours receives our very serious consideration and will be borne in mind as future stamp programmes are planned.

Thank you very much for taking the time and trouble to write.

Yours sincerely,

W. G. McLeod.

Director.

Sales and Customer Service.

The 1967 Definitive Issue (Continued from Whole No. 139)

P.V.A. Issues

The developments on the p.v.a. issues are as follows. To the best of our knowledge the full list of p.v.a.'s now available are:—

PVA 'REGULAR'—(Sheet form)

1 cent Brown	—	plate 5
2 cent Green	—	plates 1 and 2
4 cent Red	—	plate 3
5 cent Blue	—	plate 6
8 cent Grey	—	plate 4
10 cent Blue	—	plate 3
15 cent Purple	—	plate 3
20 cent Blue	—	plate 2
50 cent Orange	—	plate 2
\$1 Red	—	plate 2
6 cent Black	—	plate 1 and 2

All the above are CBNCO printings with the exception of the 8 cents which is BABNCO. New plates have not been used in all cases with the p.v.a. printings. The 2 cents Green p.v.a. are still on plates 1 and 2 used for the original gum arabic printings. The 4 cents red plate 3 exists both gum arabic and p.v.a. The same applies to the 20 cents plate 2 which exists both gum arabic and p.v.a. The 6 cents p.v.a., although on plates 1 and 2, is printed for the first time by the CBNC. The earlier gum arabic plates 1 and 2 were printed by the BABNC. Also the original 6 cents gum arabic were comb perf. as opposed to the p.v.a. which are line perf.

PVA 'TAGGED'—WINNIPEG (Sheet form)

The following values on p.v.a. have been issued with Winnipeg tagging:

1 cent Brown	—	centre band
2 cent Green	—	centre band
4 cent Red	—	centre band
5 cent Blue	—	centre band
6 cent Black	—	centre band
8 cent Grey	—	2 band
10 cent Olive	—	2 band
15 cent Purple	—	2 band
20 cent Blue	—	2 band

All are printed by the CBN Co., with the exception of the 8 cents. The 8 cents tagged (so far seen) are very much lighter in colour than their 'regular' p.v.a. counterparts. Four plates have been used on the 8 cents value since its first appearance on 31.12.71. Whether this is yet another plate is at present unknown.

OTTAWA TAGGING

At the end of December 1971 'Ottawa' tagging was first introduced. Whilst the difference to the naked eye is not startling, a glimpse under the ultra violet lamp will quickly show just how different they are. The Ottawa tagging glows 'apple green' under the lamp and has no after glow as does the Winnipeg tagging. All the Ottawa tagging is 2 band which in the case of the low values makes them completely different. It is our contention that these Ottawa tagged additions are new stamps completely and all will receive full catalogue status in the 1973 Commonwealth Catalogue due for publication in December. The values so far released with Ottawa tagging are:—

OTTAWA TAGGED

1 cent Brown	—	p.v.a. gum
6 cent Black Die II	—	gum arabic
8 cent Grey	—	Hibrite with 'gum arabic'
10 cent Olive	—	p.v.a. gum
15 cent Purple	—	p.v.a. gum

The 10 cents hibrite Ottawa tagged had a *very* short life indeed and was never available from the Philatelic Bureau. The printing figure was very small as the small residue of 'regulars' were Ottawa tagged to fill the need prior to the p.v.a. versions being introduced. We were fortunate in obtaining these when in Canada but their existence generally is not known. It is presumed that the 8 cents p.v.a. which is now in use 'regular AND 'Winnipeg' will also be Ottawa tagged but we have not yet heard of its existence. Other 'Ottawa' issues are:—

- 8 cents coil—p.v.a. gum
- 8 cents World Health Day
- 8 cents Frontenac
- 8 cents Indians
- 25 cents booklet (2x8cents, 1x6 cents, 3x1 cents.)
- \$1 booklet (11x8 cents, 1x6 cents, 6x1 cent).
- 25 cents booklets (2x8 cents, 1x6 cents, 3x1 cent) with pictorial covers (10 designs available).

The 'Ottawa' World Health Day exists on two different papers—which are distinguishable to the naked eye. Under the lamp one paper is dull and the other semi fluorescent. We are of the opinion that the same applies to the Frontenac issue. Our 'regular' supplies were on the semi fluorescent paper whereas the Ottawa versions were on dull paper.

With the most interesting developments over the last year on this 1967 Centennial issue it became abundantly clear to us that this entire section of the Commonwealth Catalogue must be re-written. The issue can be broken down into three main types of paper.

1. Original paper Cream gum arabic non fluorescent.
2. Hibrite paper White gum arabic fluorescent.
3. White paper White p.v.a. non fluorescent.

We also had the introduction of Ottawa tagged issues which to our mind are 'new stamps'. The use of (a) (b) (c) etc., numbers were not adequate

nor did it relate the stages of development of the issue. The result has been to completely re-write this section allocating full catalogue status to the various types. We are convinced that this is what the collector will want and now this issue will be mounted in collections—we shall know your views in December!

(With acknowledgements and thanks to Urch Harris and Co., Ltd., Bristol—Editor.)

Canadian National Philatelic Exposition—July 6-8 1972

Edmonton, Alberta

The National Postal Museum's first display was prepared expressly for Canada's National Philatelic Exposition, CANPEX '72, the 44th Annual Convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, which was held 6th-8th July 1972, in Edmonton, Alberta.

The theme of that year's convention, 'Hit the Trail in '72 for the Trail of '98' was utilized in the museum's exhibit through eight frames of Canadian postage stamps issued during the late Nineteenth Century.

A number of unique items not previously displayed for public viewing were the basis for the museum's contribution to the convention's 'Court of Honour'. The 1898 2 cents map stamp, designed by Warren L. Green, President of the American Bank Note Company, comprised four frames. The original model of this stamp, issued to publicize Postmaster General Sir William Mulock's concept of the imperial penny postage, dated 31st October 1898, was shown with a photographic enlargement and artists' copies of two essays. Sir William Mulock was Postmaster General of Canada from 13th July 1896 to 15th October 1905. There were fourteen complete imperforate sheets of this issue including a proof sheet of the engraved black portion of each of the five plates printed on .009 inch post-card paper. In addition there were six sheets on proving paper of the electrotype and engraved portions of the issue. The remaining three sheets were proofs of the complete stamp with the 'ocean' portion of the design in various shades of blue. The actual stamp was represented by mint blocks of four in three shades.

The museum's write-up for the very popular map stamp indicated the following information concerning the dates each plate was engraved:

Plate 1	25th November 1898
Plate 2	29th November 1898
Plate 3	2nd December 1898
Plate 4	10th December 1898
Plate 5	January 1899

Although Plate 4 was engraved it was never used to print stamps because it required too much retouching.

The write-up also revealed the dates the plates were destroyed. The destruction took place at the Royal Canadian Mint during the period 22nd to 28th March 1911.

Two frames showed Canada's first Special Delivery stamp issued on 1st July 1898. The actual model, approved 23rd May 1898 and used for engraving the stamp, plus a coloured photographic enlargement, large die proofs sunk on cards in deep and blue-green shades, and mint singles of the issued stamps in identical shades were complemented by an original 1898 Post Office circular concerning the inauguration of the new Canadian Special Delivery service. There were also four imperforate proof sheets of 50 subjects of Plate 1 on postcard paper in black and three shades of green. Plate 1 was retouched on 9th December 1913. A fifth sheet of 100 subjects of Plate 2, approved 28th August 1920, in dark green was also included. It is noted that Plate 2 used the same transfer roll as Plate 1 after the retouching.

The last two frames displayed the framed Jubilee Issue featuring examples of plate proofs in the colours issued of each of the set's sixteen values, either printed on India and die sunk on large card or printed on card. Mint singles were displayed with three Post Office circulars concerning various details of the issue.

Publicity

As the Society's newly appointed Publicity Officer it may sound defeatist to say that there is little I can do to publicise the Society in the accepted sense of the word.

We do not 'buy' members, as a general rule, by commercial advertising in the trade press and I think most of you will agree that this is as it should be. Press publicity can therefore only be obtained when something newsworthy happens. Our annual Convention has been, and will continue to be, reported to the trade and local Press, but this is a once-a-year affair and the coverage is usually small.

Our main publicity effort must come, not from me but from YOU. The Society has over 700 publicity officers and I can only exhort you to spread the gospel whenever and wherever you can. Apart from casual gossip at local philatelic societies the best opportunity arises when you are asked to give a display of Canadian material.

A number of our members give displays each year and I am sure that most take the opportunity to mention our Society and its activities; if you haven't in the past may I commend the thought to you for the future. When next you give a display, produce a copy of *Maple Leaves* for general inspection and have available a few membership application forms.

I have a small supply of *Maple Leaves* and forms for this purpose and if you care to write to me before your next display I shall be happy to supply the 'ammunition'.

Your Officers are doing a fine job in keeping the Society in the forefront of specialist societies but its continued health and growth depends on . . . YOU

D. F. Sessions.

Book Reviews

THE COMMONWEALTH QUEEN ELIZABETH II STAMP CATALOGUE 1973 (21st) EDITION (Retail Price £1.80p.)

This year sees the 21st edition of this annual best-selling catalogue. One of the most important features is the up-to-dateness of the catalogue which includes virtually all the stamps issued during October and November 1972, and includes the Christmas and Silver Wedding issues. The addenda has once again been re-introduced to enable the catalogue to be even more up-to-date.

It is the first year that Waterlow and Sons have undertaken the mammoth task of producing the catalogue. This has enabled the publishers, with their modern techniques, to delay printing until October so that the catalogue is bang up-to-date.

After much research over a period of two years it has now been possible to rewrite the Canadian Centennial definitive issue of 1967-72 to include the different papers, (a) cream non fluorescent paper, gum arabic, (b) white fluorescent paper (Hibrite) gum arabic, and (c) non-fluorescent paper, PVA gum. Each of these headings are sub-divided to cover the different perforations. This is the only catalogue to give full listing to this issue and no modern Canadian collector can afford to be without it.

This new edition totals 436 pages which is an increase of 48 pages over last year. One important achievement of the publishers is to hold the selling price at the same level as last year (£1.80 plus 20p postage and packing from Urch, Harris and Co., Ltd., 7 Richmond Hill Avenue, Bristol 13S8 1 BQ, England).

STAMP YEAR BOOK 1973 (Link House Publications)

So much goes into this annual publication that one is left wondering just how the publishers manage so much for so little. Of the same format as previous issues (fifteen pages only out of the 122 are devoted to advertisements), a much smaller proportion we venture to suggest than one would expect in a publication of this kind. The remaining pages (8½ ins. by 11 ins.) are packed with articles which have obviously been selected to represent as wide a range of interests as possible. Here the reader will find 'thematic' articles, 'straight' articles (Collecting Newfoundland, South Africa No. 1 etc.), postal history themes (Maritime Postal History, The Fighting Packet Boats) and such items 'off the beaten track' as Newspaper Tax Stamps of G.B. 'The Care and Maintenance of Stamps' obviously has the beginner in mind, while 'Philatelic Postcards' introduces a side line in postal stationery which will surely tempt readers to look again at this long neglected aspect of philately.

If we may venture a criticism it is that many will neglect this publication in the belief that it is just another magazine. They could not be more wrong. In a smaller format and with hard case covers it would be the cheapest



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The second day of this specialised BRITISH AMERICA sale is devoted to CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND, with an extensive range of early issues including "Pence" types, later imperfs., etc., a fine selection of Jubilee issues, many modern varieties including the "Seaway" inverted centre, etc. The third and fourth days comprise FALKLAND ISLANDS with the "Dr. R. L. McRitchie" Collection.

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philatelic book on the market. As it is, with a semi stiff cover, it is obviously not a 'throw away' but designed to be kept as it surely deserves to be.

(Obtainable from the publishers: Link House, Dingwall Avenue, Croydon CR9 2TA, Surrey, price 50p.)

COLLECTING: CANADA

There is now available in a twelve page booklet, all the information necessary for the collector to start collecting Canada, or for the specialist to find necessary reference material.

Collecting: Canada includes:

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This publication is \$1.00, postpaid from:

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Postal Museum Advisory Committee Appointed

Mr. Côté, Postmaster General of Canada, has now announced the first six appointments to the Postal Museum Committee. Further members will be added later.

The appointments are:

Mr. Sam C. Nickle of Calgary, Alberta, who is one of the most accomplished collectors of early Canadian stamps and related historical and philatelic material in the country. A native of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Mr. Nickle is immediate past president of the British North American Society (BNAPS) and is a fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC). A colonel of the Calgary Highlanders, he is also past president of the Calgary Philatelic Society. Mr. Nickle serves as a member of the Post Office Stamp Design Advisory Committee.

Hon. Henry D. Hicks, Q.C., of Halifax, N.S., who is president of Dalhousie University and a former premier of Nova Scotia. Appointed to the senate on 27th April 1972, Mr. Hicks is a fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society (London) and a director of the RPSC. He is a native of Bridgetown, N.S.

Mr. Guy des Révières, Q.C., of Quebec City, who has been a philatelist for 40 years. Born in Quebec City, he is a director of the RPSC, a member of the American Philatelic Society (APS), the BNAPS and the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain. He is a former president of La Société Philatélique de Québec.

Mr. Carl R. Mangold of Montreal, who is a well-known designer, consultant and artist. A native of Switzerland, he is a fellow of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, the RPS (London) and RPSC. Mr. Mangold has also designed stamps, including the Universal Union stamps of 1957. Mr. Mangold has served as a member of the Post Office Design Advisory Committee since 1969.

Mr. Gerald E. Wellburn of Duncan and Victoria, B.C. Born in England, he is a fellow of RPS (London), the RPSC and Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain. He is a signer of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, a gold medalist in International exhibitions and winner of the grand award at CAPEX, Toronto, 1951, the only international philatelic exhibition ever held in Canada. Mr. Wellburn is past president of the British Columbia Museums Association, past president of the British Columbia Historical Association (Victoria branch) and director of the Cowichan Forest Museum, Duncan.

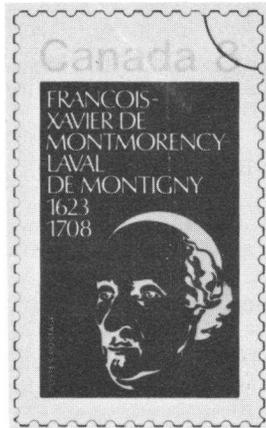
Mr. Robert H. Pratt, (Colonel U.S. Army Retired), of Milwaukee, Wisc. An electrical engineer and president of Pratt Manufacturing Corporation, he is a specialist in Newfoundland stamps and was general chairman of this year's BNAPS convention held in St. Johns, Newfoundland. He is a fellow of RPS (London).

The Committee will meet at regular intervals in Ottawa.

(It is interesting to note that of these six appointments three are members of the C.P.S. of G.B.—*Editor.*)

NEW STAMP ISSUES

FRANCOIS XAVIER LAVAL DE MONTIGNY



François de Montmorency-Laval, one of the builders of the New France and a prominent figure in Canada's history, was commemorated with the issue of an 8 cent stamp marking the 350th anniversary of his birth. The stamp was issued by the Canada Post Office on 31st January 1973.

The first bishop of Quebec, Mgr. de Laval was a figure of great importance in the development and reorganization of the colony of New France. He greatly encouraged the educational institution already functioning in the colony and those that he founded himself such as the Quebec City Major Seminary in 1663. He also established the Saint-Joachim arts and crafts school and a small school where white and Indian children learned the alphabet and arithmetic.

Mgr. de Laval was born 30th April 1623 in the Montigny-sur-Avre in the Chartes district of France. He was educated by the Jesuits at La Flèche and, in 1647, was ordained as a priest. He came to Quebec City in 1659 with the title of Bishop of Pétrée to serve as apostolic vicar in New France before being named Bishop of Quebec in 1674. During his thirty years as bishop, Mgr. de Laval founded an average of one parish a year. He died in Quebec City 6th May 1708, after spending some fifty years of his life in New France.

The commemorative issue for the 350th anniversary of the birth of François de Montmorency-Laval was designed by Micheal Fog and Gerry Lorange of Montreal.

The total production of this stamp measuring 24mm x 40mm (Vertical), bears the 'GENERAL (Ottawa) TAGGING'. Marginal inscriptions including the designer's name appear on the four corners of each pane of 50 stamps available from the Philatelic Service. Also available from the Philatelic Service are 'blank' sheets and corner blocks (less corner inscriptions) as delivered for sale in regular post offices.

Mint stamps of this issue will also be available to collectors at philatelic counters now located in selected post offices in Canada.

Congratulations

To Bob Woolley on his election to the Postal Museum Advisory Committee—*see opposite.*

1973 Stamp Programme

The Canada Post Office has announced the dates of issue for the special and commemorative stamps in its Stamp Programme for 1973.

The stamps will be issued as follows:

- 31st January: 350th Anniversary, Birth of Francois-Xavier de Montmorency Laval de Montigny, founder of the Séminaire de Quebec.
- 21st February: Algonkian Indians (two stamps).
- 9th March: 100th Anniversary, Founding of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (three stamps).
- 18th April: 300th Anniversary, Death of Jeanne Mance, founder of the Hôtel-Dieu in Montreal and first secular nurse in North America.
- 16th May: 100th Anniversary, Death of Joseph Howe, journalist, orator and former premier of Nova Scotia.
- 8th June: 100th Anniversary, Birth of J. E. H. MacDonald, famous Canadian painter and one of original members of the Group of Seven.
- 29th June: 100th Anniversary, Entry of Prince Edward Island into Confederation as Canada's seventh province.
- 15th August: Algonkian Indians (two stamps).
- 10th October: 100th Anniversary, Birth of Nellie McClug, Canadian writer, temperance leader and champion of women's rights in the 1920's.
- 1st November: Christmas Issue (four stamps).
- 28th November: Pacific Coast Indians (two stamps).

For New Collectors

For the first time in Canada a starter kit for stamp collecting and a comprehensive reference book on Canadian stamps has been made available from the Post Office Department. *Canada—Stamps and Stories* is designed to stimulate an interest in stamp collecting and to show how the historical, cultural and economic achievements of a nation are reflected in its postage stamps.

The 'Stamp Starter Kit' is the first one of a series which will feature historical notes and postage stamps illustrating different aspects of Canada's heritage. Ideally equipped for any child or adult to start their own stamp collection, the Kit comes complete with a fifteen-page bi-lingual mini-album,

a package of stamps and mounting hinges, and an illustrated instruction pamphlet describing how to start and maintain a stamp collection. The Kit also includes a listing of all Canadian postage stamps issued from 1967 to 1971.

The mini-album contains mounting blocks for used stamps (illustrated in colour) and unused stamps (illustrated in black and white). Many of the used stamps shown in the album are provided in each kit. Packages of the same stamps in unused or mint condition can also be purchased separately at post offices where the kits are on sale.

The *Canada—Stamps and Stories* book has wide appeal both as a reference volume by itself and as a complement to the Starter Kits for new collectors. It is a definitive listing with full-colour illustrations of every postage stamp issued in this country, before and after Confederation. In addition to the listing of each stamp, the bi-lingual text includes a glossary of philatelic terms, historical notes, and illustrations of other products of interest to collectors. It is intended to publish *Canada—Stamps and Stories* annually to include all new Canadian issues and revised listings.

The 'Stamp Starter Kit' and *Canada—Stamps and Stories* were produced at the request of the Canada Post Office by the Scott Publishing Company of Canada Limited in co-operation with Information Canada and the Public Archives.

The two items are available for \$2.00 each at most post offices throughout Canada and by mail order through the Department's Philatelic Service in Ottawa. Arrangements are being made to make these items available through stamp dealers and commercial outlets as well.

MAJOR RE-ENTRY ON 50 CENT TEXTILES

Plate 1 UR40. This re-entry was made about 1960/61. Some two-thirds of the design is clearly affected. Much of the Mill Wheel and cloth, and lower right of design shows very clear doubling. Especially note the base of the Mill immediately above TES, and date 1953 and surround.

Offered in LR corner positional blocks of 6 overprinted G, Type 0.4 (Flying G). This G was used on PLATE 1 ONLY.

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721. PELLETIER, add Code M6E 3A7 after Toronto
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An Invitation

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*

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.

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ARCTIC ITEMS of all kinds wanted from north of the circle in western Canada, Alaska, Norway and Spitsbergen, pre-1947. Covers, postcards, tour brochures, expedition relics, correspondence, etc., for personal collection. Offer with price. — Rob Woodall, Holt Wood, Wimborne, Dorset.

ACCUMULATIONS of Canadian and Newfoundland Airmail First Flight Covers, Military Cancellations on Cover, mint and used Canadian Forces Air Letter Forms and Aerogrammes, and Canadian Souvenir Postcards issued on and dated 24th July 1972 from the various provincial capitals.

In particular, I am seeking used Canadian Aerogrammes 15c, between 22nd July 1971 and 1st October 1972; Canadian 1930 GV sepia coloured postcards, 2 cents; and Canadian U.N. Military Envelopes and Aerogrammes. — Major R. K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa K2H 6R1, Canada.

LABRADOR. Pre-Confederation (April 1, 1949) postal history material. Pre-stamp, T.P.O's (non-philatelic), Airmail (not Wabush — Katsas), town cancels, picture postcards, etc. Details with price—Captain N. D. Campbell, Fort Halstead, near Sevenoaks, Kent.

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