

# MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

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

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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, 25p each

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**Vol. 15 No. 8**

**April 1975**

**Whole No. 152**

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## EDITORIAL

### Maple Leaves

Beginning on an apologetic note is a new experience for us as well as being an unpleasant one. Nevertheless we are constrained to do so for a number of reasons, not the least important of which is the late appearance of the December issue. Very late indeed we ought to say, and if we add, 'for reasons beyond our control' this timeworn cliché must be accepted. Behind it is cloaked a number of explanations and our only consolation is that we have not had to spell them out to a single member. So much then for our readers' forbearance, for which we are very thankful! In times like the present we are thankful for small mercies. For the obvious errors and omissions which have appeared (or not appeared!) respectively, we carry the full burden of responsibility, however. We conclude this *APOLOLOGIA* on a note of hope: that our contributors who have suffered from our maladroitness will not cease from their labours . . . . .

### Convention 1975

Inset with this issue is the usual hotel booking/competition entry form and in our next issue we shall publish full details of the attractive programme which our President has arranged for members and ladies attending Convention. That it is a full programme is an understatement; indeed upon reading it we find some difficulty in seeing how it will all be crowded in. It is obvious, however, that Stanley Cohen is 'pulling out all the stops' to ensure that 'Birmingham 1975' is a memorable occasion, and not one to be missed. Both he and his anonymous

team have been (and will be) hard at work, for much still remains to be done, and not alone by them. YOUR support is also necessary, and YOUR help is vital. Few, if any, members who have attended Convention do not fail to make a point of attending again. Once BITTEN they are NOT twice shy! We are not authorised to give a 'money back if dissatisfied' guarantee; but what we can say is that no one has ever complained! May we urge members, particularly those who have not previously made the plunge, and they are the only ones who need urging, to join what is not only a philatelic but also a social occasion when old friendships are renewed and new ones made.

### **Convention Auction**

Once again we are pleased to announce that Eric Killingley has kindly undertaken to receive auction lots and to undertake the mammoth task of compiling the catalogue. Of the 412 lots submitted last year very few were unsold, and the record prices obtained underline the obvious fact that this is the one occasion when members can rely upon disposing of unwanted material at prices which reflect its true value. Please help Eric, therefore, by sending in your lots early.

Please help him also by complying strictly with the instructions: ONLY B.N.A. material to be submitted; material must include a brief description, estimated value or reserve price; each lot must have an estimated value of at least £1; single stamps or small lots must be mounted or housed on paper or card not more than 5 inches by 6 inches. If a receipt is required a stamped and addressed card must be enclosed with any lots sent. Finally, in order to guarantee inclusion in the catalogue, all lots must be received by Eric NOT LATER THAN 1st July, and should be sent to him at 16, St. James Road, Bridlington, N. Humberside.

### **Convention Exhibition**

Members are asked to refer to the Competition Entry form inset with this issue and to send their exhibits to Mr. L. Baresch at Manfield House, 376/9 Strand, London WC2R 0LA, NOT LATER THAN 20th September. The Competition Entry Form should be sent to Mr. Baresch as soon as possible AND NOT LATER THAN 27th August. Members who wish to do so may, of course, bring their exhibits to Convention, but it is important to note that if this is done an Entry Form must still be sent to Mr. Baresch by the stated date. Failure to do so will seriously affect the necessary arrangements and invalidate the entry for competition purposes. Complete rules governing Convention exhibits and awards will be found on the reverse of the Competition Entry Form.

# Canadian Railway Postmarks, Hammer Varieties — Part 8

By Philip R. Grey

This instalment covers the remaining Canadian Pacific lines in the area west of Montreal to Toronto and North Bay. It includes the R.P.Os. between Ottawa and Toronto, another busy mail route using serially numbered hammers; on this run, although postmarks worded for each direction were in use concurrently, evidently no attempt was made to use them only in the appropriate direction as was done in the contemporary C.N.R. Montreal-Toronto R.P.Os. (See part 5).

On cessation of the C.P.R. passenger services between Ottawa and Toronto in January 1966, the C.N.R. took over the R.P.O. commitment.

Hammer 0.262/No. 1 continued in use until the last trip in April 1971, but new hammers (Fig. 8) were also introduced.



## A. Montreal and Ottawa to Smiths Falls and Toronto

Shaw No.	Shaw Type	Period Recorded
Q.145	17H	Mont. & S. Falls R.P.O. (1) Stop after "Mont." (2) No stop; larger letters (Fig. 1)
0.262	9A	Ott. & Toronto M.C. (With fixed serial numbers) No. 1 No. 3 (Fig. 2) No. 4
0.261	9A	Ottawa & Toronto M.C. No. 2
		1931-1950 1951-53 1894-1971 1898-1914 1897-1965 1890-1904

<i>Shaw No.</i>	<i>Shaw Type</i>	<i>Period Recorded</i>
0.388	17A <i>Tor. &amp; Ottawa C.P.R.</i> No. 1	1892-1926
	No. 2 (Fig. 3)	1894-1905
0.389	10B <i>Tor. &amp; Ott. C.P.R. M.C.</i> No. 3	1902-1910
	No. 4	1896-1965
0.390	19A <i>Tor. &amp; Ott. C.P.R. R.P.O.</i> No. 3 (Fig. 4)	1916-1965
<b>B. Montreal-Calumet-Montebello-Ottawa (126 miles)</b>		
Q.72	17H <i>Mont. Cal. &amp; Ott. R.P.O.</i> (1) Wide space each side of "R.P.O." (2) Wide space each side of taller R. Ampersand (3) Central dot each side of "R.P.O." (Fig. 5)	1934-35 1949-1957 1930-1953
<b>C. Montreal-Labelle-Mont Laurier (158 miles)</b>		
Q.115	17 <i>Montreal &amp; Mont Laurier R.P.O.</i> (1) Square Ampersand (2) Tall Round Amp. (Fig. 6)	1921-1937 1930-1943
Q.116	17H <i>Montreal &amp; Mont Laurier R.P.O.</i> (1) Colon after "R.P.O." (2) Stop and central dot after "R.P.O." (Fig. 7)	1940-1953 1939-1954
<b>D. Ottawa-Maniwaki (82 miles)</b>		
0.235	11A <i>Ott. &amp; Man. M.C. O. &amp; G.V. Ry*</i> (1) Central dot after "Man." (2) No dot.	1899-1911 1899-1910
(* Ottawa & Gatineau Valley)		

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## Revised Postage Stamp Programme for 1975

A number of changes in the 1975 postage stamp programme have been made.

A new stamp, to mark the centennial of the founding of Calgary, will be issued on July 3.

Different dates have been announced for the issuing of two Olympic Action Stamps and the Olympic commemorative stamps.

The first Olympic Action Stamps (Water Sports) previously scheduled to be issued on January 22 were issued on February 5. The Olympic commemorative stamps, featuring the sculptures of Dr. Tait McKenzie, were issued on March 14, instead of March 21. The second Olympic Action Stamps (Combat Sports) will be issued on August 6, instead of August 4.

The 1975 special Christmas stamps, to be issued on October 22, will feature children's drawings and paintings on the subject "What Christmas Means To Me". The deadline for entries is February 14.

The new Calgary stamp recognizes a revision of previous Government policy by virtue of which postage stamps may be issued to honour the centennial celebrations of major cities other than the national or provincial capitals.



# Not So Much a Postage Stamp . . . . More a Way of Franking . . . .

By S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S.

Part XIX

## Some More Fancy Covers

I am rather pleased in a way that Murray Harbour South in Prince Edward Island was not one of those places that used Lot Numbers as town identifiers as illustrated in an earlier article. Otherwise it would not have been possible to show this very unusual design depicting the Initials of the town in an imaginative way by the artistic postmaster.

This 1890 cover to the U.S.A. shows a nice clear town date stamp and the fancy shaped "M.S.H." initials are in that order only reading down. In size, the order "M.H.S." follows the town initials. Once again the complete cover belies the sketch on Plate 39 S/Day 602 which is not nearly so attractive as the real thing.

The b/s is solitary and Montague Bridge, P.E.I. same day, with, once again, no U.S. receiving mark . . . . so that earlier item mentioned is approved after all. You live and you learn. I had thought a U.S. arrival mark was obligatory there on all incoming mail . . . . I'm proved wrong again.

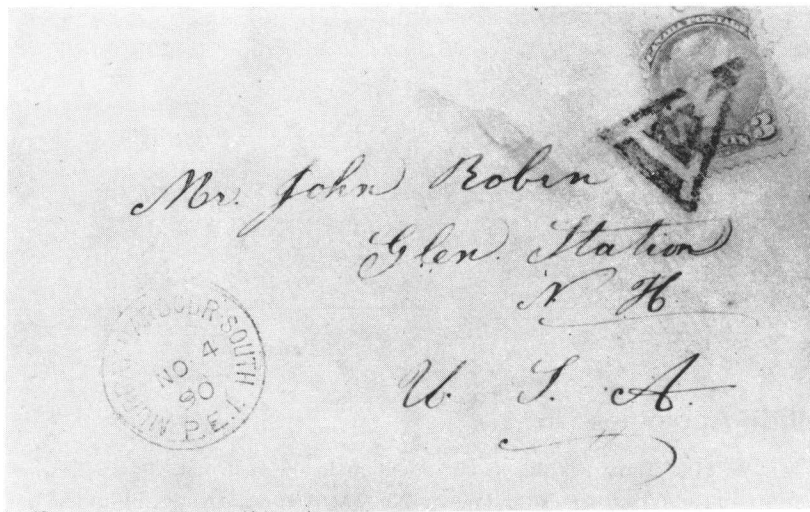


Fig 1  
Murray Harbour South, P.E.I. A neat Town Initials design.

### Starkey's N.B.

When I first looked at S/Day 705 on Plate 44, I have to admit I just didn't believe it. Wrong once again, because not only a super full strike on an off-cover 3 cts. is in the Day collection but also the lovely cover illustrated below.

The place name is Starkey's and the postmaster himself was one S. M. Starkey, so what better than to put his initials (intaglio) in the design of a "Star" and surround them with "K.E.Y.S.-N.B" all intaglio . . . . .

The mind boggles . . . . .

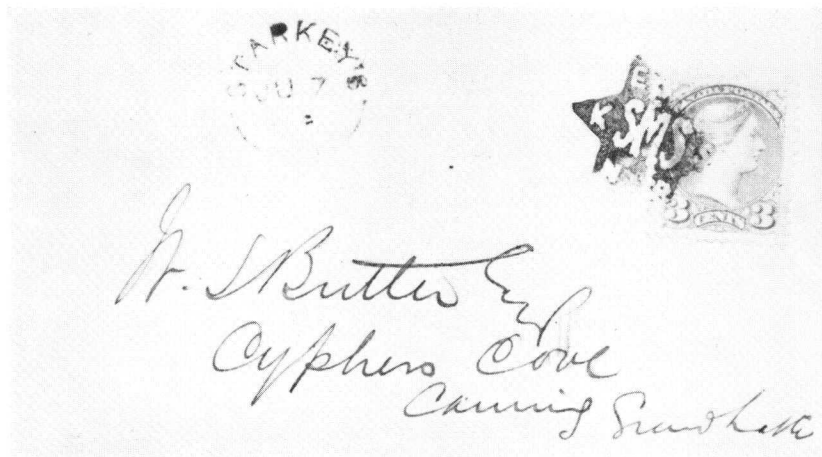


Fig 2

*Starkey's, N.B. Ju.7.76. Intaglio "KEY'S" in a solid 'Star'.*

*Please note that the previous instalment of this series which appeared in our last issue should have read Part XVIII and not Part XXII.*

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### With Apologies

Mr. W. H. Ferraro has drawn our attention to the fact that his article which appeared in our February issue (Whole No. 151) was incorrectly illustrated with a "Censored" cover which had no relevance. We apologise to our author and readers for this editorial error. The illustration refers to Mr. Harrison's article which appeared on page 209.

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# Duplex Corner No. 6

By D. Handelman

## CHECKLIST FOR MONTREAL DUPLEXES

(Analogous to Duplex Corner No. 5, this article aims at a complete Check List of Montreal Duplexes, to update that given in the handbook)

### OFFICIAL DUPLEXES

CE at base, type I, A

Ser.	No.	Diam. mm.	Use	Indicia	Points of Difference
1	1	21	1871-5	1, 7, 10	13 bars
2	2-I	23	1872-3	1, 7, 10	13 bars
	2-II		1873-6	10	defective state of 2-I; formerly Ser. 3

QUE at base, type I, A

4	4	24	1875-7	1, 7, 10	13 bars
	4a	21	1877	7	16 bars
5	5	21	1876-80	7, 10	11 bars; see ill. 1
	5a	21	1876-80	7, 8	11 bars; see ill. 1
6	6	21	1880-86	two-line	11 bars
	6a	23	1880	two-line	13 bars; rare; see ill. 2

QUE at base, type II, A, 11 bars

7	7-i	23	1879-80	7, 10	as 7 but different indicial system; formerly Serial 8.
	7-ii	23	1880	two-line	

CANADA at base, type II, A, 13 bars, ill. 3

9	9	23	1880-6	two-line	small close lettering
	9a-i	23	1887	two-line	period after A
	9a-ii	23	1890's	high nos.	9a-i with different indicial system.
	9b	23	1882	two-line	widely spaced letters
	9c-i	23	1885-8	two-line	medium spacing
	9c-ii	23	1895	high nos.	9c-i with different

## CANADA at base, type II, A; ill. 4

10	10-i	25	1888-90	two-line	13 bars
	10-ii	25	1896	high nos.	10-i with different indicia
	10a-I	25	1888-90	two-line	13 bars; period after CANADA
	10a-II-i	25	?	two-line	killer of 10a-I has had its small thirteenth bar removed; formerly Ser. 12
	10a-II-ii		1895	high nos.	10a-II-i with different indicia
	10b-i	25	1886-94	two-line	small close lettering
	10b-ii	25	1895-7	high nos.	10b-i with different indicia
	10c-I	25	1887-90	two-line	
	10c-II	25	1890-1	two-line	damaged version of 10c-I; see iil. 4
	10d	25	1886	two-line	wide lettering

## CANADA at base, type II, A, 12 bars, ill. 5

12	12				now numbered 1.0 a-ii
	12a-i	24	1890-1	two-line	killer not circular; formerly Ser. 11
	12a-ii	24	1895	high nos.	12a-i with different indicia
	12b-i	24	1888-91	two-line	wide R, with a round diagonal stroke
	12b-ii	24	1895	high nos.	12b-i with different indicia
	12c	24	1890?	two-line	straight stroke in R
	12d-i	25	?	two-line	outer rim damaged; period after CANADA
	12d-ii	25	1894	high nos.	12d-i with different indicia

## TYPE II

<i>Ser.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Diam. m.m.</i>	<i>Use</i>	<i>Indicia</i>	<i>Points of Difference</i>
13	13	25	1888-9	two-line	CANADA at base; A, 10 bars
14	14	25	1888	two-line	CANADA at base; A, 9 bars
17	17	23	1880	10	QUE at base; G, 8; enclosing MONTREAL
17	17a	23	unrecorded	12	CANADA at base; H 16 enclosing 2

Serials 15 and 16 have been seen to be serials 9, 10 with the high number indicia. Serials 3, 8, 11, 15, 16 have been removed.

The letters a, b, c . . . are used to indicate varieties, I, II, . . . indicate states of the same hammer, and i, ii, . . . distinguish indicia systems on the same hammer. In the 1890's, there was a general change from two-line hourly clearances (thus 10/JUN 6/PM) to the high numbers: 19/JU 6/95.

Information is requested about Serials 13 and 14.

**Other Montreal Duplexes**

As described on page 10 of the handbook, Montreal employed six Berri duplexes, three with AM above the date, and three with PM, 1860-71.

In addition, Montreal had two hammers with a two-ring target as killer, and one with two concentric circles as killer, as described on p. 25 of the handbook. Information is solicited on these cancels.

#### **Berri Duplexes (p. 10)**

U1, a 12-bar killer, two hammers, one with AM, the other with PM  
U2, a 13-bar killer, two hammers, one with AM, the other with PM  
U3, a 14-bar killer, two hammers, one with AM, the other with PM

#### **Targets and Circle Killers (p. 25)**

U4 type II, QUE at base, 1880, two-ring target of 20 mm. diameter  
U5a type II, CANADA at base, 1881, two-ring target, 18 mm.  
U5 type II, CANADA at base, 1880, two concentric circles, 18 mm.

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## **Canada's 1926 Provisionals**

On July 1, 1926, when the domestic letter rate was reduced to 2c. from 3, there were on hand some 130 million of the 3c. stamps — the rate to Great Britain and estimated as enough to last 25 years. Therefore, the Post Office decided to overprint these 3c. stamps in the denomination of the new rate.

The King's Printer was given the task of overprinting 15 million. After experimenting with several type sizes, the "2 Cents" one-line surcharge was chosen.

However, the work was not satisfactory and was abandoned owing to the difficulty of sheets that had been cut into regular post office panes, gummed and perforated, not working too well in automatic presses.

But before the job was completely destroyed, five hundred of the best sheets (50,000 stamps) were selected for sale through the Philatelic Agency in Ottawa. These 50,000 surcharged stamps were put on sale on August 16, 1926 at the Philatelic Agency, but while valid for postage none were sold to the public in post offices.

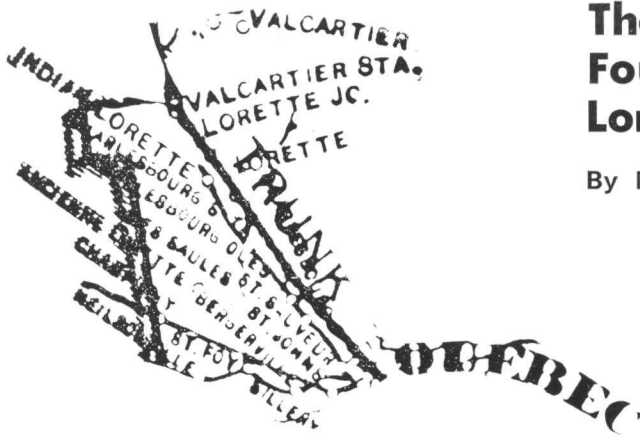
The plate numbers of the one-line type surcharge are 115, 116, 117, 162 and 163. Plates 117, 162 and 163 are in a carmine shade as compared to the others in a washed-out rose shade.

There were still considerable stocks of these 3c. stamps on hand, so the Post Office asked the Canadian Bank Note Co. if it could overprint the stamps. The quantity they received is not known.

The company decided on a two-line surcharge with the figure "2" over "Cents". The same difficulties developed and again the task was abandoned, but 1,000 of the best sheets (100,000 stamps) were sent to the Philatelic Agency, and the rest were destroyed. Again, none were sold through post offices.

The exact reason for these surcharged stamps is really not clear, as there was no shortage of 2c. stamps. Perhaps it was just to reduce stocks of a denomination of limited demand, or was it to solve the mailing problem of a Canadian firm that did not like the idea of using the 2c. green stamp on a large mailing of first-class material to the United States, fearing the receivers might assume they were circulars and toss them away.

*(With acknowledgements to "The Buffalo", the Journal of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society — Editor)*



# The Four Lorettes

By Max Rosenthal

Fleeing from extermination by the Iroquois, the remnants of the Huron nation found sanctuary a few miles west of Quebec City, where the Jesuits founded a mission for them in 1673. The name Lorette was given to the Parish by Father Chaumonet when he built a chapel there for them, modelled after one in Loretto, Italy. In 1697 the Indians marched a few miles north, to settle on the elevated plateau, close to the Rapide of St. Ambroise. The first location became known as Ancienne (Old) Lorette, the second one as Indian or Jeune (Young) Lorette. At the latter place they also had their own church.

After the British conquest of French Canada, the 45 Indian families at Jeune Lorette largely made their living from contracts each fall for several thousand pairs of moccasins, snowshoes and mittens for the English regiments stationed in the Citadel at Quebec City, for their use in hunting and outdoor sports. Another village, also called Lorette, sprang up less than a mile to the north, where French-Canadians carried on paper-making, flour milling, lumber, and other businesses.

At the latter, in 1848, Dominique Lefrançois opened Lorette post office. Ancienne Lorette obtained a similar facility in 1854, with Michel Gauvin as postmaster. He kept a store, also the customs house, lumbering was the most important industry there. After a railway came through 1½ miles south, a sub-post office with the same name was established on it in 1866. Eventually, to avoid confusion with the main Ancienne Lorette post office, its name was changed in 1888 to Champigny.

The Huron village at Indian Lorette got a post office in 1893, and thus was laid the groundwork for the confusion between several Lorettes, especially Lorette and Indian Lorette, contiguous to each other. Henry Ross was the latter's first postmaster.

## **Godefroy Bélanger**

The 1851 Canada Directory, listing businessmen for Lorette, includes "Godefroy Bélanger, general storekeeper and Secretary-Treasurer of Municipality". 64 years later, Mrs. Bélanger resigned as postmistress of this village, at the age of 80, after 36 years of running the post office by her husband and herself.

The full name of the Parish was Saint-Ambroise-de-la-Jeune-Lorette. When the community was incorporated in 1904, it was as the Village of Saint Ambroise. In 1913 its name was changed to Loretteville, the post office, which had continued as Lorette, accordingly became Loretteville.

When Lorette was the only post office, the railway station of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway was called Indian Lorette. There was only three or four English-speaking families in the Parish, and yet this station, and the Post office with the same name opened in 1893 had an English name which led one to believe that they were situated in an English-language Indian Reserve.

Mrs. Bélanger ran the Lorette, later the Loretteville, post office at 336 Rue Racine, the main street, in a room of her private residence. During the Christmas and New Year's holidays it was a favourite resort for children, because she kept a shop as well as the post office, in which the speciality was the sale of toys.

### **Petitions for Changes**

In 1912 a submission was made to open a post office branch in the Ormière area of the Parish. This request got nowhere.

The next year the rumour ran in the Parish that one large post office, replacing the existing two, would be built in the centre of the Village of Jeune-Lorette. In October the parishioners complained to the postmaster-General that it was already more than a year since the village had been renamed Loretteville, and that neither of the existing two postal facilities had that name.

By 1915 the postal authorities at Ottawa had received so many complaints that they decided to change Lorette post office to Loretteville. They had considerable difficulty in telling apart Lorette and Indian Lorette, it seems, and no wonder.

Miss Adélia Blanchette kept Indian Lorette post office not in the Reserve but in the same village as Loretteville. One of the latter's postmasters succeeding Mrs. Bélanger, Mr. Ouide Sioui, kept it in his house in the Huron Village!

In February 1919 petitions were made in the Parish for a main post office to be built in Loretteville, on land that the federal government had bought, at 127 Avenue Racine, for this purpose in 1913, when the Postmaster-General was Phillippe Pelletier, Member of Parliament for Quebec County. Because of the First World War it had not been erected.

### **A Resolution from the Council**

In December 1920 the Municipal Council of Loretteville, noting that the government still held back construction of a main post office, transmitted a resolution to the Postmaster General.

Loretteville has two post offices in a radius of 10 acres. The first has the name 'Indian Lorette' and is the head of distribution for the other post office which has the name 'Loretteville', and for Valcartier Parish.

"That amongst the large amount of postal matter, letters and other material addressed to Loretteville which is the name generally known to outsiders and which, however, are for Indian Lorette and which wind up in the Loretteville post office with resulting delays, errors which are prejudicial to the residents.



"In consequence, this Council humbly prays the Honourable Postmaster-General to do what has already been planned; to build a post office in Loretteville and to give it the name Loretteville".

August 2, 1921 Mayor Alfred Verret of Loretteville wrote again to the Postmaster-General. On the 6th he received a reply from Postmaster-General Blondin, announcing that the government had decided to join the two post offices into one, but that it was impossible to put up a main post office then in the centre of the village. He concluded, "I notice that the Hurons who formerly had the 'Indian Lorette' post office as their Reserve object to this post office being moved farther away than the projected site, and further, there are a considerable number of Loretteville families who are not served by rural mail delivery, whereas the western section, after the forking of the roads, is amply taken care of by this service".

#### **A Main Post Office is Built**

On December 6, 1922 the Mayor was able to report to Council that a new site had been bought for the construction of a main post office at Loretteville. October 4, 1925 construction was finished, and in December it was officially opened with Louis Rhéaume as postmaster. He had held this position in the Indian Lorette post office, earlier replacing Adélie Blanchette, who had kept that position for 19 years.

There was now to be a post office at Loretteville which had that name, and one at the Huron Village, called Village Huron.

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# New Discoveries in the Oval Registry Markings of the Dominion of Canada in the 1870's and 1880's

By Horace W. Harrison

This article is a supplement to addendum (D) of my handbook, "Canada's Registry System: 1827-1911" published by The American Philatelic Society in 1971. The first ten illustrations shown on pages 62 and 63 of the handbook indicated all of the known oval registry handstamps of the era which I had seen at the time of going to press. The Peterborough Oval Cancellor had been reported, but not seen by the author, but at STAMPEX 1974 last year I was shown a cover with the Peterborough, Ont. marking and a similar one from Charlottetown, P.E.I. Both these covers contained only the name of the province, and not the word Canada as would be indicated by 11 on page 63 of the handbook. Additionally, Peterborough is spelled out in its entirety rather than in the abbreviated form shown in the handbook.

At the same time that I was shown the Peterborough and Charlottetown oval registry markings, I was told that a Cornwall, Ont. cover existed with a Cornwall, Ont. oval registry marking. However, it was not available for me to view, and no one knew exactly who owned it, nor who had reported it.

Months passed and suddenly it was November and time for the National Postage Stamp Show in the Exhibition Rotunda at Madison Square Garden. I was invited to exhibit my collection of Canada's Registry material in the Court of Honor, and to give a one hour talk on stamp insurance for collections and dealers as a part of the programme during National Postage Stamp Week. As a result, I found myself in New York City at the Madison Square Garden Stamp Show, and made the rounds of dealers likely to have material in my particular field of interest. One such was a dealer from Vancouver who displayed some very fine blocks with marginal imprints of the 2c. registered letter stamp. I asked if he had any covers, and he showed me a number, one of which contains three strikes of the oval registry marking from Cornwall, Ont. dated October 28, 1885, shown as Fig. 11A, in addition to the circular date stamp in the upper left corner. (*See opposite, page 231*).

First supplement to Addendum D of the APS handbook, "Canada's Registry System: 1827-1911" reads as follows: "11. Peterborough, Ont., similar to No. 3 (10). 11A. Cornwall, Ont., similar to No. 3. 11B. Charlottetown, P.E.I., similar to No. 3 (10)". Those of you who already own the book should make the corrections indicated on page 63, and those of you who do not yet possess the book, but are interested in Canadian postal history, should order one from the Central Office of The American Philatelic Society in State College, Pennsylvania. The book contains drawings of over 340 money letter or Registry cancels and nearly 100 photographs of covers from 1827 to 1908. Additionally, postage plus registry rates are given for the period in question in tables found in the middle of the book. Not realising that copies of the original book are still in stock at the Central Office, philatelic literature sales have seen this work realise as much as \$16.00 at auction. Price to APS members is \$6.00 and to non-members \$7.50 postpaid.

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## OBITUARY

### E. A. Smythies, F.R.P.S., F.C.P.S.

Members will be sorry to learn that a veteran Fellow of the Society, E. A. Smythies passed away on January 10th at his home in Tralee, Ireland, after a short illness.

Renowned for his keen interest in all things philatelic, "EAS", as he was affectionately known to his many friends, devoted much of his time in retirement to study and research into many aspects of B.N.A. philately. In former years he had been a keen student of the stamps of India and Tibet, but transferred his affection to the stamps of Canada subsequently and was responsible for a goodly number of specialised Handbooks, which were published by this Society or by B.N.A.P.S.

His work with the late Dr. Day on 19th Century Canadian fancy postmarks and his book jointly written with A. F. Smith on the Canadian Registered Letter-stamps are amongst the more well-known of his B.N.A. books that will remain as a great legacy to his name.

He was a great friend to this Society and perpetuated a Memorial Fund in memory of his wife, so that the income could be used to further promote Handbooks of the Society.

He was a prolific writer and correspondent, delighting in the written word, and always eager to learn more and more from fellow students in the remoter by-ways of Canadian philately. His articles were published widely in the general philatelic press as well as in the specialised Society magazines right up to the time of his death.

On behalf of the Society, and, on a more personal note, as one of his friends and admirers, I would like to convey to the members of his family the deepest condolences on their loss.

S. F. COHEN

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FIG. 11A.

# CAVENDISH

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## **Agreement for Sale of Olympic Stamps Abroad**

The Postmaster General, the Honourable Bryce Mackasey and representatives of two important philatelic product distributors have signed an agreement for the world-wide promotion, distribution and sale of Canadian Olympic stamps and related philatelic products. These items will help to finance the 1976 Summer Olympic Games.

Mr. Mackasey supports fully this arrangement for wide promotion and distribution of Olympic philatelic products, and he was very pleased that the agreement had now been signed. The agreements are also a milestone for the Post Office. Never before has the Department signed a contract with foreign distributors.

“This agreement, Mr Mackasey said, will make a great part of the world more aware of the 1976 Olympic Games to be held in Montreal and Kingston and it will allow people of many countries to contribute in their own way to the success of the Games of the 21st Olympiad”.

Mr. Mackasey mentioned the international stature of the four foreign companies that will promote the world-wide sale of Canadian Olympic stamps.

Mr. William C. Hillman signed the agreement on behalf of Philatelic Consultants, of Rhode Island, U.S.A. Mr. R. T. Scharner signed on behalf of the Agences philatéliques gouvernementales, of Brussels, Belgium. Two other distributors, who were not represented at the ceremony, will also sign the agreement. They are the firms of Giulio Bolaffi Editore, of Turin, Italy, and James Davis of Rickmansworth, England.

Davis will handle the promotion, distribution and sale of Canadian philatelic Olympic products in the United Kingdom, while Bolaffi will operate in the Middle East, Italy and in Switzerland. Agencies philatéliques will handle the business in Western Europe and Philatelic Consultants will do the same in the United States and its territories.

The Post Office Department has already committed itself to turning over \$10 million to COJO from the net revenue of these sales. It has already issued a semi-postal stamps series, Olympic Action stamps, and three Olympic stamps series. Metal reproductions in gold, silver and bronze of the semi-postal stamps have also been struck.

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### **Lancashire & Cheshire Group**

Members are asked to note that the above group have organised a meeting on May 7th when the subject will be the issues of 1930-1935. Subsequent meetings will be held on 3rd September and 3rd December next. Additionally, informal gatherings will be arranged at members' houses.

Scheduled meetings will commence at 7 p.m. and will be held in Room B63, the Pariser Building, U.M.I.S.T., Manchester. For further information please contact Mr. J. L. Bacon at 50, Mersey Road, Sale, Cheshire.

# New Stamps

## 1976 Olympic Games — Sculptures

The \$1 and \$2 Olympic commemorative stamps, featuring reproductions of sculptures by Dr. Robert Tait McKenzie, are embossed in true sculpture form, retaining the bronze colour of the sculptures and were issued on the 14th March, 1975.

The stamps were designed by Allan R. Fleming and measure 48 mm. by 30 mm. in a horizontal format for the \$1 denomination — The Sprinter — and 30 mm. by 48 mm. in a vertical format for the \$2 denomination — The Plunger.

A total of 10 million stamps in each denomination were printed in six-colour lithography by Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto. Marginal inscriptions, including the designer's name, appear on the four corners of each pane of eight stamps.

The total production of the stamps will bear the general tagging and are not available in any other form.



## Olympic Action Stamps

Three additional Olympic Action stamps, the second set of surcharged stamps were issued by the Canada Post Office on 5th February, 1975.

These Olympic Action stamps were designed by Wallis & Matanovic of Toronto, and feature the water sports of swimming, rowing and sailing.

They were printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited of Ottawa, and measure 36 mm. by 30 mm. The total production bear the general tagging and are not available in any other form.



The denominations of the three stamps are eight cents plus two cents surcharge, ten cents plus five cents surcharge, and fifteen cents plus five cents surcharge. 25 million of the eight cents plus two cents, 15 million of the fifteen cents plus five cents, and 15 million of the fifteen cents plus five cents stamps were issued.

When the Action stamp is sold across a regular post office counter, the net proceeds from the surcharge portion will be counted as Olympic support revenue. When it is sold through the Philatelic Service, the total value, including the surcharge, will be counted as philatelic revenue and the net proceeds, after deducting costs, will go to the Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games.

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## From the Packet Secretary

Owing to the loss of a packet last year whilst in the hands of the Post Office, the insurance company has increased the premium from 1.5p per £1 to 2.25p per £1. I have tried other companies and this increase is still most favourable and I have renewed the policy.

With the proposed postal charges increase some time this year, I would ask all members to contact me, and let me know of members living near each other, and also any circuits that could be arranged amongst each other in order that the cost of forwarding the packet can be kept down. This is in members' own interests so please give it some thought. *(Continued overleaf).*

## Book Review

**The Catalogue Section of the Handbook of Canadian Transportation Postmarks**  
by T. P. G. Shaw as revised and edited by Lewis M. Ludlow.

Collectors of Canadian railway postmarks will welcome this up-to-date listing of all known Canadian railway postmarks. Mr. Shaw's original listing as long ago as 1944 together with the considerably enlarged and revised edition of 1963 are no longer available. These works, together with Mr. Shaw's Supplement, which included corrections and additions up to June, 1970 have now been combined together in what is a compendium of all known postmarks, both those known to have been used and those which are only known from a detailed examination of Pritchard & Andrews Proof Books.

In all the work lists 2,870 separate postmarks with type classifications, indicia details, periods of usage, rarity factors and recorders. Additionally a section on train numbers, the names of known railway clerks as designated on 'private' handstamps and a detailed examination of the various postmark 'types' make this a most valuable reference work.

For this 'R.P.O. collectors' are truly indebted to Lewis M. Ludlow whose modest claim to having effected 'an orderly compilation of the knowledge existent today' conceals from the eyes of the uninitiated what has undoubtedly been a mammoth task involving patience, dedication and what must have been almost countless hours of painstaking work.

For this reason alone Mr. Ludlow's work will undoubtedly prove to be so popular that we do not hesitate to say that a limited edition of 300 copies will be totally inadequate to meet the demand which will very quickly exceed the supply, especially when we add that the price of \$6 (postage prepaid) makes this a bargain in anyone's language.

At the moment of writing Mr. Ludlow's catalogue is available from him at Gamlen Chemical Co., 333, Victory Avenue, South San Francisco, CA 94080. It will not be for so long and this we predict with every confidence.

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*(Continued from page 235)*

In the same view as all other businesses etc., I must inform all contributors to the packet that I intend proposing at the next A.G.M. that the commission rate of 10% be increased to 12½%. The rate of 10% has been maintained for some years now and I think an increase of 2½% is not too large. Costs have almost doubled with printing and other supplies and I have already mentioned the postal charges are going up yet again.

As always I need regular supplies of material to keep the packet going. To those of you who do send in regular 'books' many thanks indeed. To those who do not, please see what you can do. Almost anything sells and nearly always at your price. So dig out those 12d. blacks etc., and send them off.



# Letters to the Editor

Mr. J. Hillson writes:

## Small Queens, printing

The writer has been puzzled by the conflicting views as to where the Small Queens stamps were printed between 1870 and 1874. There appear to be two schools of thought:

(a) All printing was done at Ottawa until the end of 1874 when it was transferred to Montreal.

(b) That it was done at both places simultaneously.

The contract for the work was quite specific, i.e. that "the Company shall execute all Government orders at Ottawa". At no time was permission given officially to deviate from this. So what happened, and why? Perhaps the stamps themselves provide the evidence which is so lacking in official records?

We know that production difficulties, owing to ever increasing demand, led to the reduction in size of the stamps from the 1868 'Large Queens' to the 1870 'Small Queens'. Demand continued to increase and was greatest for the 3 cents value, followed by that of the 1 cent.

I believe that some time in 1872 this led to a request being made by the printers, the British American Bank Note Co., for the 3 cents plates to be *temporarily* transferred to Montreal until extra capacity was available at Ottawa. This was followed by the 1 cent plates, and finally the 2 cents and 6 cents, all of course as a temporary measure, so that by the end of 1874 all stamp production was at Montreal.

My reason for so believing is based on the changes that took place in the stamps beginning 1873 and again what happened in 1888 when the printers were ordered to honour the condition of the original contract and again print in Ottawa.

If we take, for example, the 3 cents value, the original shade was 'Indian red'. This gradually became shades of 'rose red'. There is confusion, even among experts at times, as to which are which. There is no confusion over the typical Montreal shades of orange reds and dull reds in relation to the original Ottawa Indian and rose red shades. At the same time as the orange red shade appeared, the 11½ by 12 perforation was used, at the beginning of 1873. I have never seen an orange red or dull red 3 cents perforated 12 and dated before the end of 1875.

The Ottawa rose red does not exist in the compound perforation. The 6 cents on the other hand is known perforated 12 until the end of 1874 when it appears in the compound perforation. This would point to the compound perforation set up being at Montreal. The disappearance of stamps perforated 12 during 1874 and most of 1875 lends weight to this argument: it was no longer used because printing had ceased at Ottawa. Equally, any 3 cents in an orange or dull red shade must have been printed at Montreal.

In 1888, when printing reverted to Ottawa, it is interesting to note what happened to the shades of the various values current. The 3 cents, and incidentally the 2 cents registered letter stamps, revert to a rose shade. The 15 cents 'Large Head' reverts to a shade similar to the original 1868 shades. The 1 cent shade becomes 'bright' and in a much richer shade than for many years.

The 5 cents and 10 cents stamps which had never been printed in Ottawa before completely changed colour.

It therefore seems that for a time during 1873 and 1874 both Ottawa and Montreal printing plates were producing stamps, but that each individual value was printed at one or the other and never simultaneously at both.



Mr. L. G. Bellack writes:

**½ cent "Maple Leaves"**

I recently acquired a 1903 Cover with two pairs of Canada's 1898/1902 Q.V. issue ½c. stamps. What had attracted me in the first place was the Berlin, Ont., pmk. I then noticed the very striking size variation between the two pairs of stamps — recognisable with the naked eye! (*See above*).

On measuring the four stamps, I found 2 of them with overall dimensions of 23½ mm. × 21 mm., whereas No. 3's were 24 mm. × 22 mm. and No. 4's 25 mm. × 21 mm.!

I have no specialist knowledge of this particular issue and I am wondering whether through the courtesy of your pages, I might get some guidance in the matter. Moreover, may this perhaps activate some specialist into making an editorial or correspondence contribution to 'Maple Leaves'?!

Major R. K. Malott writes:

### 8 Cents domestogrammes

The revised 8 cents set of 12 domestogrammes with "POSTES" in lieu of "POSTE" has finally been released without fanfare or an official first day of issue. Postal authorities state that the revised domestogrammes were shipped from the postal depot Toronto to Ottawa on 14 November 1974 and received the next day 15 November 1974. The first local shipments were released to post offices in Ottawa on 18 November and the first known cancelled were dated on 19 November 1974. The correction to North West Territories has been made from "Northwest Territories". Further data are available from the writer at, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa, Ontario K2h 6R1.

The various first day covers of the 10 post cards issued on the day of the official opening of the new Canada Postal Museum have been sold out. The ones with the cachet of the Postal Museum dated 27 September 1974 is particularly in limited number and eagerly sought.

Limited numbers of first flight envelopes were flown on the recent inaugural flights of Air Canada on its routes between Calgary and Edmonton to San Francisco, Winnipeg to New York, and Quebec City to New York. The dates were 1 or 2 December 1974. The CP Air flight to Peking and Shanghai, The People's Republic of China, from Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada has been postponed until all aspects of the agreement have been worked out by the two concerned nations.

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## The National Postal Museum

Communication is essential to the growth and unity of every nation. However, few countries in the world rely so much on good communications as does Canada with its great distances, difficult terrain and sparse population. Today, modern technology provides several methods of communication. But for many years the only way to contact others was by means of the postal service.

The story of that service, with all its drama and excitement, is now being vividly portrayed by our new National Postal Museum. Through its displays, the museum tells of the first attempts to establish communications among the scattered pioneer communities. It tells of the efforts to maintain bonds with friends and families left in Europe. And it tells of the heroism of the people who saw that the mail got through.

The first thing you will see when you visit the museum is a replica of a turn-of-the-century post office operating out of a general store. This old-fashioned office sells mint postage stamps and first day covers. And, if you send a letter or card from the office, it will receive the special Postal Museum cancellation.

The focal point of the museum is a large diorama which creates the illusion of a beaver colony and pays tribute to Canada's first stamp, the threepenny beaver.

You will also be able to view the thousands of stamps which make up our national collection. Assembled here are stamps from all the countries of the world, although those of Canada and British North America are most prominently featured. In fact, the museum believes that it possesses one of the finest reference collections of Canadian and British North American stamps in existence.

*(Continued on page 242).*

## Amendments to Membership to 28 February 1975

### New Member

- 2026 KARR, J. S., P.O. Box 58, Fort Nelson, B.C., Canada (C, SC, RPO, MPO)  
2027 JONES, A. E., 2 Broadstrod, Loughton, Essex IG10 2SE (CGE)  
2028 WINTER, R. A., 2041 Arrowsmith Dr., Apt. 308A, Ottawa, Ont., Canada  
KIJ 7V7 (CR-CQ, CO)  
2029 HANES, A. D. P.O. Box 16, CFS Baldy Hughes, B.C., Canada V0J 1CO  
(B, C, PC, Map, PS, F)  
2030 WHITE, C. J., P.O. Box 101, Main St., St Georges, Newfoundland, Canada  
A0N 1Z0 (C)  
2031 AMES, R. F., 15 Heather Close, Newthorpe, Notts. (C)  
2032 CARTER, H. M., Foxbourne, Lake Rd., Virginia Water, Surrey. (B)  
2033 BRIERS, R., 6 The Orchard, London, W.4. (N)

### Reinstatement

- 775 ASHCROFT, J.

### Deceased

- 212 LEVINE, J.

### Resignations

- 1662 AIKENHEAD, H. R.  
872 BARNA, E.  
1910 BEATTY, R. H.  
1647 CAMPBELL, T. P.  
1890 DOWSLEY, D. B.  
1730 DYER, A. R.  
1066 HILL, J. R.  
1026 HILL, N.  
1879 RENNIE, J.  
715 WALTERS, E. P. F.

**Net change — 2**

**New Total 735**

### Change of Address

- 1898 ADILMAN, P. L., Box 6060, Wetaskwin, Alta., Canada T9A 0S5.  
1469 AITKEN, H. D., 220 North Fletcher St., Suite 404, Chilliwack, B.C.,  
Canada.  
1810 ALMOND, T. E., 2 Filbert Drive, Tilehurst, Reading RG3 5DZ.  
1933 BEAUPRE, M., Casier postal 971, Quebec liv., P.Q., Canada GLR 4T4.  
899 BRASSLER, N., 258 Ridgewood Ave., Glen Ridge, N.J., U.S.A. 07028.  
1512 CAMPBELL, N. D., c/o Robson Lowe Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London S.W.1.  
1756 DIXEN-NUTTALL, J. F., H.Q. UKLF, Wilton, Salisbury, Wilts.  
1022 ELLIS, W. F., Buckley Hayes, Manston, Sturminster Newton, Dorset.  
1868 GIBSON, R. F., 358 Martin Drive, Gallipolis, Ohio, U.S.A. 45631.  
990 GOLDMAN, L., 2144 Pelisser, Apt. 601, Windsor, Ont., Canada N8X 1N4.  
1854 GOUGH, M. C., 3 Mandeville Close, Watford WD1 3SF.  
1845 HARRIS, N. B., 34 Arlington Ave., Leamington Spa. CV32 5UO.

- 2019 HAYHURST, J. B., 16815, N.E. Ninth Place, Bellevue, Washington, U.S.A. 98008.
- 211 HEDLEY, R. D., 152 West Main Street, Fredonia, New York, 14063, U.S.A.
- 1985 HILL, T. W. 630 Paris Avenue, Rockford, Illinois, U.S.A. 61107.
- 392 MARSDEN, P.S.S.F., 5 Shepherds Rise, Compton. Near Newbury, Berks.
- 1866 MEAKIN, W. J., 83 Boxley Drive, West Bridgford, Nottingham NG2 7GN.
- 1927 MONK, D., 6 Willow Tree Close, Shippen, Abingden, Oxon OX13 6LS.
- 1547 PAWLUK, W. S., 10 Cork Place. St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada A1B 2W4.
- 1789 PEACH, A. J., 19 Hearsall Avenue, Broomfield, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 5DD.
- 1426 SIMMONDS, W. E., P.O. Box 94, Addison, Ill., 60101, U.S.A.
- 1759 THORNE, L. B., Top Flat, 28 Clarence Street, Dartmouth, Devon TQ6 9NW.
- 1758 TOWNSEND, W. G., "Dilver Howe", Kings Lane, Longcot, Farringdon, Oxon.

#### **Amendments to Address**

- 1972 BLAYDON, N. E. No. 24 not 26. Add postcode LL30 1SF.
- 1223 DILWORTH, H. M. Remove 8. Add postcode V6T 1C6.
- 1478 GUILLE, C. R. Add postcode M9A 4M8.
- 1419 HADLEY F. R. Add postcode V4B 1A4.
- 1590 HOARE, R. J. Remove B.F.P.O. 33. Add B.F.P.O. 38.
- 540 JONES, C. A. Add postcode B3M 1P2.
- 1604 LAWERENCE, P. Add postcode AL6 9RH.
- 1976 McQUEEN, Mrs. L. Add postcode V0E 1V0.
- 1978 PIERCEY, R. Poscode should read KT15 1AZ.
- 185 SAUNDERS, R. Add postcode LD8 2SY.
- 1410 SMITH, M. W. Add postcode V0X 2E0.
- 1676 WOODLAND, P. E. Add postcode PO30 2EB.

#### **Interests**

- 1803 FRASER, D. A. Add SC, PH, West Territory Cancels.

*(Continued from page 240)*

Also on display are collections of rare postal artifacts, historical post office equipment and documents.

A model of a railway mail car has been cut away on one side so that visitors may view the actual operating facilities.

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Members are asked to note that **ALL** notifications of changes of address should be sent to the Membership Secretary, Mr. D. Sessions, 56 Hoyle Court Road, Baidon, Shipley, Yorks., and **NOT** to the Secretary or Editor. Failure to comply with this request will lead to delay and possible mis-direction of *MAPLE LEAVES*.