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JOÙRNAL OF THE Canadian Philatelic Society of great Britain



Maple Leaves

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MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

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

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

66 East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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

> Published five times a year by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

Issued Free to Members

Additional copies, 75p each

Vol. 16	No. 3	August 1976	Whole No. 159
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EDITORIAL

Auction Catalogue

We regret that we have to have recourse to such an overused phrase but, owing to reasons beyond our control, it was *NOT* possible to distribute the Convention Auction Catalogue with our last issue. We very much regret any inconvenience that this may have caused to members.

Library List

Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill, the Librarian, informs us that the library list has been updated to include the many new acquisitions to the library which have been made since the list was last published in 1972. The new list is available from him at: 3, Highbury Grove, Haslemere, Surrey free of charge. A stamped and addressed envelope MUST however, be sent with your application.

Maple Leaves, Back Numbers

Members interested in the purchase of back numbers of *MAPLE LEAVES* are respectfully referred to page 29 of our last issue. They are asked to note, however, that the price of back numbers, up to and including whole number 156, is 35p per copy and *NOT* 25p as stated. All issues subsequent to whole number 156 will only be available at 75p. This unavoidable increase in charges is due to greatly increased printing costs.

Convention 1976

The Convention programme has now been completed and full details appear on page 70 of this issue. A number of members have written to enquire whether or not accommodation is still available at the University Arms Hotel, the Convention Centre. At the time of going to press the answer is in the affirmative! *BUT* we would *NOT* counsel any delay in submitting the hotel booking form (enclosed with this issue). Members who intend to attend Convention and who wish to be accommodated at the University Arms Hotel are urgently requested to complete the form now and to send it to Mr. Banfield at the address stated at the bottom of the form immediately.

Annual General Meeting 1976

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at the University Arms Hotel, Cambridge, on Saturday, 11th September, at 11.15 a.m.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO "MAPLE LEAVES" ARE ALWAYS WELCOMED BY THE EDITOR

Those Controversial Port Hood Bisects

By Bertram W. H. Poole

The Port Hood provisionals of Canada (Nos. 88B and 88C) have long been a bone of contention among specialists in the stamps of our northern neighbour. They were issued more than half a century ago, but agreement on their actual status seems no nearer than it ever was. While their legitimacy must always depend on the actual authority that a postmaster has to act in a postal emergency, the suspicion of philatelic influence can hardly be regarded as definite grounds for their nullification.

Some writers have given these bisected stamps a black eye, though none of them seems to be able to add anything tangible to the little already published about them. These detractors do not present any real facts to prove that the postmaster was swayed by philatelic influence (it is certainly unlikely that he made any money from their issue), nor show that he exceeded his authority by bisecting stamps in this manner.

If the postmaster had stopped at bisection, there would probably have been little argument. Other postmasters did this to tide them over a similar emergency at that period, and bisecting stamps in prevous years was far from an uncommon practice in Canada. But by handstamping new values on the severed portions, he created provisionals that no catalogue editor could consistently ignore.

Rate Reduced in Dec. 1898

Practically all we know of these provisionals appeared in a few scattered paragraphs in Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* for January, March and April, 1899. In his monograph on Canada, published in 1911, C. A. Howes quoted these paragraphs, but was unable to add anything to the story.

The reduction in the single-letter rate from 3 to 2 cents in December, 1898, found many post-offices with a meagre stock of 2c. stamps. One of these was the post-office at Port Hood, Nova Scotia, where the situation became so acute that on the morning of January 5, 1899, the postmaster found he had not a single 2c. stamp left.

As an emergency measure, he ordered some of the current 3c. stamps cut into two unequal portions—roughly one-third and two-thirds—and then stamped "1" in greenish blue on the smaller pieces and "2" in violet on the larger portions. These numerals were stamped over the original 3's, and as the vertical cuts apparently were made on a system entailing the least labour, two varieties of each—lefts and rights—may be found.

Only 300 Bisected

The postmaster said later that not more than 300 stamps were cut in this manner, and of these he estimated that about 200 of the 2c. and 100 of the 1c. were used. These split stamps were not sold to the public, but were affixed by postal employees to letters handed in for mailing on that day only (Jan. 5, 1899). In a letter regarding these stamps, written some time after their issue, the postmaster observed :

"They were placed on letters for delivery in towns throughout the Dominion". But it is known that several went to England also. What became of the unused left-overs does not seem to be known. They would hardly have been destroyed then and there, for that would have upset the postmaster's accounts and it was strictly for book-keeping purposes that the provisionals were made in the first place.

The fact that these surcharges can easily be imitated is no reason, as some writers suggest, for their elimination from the catalogues. Unfortunately too many other overprints, both handstamped and printed, are equally vulnerable in this respect.

Those Used Went Through

It has been suggested, on the basis of a statement made by the Superintendent of the Stamp Branch in 1904, that such stamps as these would not be recognized by the Department and "if affixed to letters would be treated as ordinary mutilated stamps of no value". However, there seems little if any evidence to show that any letters bearing these provisionals were marked as unpaid. The few covers I have seen, or have seen pictures of, show no sign of being marked for postage due but appear to have arrived at their destinations without comment.

In his wonderful monograph on Canada, Winthrop S. Boggs considers these provisionals of great philatelic interest and points out:

"The argument that they were irregular and against the regulations can have little weight, as all Canadian bisects were against regulations, yet bisects of the 3p., 6p., of 1851-57; the 1c., 5c., 10c. 1859; as well as those of the Large and Small Queens are held in high esteem. The stamps were bisected to meet a rate and were in use for only one day. Had speculation been the motive, the period of use would have been longer, and more would have been surcharged".

(Scott's Monthly Journal, June, 1953).

(We are prompted to reproduce this interesting article, which first appeared in Scott's Monthly Journal of June 1953, by the sale by Phillips-Jacoby Ltd., in their auction of 30th April, of a Port Hood Provisional on cover. This is dated 4th January and is addressed to the Hon. A. A. Macdonald at Charlottetown, P.E.I. It is interesting to note that both Stanley Gibbons and Mr. Poole give the date of usage of these stamps (sic) as 5th January. More interesting still, the illustration in Scott's Monthly Journal, which unfortunately we cannot reproduce here, shows the last four letters of the addressee, 'nald'. The postmark, despite the author's assertion, is also clearly dated 4th January, 1899. It is clear from both illustrations (i.e. the one in the auction catalogue and the one which accompanied Mr. Poole's original article) that we are dealing with two separate covers. Both show the 2 cents portion of the 'stamp'; but the Port Hood postmark protrudes to the left of the "stamp" in one instance and to the right in the other. There is no conclusive evidence that both covers were addressed to the Hon. A. A. Macdonald; but the 'nald' suggests the possibility. There are some intriguing and unanswered questions here. Despite the spirited defence of the legitimacy of these bisects by Poole and Boggs one is entitled to ask why (if the addressee on both covers is the same gentleman) he should have been the recipient of two letters so significantly franked. Why was he so favoured, apparently? Why should the Postmaster at Port Hood, or someone else, or two separate correspondents for that matter so favour him, if favour it was? The Hon. A. A. Macdonald was a politician, like his more celebrated namesake. He probably represented Charlottetown in the P.E.I. Legislature. Was he also a 'stamp' collector? Or are we just being naughty? — Editor.)

Canada Complete Booklets

Part 2

By P. Harris

Basic No.	Issue.	Variety No.	Description
	1932 KGV. "MEDALL Inside Front Cover: Ty (Medallion Issue.) Type	pe I, '	' ISSUE. 'Post Office" or "Les Mandats". Register" or "Recommandez".
20		20b. 20c. 20d. 20e. 20e. 20f. 20g.	Type I, English. Type I, French. Type II, English. as 20c. with "PLATE" on tabs. as 20c with "NO. 2" on tabs. Type II, French. as 20f with "PLATE" on tabs. as 20f. with "NO. 2" on tabs. Other (i) yellow green and dark green shades. (ii) gum white, yellow or brown?
21	2c. brown, 2 panes of 6. 320/196b. 7 Sep. 1933.	21b. 21c. 21d. 21e. 21f. 21g.	Type I, English. Type I, French. Type II, English. as 21c with "PLATE" on tabs. as 21c with "NO. 2" on tabs. Type II, French. as 21f with "PLATE" on tabs. as 21f with "NO. 2" on tabs. Other (i) gum white, yellow or brown?
22	3c. red (die II) 2 panes of 4. 321a/197a. 3 Nov. 1933, English. 22 Aug. 1933, French.	22b. 22c. 22d. 22e. 22f. 22g.	Type I, English. Type I, French. Type II, English. as 22c with "PLATE" on tabs. as 22c with "NO. 1" on tabs. as 22c with "NO. 2" on tabs. Type II, French. as 22g with "PLATE" on tabs. as 22g with "NO. 1" on tabs. as 22g with "NO. 2" on tabs. Other (i) gum white, yellow, brown or dark brown?
23	1c. green, 2c. brown, 3c. red (Die II), 1 pane of 4 each. 319/195a, 320/196a, 321a/197a. 19 Sep. 1933, English.	23b. 23c.	Type I. English. Type I. French. Type II. English. Type II. French. Other (i) 1c. pane with "PLATE" or "NO. 1" on tab.

Basic No.	Issue.	Variety No. Description
	5 Dec. 1933, French.	 (ii) 2c. pane with "PLATE" or "NO. 2" on tab. (iii) 3c. pane with "PLATE" or "NO. 1" or "NO. 2". combinations of (i)-(iii)? (iv) gum white, yellow or brown (or 3c. dark brown)?
24	 1935 KGV ISSUE. 1c. grn. 4 panes of 6. 341/217b. 19 Aug. 1935, English. 18 Oct. 1935, French. 	24a. English.24b. French.Other (i) gum white, yellow or brown.
25	2c. brn. 2 panes of 6. 342/218b. 16 Nov. 1935, English. 18 Nov. 1935, French.	25a. English.25b. French.Other (i) gum white, yellow or brown.
26	3c. red. 2 panes of 4. 343/219a. 8 Aug. 1935, English. 1 Jun. 1935, French.	26a. English.26b. French.Other (i) gum white, yellow, brown or dark brown.
27	 1c. grn, 2c. brn, 3c. red. 1 pane of 4 each. 22 Jul. 1935, English. 1 Sep. 1935, French. 	 27a. English. 27b. French. Other (i) gum white, yellow or brown. (panes SG. 341, 342, 343/CS. 217a, 218a, 219a).
	KING GEORGE VI. Outside Front Cover: (1937 Issue)	 1937 ISSUE Type I. wording "Canada Postage" only. (English or French). Type II. as Type I plus description of contents etc.: total width of lettering about 57 mm. (English or French). Type IIA. as Type II but lettering about 63 mm. wide.
28.	1c. green 4 panes of 6. SG. 357/CS. 231b. 18 May 1937, English. 14 Oct. 1938, French.	 28a. Type I. English. 28b. Type I. French. 28c. Type II. English. With blank rate page. 28d. Type II. French. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
29.	2c. brown. 2 panes of 6. 358/232b.	29a. Type I. English.29b. Type I. French.29c. Type II. With blank rate page.

Basic No.	Issue	Variety No.	Description
	3 May 1938, English 9 Mar. 1939, French.	29d. 29e. 29f. 29g.	Type II. French. ", ", ", ", Type II. English. With Air Rates. Type II. French. ", ", ", Type IIIA.With blank rate page. Other (i) white, yellow, brown or dark brown gum.
30.	 3c. red. 2 panes of 4. 359/233a. 27 Apr. 1937. English. 23 Apr. 1937. French. 	30a. 30b. 30c. 30d. 30e. 30f. 30g.	Type I. English. Type I. French. Type II. English. With blank rate page. Type II. French. ", ", ", ", Type II. English. With Air Rates. Type II. French ", ", ", Type II.A. With blank rate page. Other (i) white, yellow or brown gum.
31.	 1c. green, 2c. brown, 3c. red. 1 pane of 4 each. 357/231a, 358/232a, 359/233a. 14 Apr. 1937, English. 4 Jan. 1938, French. 	31a. 31b. 31c. 31d. 31e. 31f. 31g. 31h. 31i. 31j. 31k. 31l. 31m.	Type I. English. Blue cover. Type I. French. Blue cover. Type II, English. Blue cover. Blank rate page. as 31c. but turquoise cover. as 31c but with air rates and purple cover. as 31e but turquoise cover. as 31e but ultramarine cover. Type II. French. Blue cover. Blank rate page. as 31h but turquoise cover. as 31h but turquoise cover. as 31h but turquoise cover. as 31j but turquoise cover. as 31j but ultramarine cover. Type IIA. Other (i) gum, white, yellow or brown.
	by hand (e.g. red faked. Rate sheet inside bookle	Type I Type I e pages of pencil ' et has A	I. "Post Office" or "Les Mandats". II. "Postal Note Scrip" or "Bons Postaux". or interleaving missing, or with markings done 'X") are not listed here as they are too readily .ir Rates to USA as last two lines. These are with e.g. "7c. and 6c. rates".
32.	 1c. green. 4 panes of 6. 375/249b. 24 Nov. 1942, English. 16 Feb. 1943, French. 8 Jan. 1946, Biling. 	32a. 32b. 32c. 32d. 32e. 32f. 32g. 32h. 32i.	Type II.English.Type II.French.Type II.English. Surcharged rate page.Type II.French.Type III.English. 7c. and 6c. rates.Type III.Biling.Type III.Biling.Type III.English. 7c. and 6c. rates.Type III.Biling.Type III.English. 7c. and 5c. rates.Type III.English. 7c. and 5c. rates.Type III.Biling.Type III.Biling. <tr< td=""></tr<>

Basic No.	Issue	Variety No.	Description
33.	 2c. brown 2 panes of 6. 6 Oct. 1942, English. 6 Apr. 1943, French. 	33a. 33b.	Type II. English. Type II. French. (pane SG. 376/SG. 376/CS. 250b.)
34.	3c. red. 2 panes of 4. 377/251a. 20 Aug. 1942, English. 29 Aug. 1942, French.		Type II.English.Type II.French.Type II.English.Surcharged rate page.Type II.French,,,,
35.	 3c. purple. 2 panes of 4. 378/252a 28 Aug. 1943, English. 7 Sep. 1943, French. 8 Jan. 1946, Biling 	35a. 35b. 35c. 35d. 35e.	Type III. English. 7c. and 6c. rates. Type III. French. ", ", Type III. Biling ", ", Type III. English. 7c. and 5c. rates. Type III. Biling. ", ", Other (i) shades.
36.	 4c. red. 1 pane of 6. 380/254a. 3 May 1943, English 12 May 1943, French. 8 Jan. 1946, Biling. (tab normal, narrow width). 	36a. 36b. 36c. 36d. 36e. 36f. 36g. 36h. 36j. 36j. 36k.	Type II.English.Type II.French.Type II.English. Surcharged rate page.Type II.French.Type III.English.Type III.French.Type III.French.Type III.French.Type III.French.Type III.French.Type III.French.Type III.French.Type III.French.Type III.French.Type III.Biling.Type III.Biling.Type III.English. 7c. and 5c. rates.Type III.Biling.Type III. </td
37.	1c. green, 2c. brown, 3c. red. 1 pane of 4 each. 14 Sep. 1942, English 12 Sep. 1943, French.	37a. 37b. 37c. 37d.	Type II. English. Type II. French. Type II. English. Surcharged rate page. Type II. French ", ", "," (panes SG. 375, 376, 377/CS. 249a, 250a, 251a).
38.	 1c. green, 3c. purple, 4c. red. 1 pane of 3 each. 394/249c, 395/252b, 396/254b. 1 Sep. 1943, English. 18 Sep. 1943, French. 23 Jan. 1946? Biling 	38a. 38b. 38c. 38d. 38e. 38f.	Type III. English. 7c. and 6c. rates. Type III. French. ,, ,, Type III. Biling. ,, ,, Type III. English. 7c. and 5c. rates. Type III. Biling. ,, ,, Type III. Biling. 7c. and 5c. on inner back page. Other (i) 3c. shades.
39.	 3c. purple, 4c. red, 1 pane of 6 each; 7c. Air, 2 panes of 4. (4c. tab is wide). 1 Dec. 1947. 	39a. 39b.	English. French. This is the so called "Gift Folder". It is actually just a special booklet issue. (panes SG. 378, 380, 407/CS. 252c, 254ai, C9a).

Basic No.	Issue	Variety No.		Descr	iption		
	1949 KGVI. "REVISE		SUE				
	Back cover:	Type III as for 1942 Issue (English & Bilingual).					
	(1949 issue)	Type.	"Av	oid Loss	" (Englis	h)	
		- 7 F				es" (Bilingual).	
40.	3c. purple	40a.		III. Eng			
	2 panes of 4,	40b.		III. Bilir			
	416/286b.	40c.		Iv. Eng			
	12 Apr. 1950, English.	40d.		IV. Bilir			
	18 May 1950, Biling.		Other	(i) shade	es.		
41.	4c. red. 1 pane of 6.	41a.			lish. Staple	d.	
	417/287b.	41b.		III. Bilir			
	5 Apr. 1950, English.			IV. Eng			
	10 May 1950, Biling.	41d.		IV. Bilir		1	
		41e.	Type	IV. Eng	lish. Stitche	1.	
42.	4c. orange 1 pane of 6.	42a.	Englis		oled.		
	417a/306b.	42b.	Biling		, 		
	2 June 1951.	42c.	Englis	h. Stitch	nea.		
43.	1c. green, 3c. purple,	43a.	Type	III. Eng	lish.		
	4c. red.	43b.		III. Bilin			
	1 pane of 3 each.	43c.		IV. Eng			
	422b/284a, 423/286a,	43d.		IV. Bilin			
	423a/287a. 18 May 1950.		Other	(i) 3c. sh	nades		
44.	1c. green, 3c. purple,						
	4c. orange.	44a.	Type	IV. Eng	lish.		
	1 pane of 3 each.	44b.		IV. Bilin			
	25 Oct. 1951, English.		-)		-0-		
	9 July 1952, Biling.		(panes 306a).		2b, 423, 42	3b/CS. 284a, 286a,	
Basic No.	Issue	SG.	CW.	Variety No.		intion	
10.	Issue	50.	CW.	100.	Descri	pilon	
	QUEEN ELIZABETH						
45.	4c. violet. 1 pane of 6.	B 1	B1	45a.	English.	(6 July 1953)	
	SG. 453/CS. 328b.	Bla	B1a	45b.	Bilingual.	(19 Aug. 1953)	
46.	3c. red. 2 panes of 4.	B2	B2	46a.	English	(17 July 1953)	
	452/327b.	B2a	B2a	46b.	Bilingual.		
47.	1c. vio-brown, 3c. red,	B3	B3	47a.	English.	(Sep. ? 1953)	
47.	4c. violet. 1 pane of 3	B3a	B3a	47b.	Bilingual.	· · ·	
	each. 458/325a,	Dou	Dou	110.	Dimguul.	(12 110B. 1999)	
	459/327a; 460/328a.						
	100/02/04						

Ford

Basic		60	CIV	Variett	
Vo.	Issue	SG.	CW.	No.	Description
	1954 "BEAVER"				
48.	5c. blue. 1 pane of 5.	B4	SB1	48a.	Stapled. (1 Apr. 1954)
	473a/336a and 336ai.	B4a	SB1a	48b.	Stitched ", "
	1954 DEFINITIVES				
49.	5c. blue. 1 pane of 5.	B5	B4	49a.	Stapled. (14 Jul. 1954)
	467a/341a and 341ai.	B5a	B4a	49b.	Stitched. ", "
		B 8	B7	49c.	Stapled. Cover changed
					"5 \times 5c." on front).
					Other (i) white fluorescen
					paper.
50.	4c. violet. 1 pane of 6.	R6	B5	50.	(pane SG. 466/CS. 340b)
	te. tiolet. 1 pane of 0.	DU	0.0	50.	(7 Jul. 1955)
	la de la de de	D7	DC	<u></u>	0 (1 1070
51.	1c. vio-brn., 4c. vio. 1 pane of 5 each.	B7	B6	51a. 51b.	Cream paper. (June 1956). 1c. pane white fluor. paper
	463a/337a; 466a/340a.			510.	4c. cream.
					Other (i) 4c. pane white fluor
					paper.
	Type			o Shut-In	I but wording includes "Give s".
52.	5c. blue. 1 pane of 5.	B9	B8	52a.	Type I. (May 1963)
	531a/405a.			52b.	Type II.
				52c. 52d.	Type III. With Centennial cover (as No
				520.	55). (Jan. '67).
2	to become to red	D10	D0	520	Tupo I. (15 May 1062)
53.	1c. brown, 4c. red. 1 pane of 5 each.	B10	B9	53a. 53b.	Type I. (15 May 1963) Type II.
	527a/401a; 530a/404a.			53c.	Type III.
				53d.	With Centennial cover (as
	1967 "CENTENNIAL"	DEED	MTIVI	7 S	No. 54). (Jan. '67).
	Se-tenant stamps are ind				
	For all booklets (except	No. 65) with	the pane	stuck into the booklet, a solic
					urs for one book in 25 (or one
	a SLUG MARK.	his bar	is used	l for coun	ting purposes and is known as
4.	1c. brown, 4c. red.	B11	B10	54.	(panes 579a/454a; 582a/457a)
	1 pane of 5 each.				(Feb. '67).
5.	1 pane of 5 each. 5c. blue. 1 pane of 5.	B12	B11	55.	
5.		B12	B11 66	55.	(Feb. '67).

Basic				Variety	
No.	Issue	SG.	CW.	No.	Description
56.	4c. red. perf. 10. 1 pane of 25.	B13	B12	56a.	normal. (pane 599a/457c). (June 1968).
				56b.	with slug mark.
57.	5c. blue. perf. 10. 1 pane of 20.	B14	B13	57a.	normal. (pane 600/458c). (Sep. 1968).
				57b.	with slug mark.
58.	1c. + 4c. perf. 10.	B15	B14	58a.	normal. (pane 598b/454c).
	1 pane of 10.			58b.	(Sep. 1968). with slug mark.
59.	1c.+6c.org. \times 4. perf. 1 pane of 5.	10. B16	B15	59a	normal. (pane 598d/454b). (Nov. 1968).
				59b.	as 59a with slug mark.
		B16w	B15a	59c.	white fluor. paper. (598 Ewd/ 454 bi) (Nov.'69).
				59d.	as 59c. with slug mark.
				59e.	as 59a but fluorescent ink (req. uv lamp)
				59f.	as 59e with slug mark.
60.	6c. org. perf. 10. 1 pane of 25.	B19	B16	60a.	normal. (pane 601a/459a). (Jan. 1969).
				60b.	with slug mark.

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"Bogus" Olympic Stamps

According to *THE POSTAL HISTO-MINE*, whose editor has kindly allowed us to publish the following report, a batch of covers was received at a small Ontario post office for re-posting. They were franked with what are termed a number of "bogus" Canadian Olympic stamps. It is clear from what follows, however, that the stamps were really forgeries, as the author of the report states that they were imitations of Canadian Olympic stamps (Scott B1-3).

The request for re-posting was made on a sheet of fulscap paper with no return address and was signed fictitiously. The fifteen covers were variously addressed to the Netherlands and four different addresses in Vancouver, B.C.

The stamps in question would pass any casual inspection, but on comparison with the genuine stamps, they appear fractionally smaller, slightly off-colour, especially the 8 plus 2 cents value, which was darker and printed on a cheaper, glossier paper than the genuine stamps.

Both the Central Postal District of the Ontario Postal Region and the R.C.M.P. have been investigating this matter and the help of collectors is sought to add to the scant information at present available.

Graham Noble, the Editor of *THE POSTAL HISTO-MINE*, would be grateful to anyone who can assist in tracing the origin of these "stamps" or has any information regarding them. All information will be treated in strict confidence and passed to the investigating authorities. Graham Noble can be contacted at: 35 Kingsgrove Boulevard, Toronto 18, Ontario, Canada.



Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

30th Annual Convention University Arms Hotel, Cambridge 8th-12th September 1976

WEDNESDAY 8th September

Arrival of Members.

8.15 p.m.	Display — "Pot Pourri" by the London Section.
8.15 p.m. (Ladies)	"Cambridge" — A talk by a member of the Tourist Information Office in the Churchill Suite.

THURSDAY 9th September

Morning	Free for sight seeing in Cambridge. Auction material on view.				
2.30 p.m.	Coach trip to Anglesey Abbey.				
8.15 p.m.	Display — "Postal Rates of the Admiral Period" by Mr. A. S. Mackie, F.C.P.S.				
8.15 p.m. (Ladies)	A lighthearted "Mastermind" quiz.				
10.00 p.m.	Auction material on view.				

FRIDAY 10th September

10.00 a.m.	Study Circle — "Government Cancellations and Free Markings" — Leader Mr. C. G. Banfield.
3.00 p.m.	Walking tour of the Colleges — Meet outside the Guildhall, near the Market Square, at 2.50 p.m.
8.15 p.m.	Display — "Pence, Cents, Large and Small Queens on cover" by Mr. Bill Lea, Junior.
8.15 p.m. (Ladies)	Theatre Outing — to be announced.
10.00 p.m.	Auction material on view.

SATURDAY 11th September

9.15 a.m.	Meeting of Fellows.
9.30 a.m.	Meeting of the Committee.
11.15 a.m.	Annual General Meeting.
2.30 p.m.	Auction conducted by Mr. G. Manton.
7.30 p.m.	Reception by the President Mr. C. G. Banfield.
8.00 p.m.	Annual Banquet and Presentation of Awards.

Modern Postmarks

By P. R. Grey

In Mr. J. Hillson's letter published in the August 1975 issue of Maple Leaves, he mentions the introduction of Roman numerals for the month slugs used in some handstamps since the early 1950's. As a postmark maniac I had noticed this innovation but never regarded is as of much significance; however I decided to have a casual look at my collections to see whether I could "beat" Mr. Hillson's date of 31.III.53; the opportunity arose while watching a Test Match on television and I turned the album pages between the dreary balls (if cricketers and others will pardon the expression).

My first search was among my R.P.O. study material in which I noticed the following early use of Roman numeral month slugs:

Toronto &	Niagara	Falls	R.P.O. (Type 17)	H) III.29.49
Kel. & Sic	R.P.O.	(Type	17H)	18.VII.50
Coaticook	& Montre	al R.I	P.O. (Type 17H)	VI.10.51

It soon occurred to me that these and several others I came across were new R.P.O. hammers which had been supplied since 1948 and had evidently been issued with sets of the new style date slugs. I did however find several earlier R.P.O.'s, the slugs for which had been replaced by a new set. Examples:

Tor. Ham & Lon. R.P.O. (Type 17)	VII.3.50
Mont. & Toronto R.P.O. (Type 17)	IX.17.51
Tor & Mid R.P.O. (Type 17H)	II.16.53

The conclusions I reached were:

- (a) As indicated in the examples above, the order of insertion of month and day were at the discretion of the clerk.
- (b) When replacement slugs were issued, they were in full sets; i.e. a mixture of old and new months slugs did not ensue.
- (c) In the case of R.P.O.'s the new slugs remained in use until the R.P.O. ceased operation.

Just to make life difficult I finally discovered that a new hammer supplied in 1957: "Sud. & Fr. Wm. R.P.O." (Type 17H), had lettered month slugs, i.e. Jan., Ap., Jun., Oc., etc. and, worse still, there were two very similar hammers issued in 1970 "Cam. & Levis R.P.O." (Type 17H), one of which was supplied with lettered month slugs and the other Roman numerals!

An amusing "variety" also came to light. A strike of "Halifax & Camp. R.P.O." (Type 17H, small letters) was dated "Jan.27.71" with slug "XII" inserted for the correct train number 12.

The "Cam. & Levis" and "Halifax & Camp." R.P.O. postmarks mentioned in the last two paragraphs were by coincidence illustrated on page 305 of the August 1973 issue of Maple Leaves.

Before leaving the realm of Travelling Post Offices I looked up the Newfoundland Sea Post Offices and noted that all six of the T.P.O. hammers issued in 1949 after confederation with Canada had Roman numeral month slugs but I also noticed that two of them used lettered month slugs in later years.

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I then turned my attention to Part Circle postmarks, those neat simple handstamps without an outer ring. I perused Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia but did not expect to find many Roman numeral slugs as they are all old hammers. I found none in B.C., only one in Alberta (Herronton) and four in Ontario (Algonquin, Black Creek Village, Fruitland and Talbotville Royal; dates were between 1954 and 1973. All were obviously replacement sets of slugs excepting Black Creek which is a restored old time village near Toronto and the hammer there might be a new one specially made.

I also perused the simple handstamps with outer ring and normal lettering; among these the earliest with Roman numeral month slugs (which can safely be regarded as replacement sets) were:

Minstrel Island, B.C. 29.XII.49	Resolute, N.W.T. 28.III.51
Haines Junction, Yukon. 20.II.50	Penny, B.C. 2.IV.51
Chilliwack, B.C. XII.12.50	

I then looked at a selection of the latest simple handstamps with outer ring and small, neat lettering. This type came into general use in the late 1940's and thus probably coincided with the introduction of Roman numeral month slugs. Among 500 plus, all except four had the Roman numeral slugs and the earliest dates were:

Isachen, N.W.T. 18.IX.50 Fort McMurray, Alberta, I.XII.51 Joliette, P.Q. 18.VI.51

The four exceptions were:

Halifax, Canada, Feb.23.49

Sydney, N.S. My.7.53

Calgary, Alberta. Jul.18.51 New Glasgow, N.S. De. 23.53

The large two-ring "barrel" handstamps of American design in use around 1956-59 all had Roman numeral month slugs although the U.S. equivalents did not; the slugs were of a special large type. Roman numeral slugs also started to to appear in machine postmarks, including meters, but these are all another story.

So a chance comment from Mr. Hillson started off some enjoyable research and I must thank him for the pleasure it gave me as well as keeping me awake during the Test Match. Perhaps more members should write to the Editor about little things like this.

Subscription 1977

Members are respectfully reminded that the annual subscription to the Society becomes due on 1st October, 1976. After due consideration the Committee has decided to maintain the present subscription of £3.50 per annum. Please help the Treasurer, and the Society, by remitting subscriptions promptly to: Mr. J. H. Bryce at 3, Swanston Place, Farmilehead, Edinburgh, EH4 3QZ. Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to the Canadian Philatelic Society of G.B.



Canada — A Study of the 12¹/₂ Cents Large Queen Issue By F. Laycock, F.R.P.S.L.

(in collaboration with the Yorkshire Group)

The Yorkshire Group have been busy again during the winter of 1975-76, this time studying the $12\frac{1}{2}$ Cents Large Queen Issue. For those who are interested in statistics, we had a total of 162 copies between us.

Of these:

6 were mint

156 used

- 5 were on thin paper
- 32 showed part of the Bothwell Watermark
- 1 Stitch Watermark
- 6 Perf. $11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$
- 2 had the 'A' flaw
- 2 had the flaw under the 'P' of Postage
- 10 stamps had various states of the missing frame lines
- 12 were on Cover

The Plate

The British American Bank Note Co. were the contractors and all the stamps were printed from one plate in Ottawa between December 1867 and August 1870. Although there were only four orders it has been impossible to find out exactly how many stamps were produced. According to the orders listed by both Jarrett and Boggs there were only 1,800,000 but another list which illustrates how many were issued to the Post Offices shows a total of 2,430,000. Some of these may have been reissues, i.e. since the use of the $12\frac{1}{2}$ Cents was very limited some of them may have been returned from some Post Offices and redistributed. On the other hand there is no record as to how many were sent out from 1868 to 1871. We believe therefore that it is more likely that about 2,500,000 were issued than to accept the figure of 1,800,000 from the table of those officially ordered. We think that it is safe to assume that all the stamps were printed in Ottawa as the last order was placed in August 1870. The only fact that could cause us to doubt this is that two copies have been reported Perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ (See M.L. Vol. 13, page 125). As this perforation machine only came into use in early 1873, it is therefore something of a mystery how these stamps could have acquired these larger perforations. Is it possible that stamps could be printed and for some unknown reason never perforated, the matter being put right 2¹/₂ years later? Or even perforated in Montreal in 1874?

Whatever doubts there might be on the number of stamps produced and where, it seems certain that there was only one plate of 100 subjects, laid down in 10 rows of 10. The imprint "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal and Ottawa" was centrally located in each margin but relative to the 1859 Issue, imprint copies are extremely hard to find. There are a number of plate varieties,

all of which are very well illustrated in Mr. H. W. Harrison's article in M.L. Vol. 9, page 46. We could not find any additional flaws although the missing frame lines in the S.W. and S.E. corners exist in various states. The one in the S.W. being the most common.

The Papers

At the first meeting of the Group, most members were able to proudly boast at least one, if not several copies of the 'thin' paper (S.G. 51). However, after careful examination, most of them were rejected as being incorrect. Almost certainly the 1 Cent, 2 Cent and 3 Cent values were printed first as these would be most wanted. For the early printings of these a thin paper was used but it soon became obvious that although the paper was of a high machine made calibre, the stamps were similar to the early pence stamps, being rather blurred and poor looking. By the time they started printing the $12\frac{1}{2}$ Cents value, a decision to use a different paper had probably been made. It seems likely therefore that only an odd ream of the thin paper was inadvertently used, resulting in the scarcity of this printing. Without having copies of 'the other' thin paper for comparison, it is not easy to identify by itself, but when placed side by side with the backs uppermost, the correct paper is obvious. Our full description would be:

Thin, semi-transparent, slightly porous, crisp paper. Whitish in colour, with no obvious direction of the grain of the paper. This we called paper 'A'.

'B' is thin, semi-transparent with a faint horizontal mesh. Slightly yellowish. (Two copies dated May 1868 were noted).

'C' Medium to stout horizontal wove. So great are the differences here that they perhaps should be subdivided. All horizontal wove, the colour of the paper varies from white to cream.

'D' E. & G. Bothwell Clutha Mills Watermark. It is worth remembering that this watermark only covers seven stamps in each of two rows in every sheet of 100, i.e. in every pane of the watermark paper, only 14% will actually show a letter although just occasionally because of the centring it might occur on three rows. It is all the more surprising therefore that of the total of 162 owned by the Group, 32 stamps showed the actual watermark. If this was statistically accurate all the $12\frac{1}{2}$ Cents would be on watermarked paper! Obviously this is not correct for the watermarked paper is easy to identify:—if the letters are not showing it is always vertical wove.

We were unable to find any copies on soft blotting paper, of which the writer has an example on the 6 Cents value, but a copy was discovered on a very thick coarse yellowish wove paper that Jarrett records as being found on this value only. We also had one copy showing a very clear Stitch Watermark.

The Gum

Thin smooth white to yellowish.

The Perforations

Although we have not had an opportunity of seeing any copies perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ we had six copies perf. $11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$. All were an identical pale blue shade. The balance were all perf. 12×12 .

The Colours

Although the colours are not as distinctive as they are say on the 15 Cent value, we grouped them under five main headings:—

Bright Blue (1st printing) Blue Deep Blue Pale Dull Blue (on a yellowish paper) Milky Blue (on a white paper)

The Milky Blue on white paper is a very distinctive shade, enhanced by being on white paper and is quite different to the rather muddy, slightly greenish Pale Dull Blue, which is sometimes offered as this colour.

The Uses of the Stamp

The $12\frac{1}{2}$ Cent value was primarily intended for correspondence to the U.K. and for that reason was at one time very much more common in this country than Canada. On 1 January 1870 the $12\frac{1}{2}$ Cent U.K. rate was changed to 6 Cents and its general usage fell off considerably. So much so that sales by 1872 of this stamp were so slow that they were offered at 12 Cents each. Perhaps for this reason it can be found in large blocks and used for parcel postage.

The Group were able to illustrate the following uses :---

- a) $12\frac{1}{2}$ Cents to U.K. by Canadian packet. 1868.
- b) $12\frac{1}{2}$ Cents to U.K. by British Packet from Halifax and Quebec. 1869.
- c) $12\frac{1}{2}$ Cents to Bermuda.
- d) $12\frac{1}{2}$ Cents to Newfoundland. 1869.
- e) $12\frac{1}{2}$ Cents for Parcel Post up to 8 oz. in weight. 1871.
- f) 25 Cents being the double rate to the U.K. 1869.
- g) 24 Cents being the quadruple rate to the U.S. made up with the combination of $12\frac{1}{2}+6+2\times 3$ Cents, being $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent overpaid.

In addition it has been seen making up the following rates :

- a) 13 Cents to Newfoundland $12\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$ Cents, being $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent overpaid (1871).
- b) 15 Cents to the U.K. $12\frac{1}{2}+3$ Cents L.Q., being $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent overpaid.
- c) $20\frac{1}{2}$ Cents for the $12\frac{1}{2}$ Cents Postage+8 Cents Registration to Ireland made up with $12\frac{1}{2}+6+2$ Cents. (1868).
- d) 25 Cents to Puerto Rico $12\frac{1}{2} + 2 \times 6 + \frac{1}{2}$ Cents. (1869).

Auction Bids

Owing to the late publication of the auction catalogue (which accompanies this issue) it is imperative that bids be sent to the auctioneer *IMMEDIATELY*.

Precancels on the Admiral Issue North Battleford

By R. B. Hetherington and F. W. L. Keane

1		Precancel Type 1
1c. green	Original die. 1912	na
	Original die retouched. 1913	II a
1c. yellow	Original die retouched, wet. 1920	n a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926	n
r e	New die, dry. 1925	n
2c. red	Original die. 1912	
	Original die retouched. 1913	n a
2c. green	Original die retouched, wet. 1922	n a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1924	6
	Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925	
	Thin paper. 1924	
3c. brown	Original die, wet. 1918	
	Original die retouched, dry. 1922	n a
3c. red	Original die retouched. 1923	na
	New die. 1924	
5c. violet	Marler Type 4: Reiche Type 1. 1922 Marler Types 5 & 7: Reiche Types 2 & 4. 1922-24	
	Marler Type 6: Reiche Type 3. 1923	
	Marler Type 8: Reiche Type 5. 1925	n
	Thin paper. 1924	
20c. olive	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: wet. 1912	
	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: dry. 1924	
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2: dry. 1925	
50c. black	Original die, wet. 1912	
	Retouched die, dry. 1925	
\$1 orange	Wet. 1923	
	Dry. 1925 (?)	

Postal Museum Postcards

The Postal Museum's popular series of Postcards are available without matching stamps printed on them.

Two sets, — A Classic series of 5 showing early stamps of Canada and a Transportation series of 5 depicting various methods of mail transportation have been available since the Postal Museum opened September, 27, 1974 at 1.00 per set of 5. Those on sale at the present time are from the second printing. The first printing lasted only a few months. The second printing of the classic series went on sale on Feb. 14, 1975 while the second printing of the Transportation series went on sale on March 11, 1975.

However, both series without postage values are available from the Sales Counter in the Postal Museum or by mail order from the National Postal Museum, Confederation Heights, OTTAWA, Ont. K1A 0B1. These postcards are available for the convenience of visitors to the Museum who wish to use various combinations of stamps in preparing postage. Many philatelists have been noted adding the new stamps issues, on the day they are issued and having the cards cancelled by the postal museum post office.

They are available at 12c. ea. or \$12.00 per 100 for mixed orders or for one particular design. Designs and number are as follows:

Classic Series -

2 PM — 1 3 pence Beaver.
2 PM — 2 12 pence Queen Victoria.
2 PM — 3 10 pence Jacques Cartier.
2 PM — 4 ¹/₂ pence Queen Victoria.
2 PM — 5 6 pence Prince Albert.

Transportation Series -

4 PM — 1 Air Mail Service.

4 PM – 2 Ottawa Electric Railway.

4 PM — 3 Sled Team, Seymour Arm B.C.

4 PM - 4 Railway Post Office Interior.

4 PM — 5 Caribou Stage, Clinton, B.C.

The regular cards with matching stamps printed on them are Series 1 PM — for the Classic stamps and the 3 PM — for the Transportation cards.

MAIL YOUR AUCTION BIDS NOW IF YOU ARE NOT ATTENDING THE AUCTION

Recent Auction Realisations

Canada

H. R. Harmer Ltd. 1928-29 50c. blue, S.G. 285, o.g. fine £57.50 (March 31, 1976)

Phillips-Jacoby Ltd. \$5 (Jubilee) fine, cancel indistinct but fairly light \$170 (April 30, 1976)

L.C.D. Stamp Co. Inc. 6c. Maple Leaf well centred, not hinged, very fine ... \$21 (May 1, 1976)

New Stamps

New Plates for Canada Post's 8 Cent and Mid-value Definitives

The Philatelic Service of Canada Post has announced that the 8 cent and mid-value definitives are now being printed from new printing plates.

New plates are now being used in the printing of the 8c. definitive of the Queen; 10c. Forest, Central; 15c. Mountain Sheep, West; 20c. Grain Field, Prairie; and 50c. Sea Shore, East. A new plate for the 25c. Polar Bear, North, stamp will be introduced at the end of March.

Following are the plate numbers:

8c. — plate 5 10c. — plate 3 15c. — plate 2 20c. — plate 3 20c. — plate 3 50c. — plate 2

Cylinders for plate 2 of the 20c. and 25c. stamps were not utilized because they were defective.

The printing of the mid-value definitives (10c. to 50c.) will have a 13 + perforation compared to the earlier $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ perforation.

The stamps are now available at Canada Post philatelic outlets and through the Philatelic Service, Canada Post, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0B5.

1976 Olympic Games — Ceremonies

Three Olympic commemorative stamps featuring the significant ceremonies of the Games, the Flame Lighting, the Opening and the Victory, were issued by Canada Post on 18th June, 1976.

The Olympic series of 35 stamps, the largest ever undertaken by the Post Office, began in the autumn of 1973 and concludes with the issue of these stamps. In this final issue, a total of 35 million 8-cent, 14 million 20-cent, and 11 million 25-cent stamps were printed by Ashton-Potter Limited of Toronto. All three denominations measure 36 mm. by 30 mm. in a horizontal format.

The design of the Ceremonies stamps is by Toronto artist Peter Swan, whose work has appeared on other Canadian postage stamps. The 8-cent denomination depicts the transfer of the Olympic flame from Greece to Canada via satellite; the 20-cent shows the Olympic flag being carried in the Opening ceremony; and the 25-cent denomination pictures three athletes receiving their Olympic medals.

The stamps bear the general tagging and will not be available in any other form. (See opposite).



Royal Military College of Canada Centenary

Two eight-cent stamps commemorating the centenary of the Royal Military College of Canada in Kingston, Ontario, were issued on 1st June, 1976.

The stamps were designed by Will Davies, RCA of Toronto, and feature a Colour Party, with the Memorial Arch of RMC in the background, and a Cadet Wing Parade in front of the Mackenzie Building on the College grounds. In both stamps, the scarlet of the uniform jackets is the predominant colour.

A total of 24 million stamps were printed se-tenant in six-colour lithography by the Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd., Ottawa, and measure 30 mm. by 48 mm.

Marginal inscriptions, including the designer's name, appear on the four corners of each pane of fifty stamps. The total of these stamps will bear the general tagging and will not be available in any other form. (*See below*).





U.S. Bicentennial

The U.S. Postal Service and the Canada Post Office jointly issued commemorative postage stamps with nearly identical designs in observance of the Bicentennial of the United States.

The stamps, each featuring a likeness of Benjamin Franklin, were issued on June 1 in Philadelphia at INTERPHIL '76, the Seventh U.S. International Philatelic Exhibition. Franklin has the distinction of being the first Postmaster General of Canada and the United States.

The stamps differ in language, denomination, and slightly in size. The designs feature the same portrait of Franklin against an adaptation of an early North American map. The U.S. denomination is 13 cents and the Canadian is 10 cents.

Both stamps were designed by Bernard Reilander of the Postage Design and Development Division, Canada Post Office. He based the likeness of Franklin on a marble portrait head by an anonymous Italian sculptor, who based his work on a 1777 terra cotta bust by Jean Jacques Caffieri. The marble bust belongs to Harvard University.

In the left background is Reilander's interpretation of an engraved map of North America published in 1776 by R. Sayer and J. Bennet in London and reproduced in Rand McNally's current U.S. road atlas. Philadelphia, New York, Albany and Boston are positioned on the map, as well as Quebec and Montreal. Also shown are Lake Champlain, Trois Rivières and portions of the Great Lakes.

In the upper left corner of the U.S. stamp appears "USA" in blue letters. Below that, in two lines of blue is "Bicentennial 1776-1976" and, in the lower left corner, is 13c. The lettering on the map is also in blue as is the Franklin portrait.

The lettering on the Canadian stamp reads: "Canada, United States Bicentennial, Bicentenaire des États-Unis".

The Franklin stamps will be the second U.S.-Canada joint stamp issue. Stamps commemorating the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway were issued in Massena, New York, and Ottawa, Ontario, on June 26, 1959. They were identical except for the caption and the denomination.

The image area of both Franklin stamps measures 36 mm. \times 20 mm. (1.42 \times .79 inches). However, the overall size, from perforated side to perforated side of the U.S. stamp is 41 mm. \times 25 mm. (1.56 \times .99 inches). The Canadian stamp measures 40 mm. \times 24 mm. (1.58 \times .94 inches).

The U.S. stamps were printed by the offset and intaglio processes in three colours. The offset colours are blue, orange and brown and a second blue will be added by the intaglio press. There are 50 stamps per pane and one plate number.

The United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing, working from the original Reilander design, created the master engraving of the Franklin portrait and of the place names.

The U.S. modeler was Esther Porter and the engravers were Albert Saavedra (lettering and numeral) and Joseph S. Creamer, Jr. (vignette). All three are with the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The Canadian stamp was printed by the British American Bank Note Co., Ottawa.

Amendments to Membership to 15th June 1976

New Members*

- 2109 MILLER, Jim P.O. Box 860, Kamloops, B.C. Canada. C, P, RPO, SC, COV.
- 2110 GITTIS, Samuel P.O. Box 1617, Philadelphia, Pa. 19131, U.S.A. C.
- 2111 BURNETT, John T. 3060 Forrest Lane, York, Pa. USA 17402. C. B, FDC.
- 2112 BUTLER, Gordon P.O. Box 5686, St. Johns, Newfoundland, C. B. Cov.

Change of Address

- 104 BETTS, F. E. M. 10, Donaldson Rd., Salisbury, Wilts, SP1 3DA.
- 1484 KILISH, T. L. 40735 Newporte Drive, Plymouth, Michigan, 48170 U.S.A.
- 1547 PAWLUK, W. S. 5 Garden Drive, Dartmouth, N. Scotia, Canada, B3A 2YB.
- 2071 HOGG, C. P.O. Box 1990, Hearst, Ontario, Canada, POL 1NO.
- 990 GOLDMAN, L. 10, Muirhead Rd., Apt. 2206, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada, M2J 4P9.
- 2045 MORIN, C. B.P. 1643, Sherbroooke, Quebec, Canada, J1H 5M4.

Amendment to Address

1682 — DONALDSON, J. Add Postal Code HR1 1BY.

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* The new members and 1649—Cherns in April 1976 Maple Leaves were not included in the Year Book.

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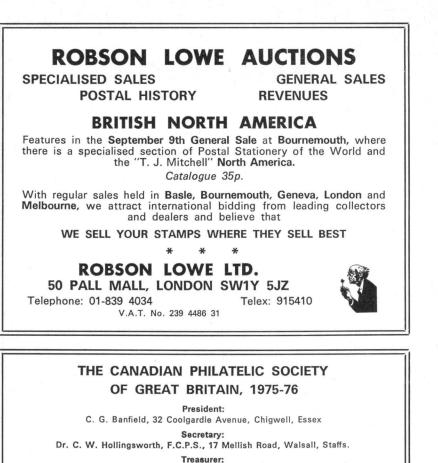
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Howes Canada Quarterman Reprint £15.50	,,	,,
1863 P.O. Guide (Reprint) 80p	,,	,,
Canada "Secret Marks" (Dates) 60p		,,
Cumulative Index for "Maple Leaves" £1.20	,,	,,
The Centennial Definitives. Gronbeck-		
Jones £1.20	<i>''</i>	<i>''</i>
Flag Cancellations. Richardson £2.50	,,	"
Q.E. II Varieties. Pugh. Part 1 £1.00	<i>,,</i>	,,
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