



JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN

Maple Leaves

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MAPLE LEAVES

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Vol. 16 No. 8

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EDITORIAL

Contributions

In the letter columns of this issue we publish a contribution from Mr. J. Gray in which he alleges that much of the material presented to our readers is incomprehensible. Of course, all members are entitled to their opinions and equally entitled to have them aired in MAPLE LEAVES and we are happy to do so in this case because Mr. Gray not only ventilates a critical opinion but has some helpful suggestions to make which, if taken up, would go a long way towards providing a solution to a problem which undoubtedly exists, although, in our opinion, fortunately, not to the extent that he makes out. In our June issue (Page 191, "Why not collect pre-cancels?") Mr. Manley set an admirable example of what can be done by 'specialists', enthusiasts in a particular field, 'experts', call them what you will, to introduce others to aspects of B.N.A. philately or postal history which, in their higher reaches, are beyond the ken of some new (and some not so new) members. We are grateful to both Mr. Gray for posing the problem and to Mr. Manley for setting an admirable example of the way in which it can be tackled. All that we can do is to hope that others will follow Mr. Manley's example.

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Amateur Radio Enthusiasts

Mr. R. A. Mewse, of 2 Bloomsbury Court, Bath Road, Hounslow, Middlesex informs us that while en route to St. Andrews for the Society's Annual Convention in September, he will be happy to contact members who are licensed amateurs and who have radio transmitter/receivers installed in their cars. His equipment is operational on the 2 metre band with frequency modulation and a number of simplex channels plus five repeater channels. Interested readers should contact Mr. Mewse at his address. For the record his call sign is G8MWC. Over to you. . . .

Canadian 'Admiral' Reference Listing

Mr. H. Reiche has kindly supplied us with a complete reference listing of all known works and articles published on the 'Admiral' stamps. This is available from the compiler at 22 Chapleau Avenue, Ottawa, Ont. at the cost of one dollar to cover expenses incurred. For those who want to know all there is to know about this popular series this most certainly is a most valuable guide to the "founts of knowledge". We are grateful to Mr. Reiche for making this available to members who don't know all there is to know about this subject, and we must add, to those who *think* they know all there is to know about them. This publication *may* disabuse them.

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King Edward VII Definitive Series: Gibbons to List Additional Shade of the 7c. Value

By D. F. Sessions

It was back in 1929 when Fred Jarrett, the doyen of Canadian philatelists, first intimated that a late printing of the 7c. Value of the Edward VII definitive series existed in a distinctive shade. In his catalogue/handbook he listed:

240 7c. Yellow Olive

241 7c. Bistre (June 1912)

The stamp was on issue for nearly 9 years so, not surprisingly, many quite strong shade varieties exist and have been variously described in the specialised and not-so-specialised catalogues. The Red Gibbons, still used by most collectors and dealers as the standard reference work in the U.K., lists two main shade groupings, "yellow olive" and "greenish bistre", and pays silent tribute to Jarrett by the addition of "June 1912" against the second group, thus indicating that this is the late printing.

As I pointed out in Maple Leaves No. 134, this is very misleading as the two shades listed by Gibbons cover the wide range of shades from 1903 to 1911, all of which contain an element of green, however slight. The final printing of the 7c. value was part of printing order no. 93 which was placed in December 1911 and delivered in December 1911 and January 1912, i.e. well after the death of King Edward (1910) and even after printing of the George V "Admiral" stamps had commenced.

The first 7c. "Admirals" were from printing order no. 85 and it is not known why a subsequent order specified Edward VII stamps. The late printing was not confined to the 7c. value; the 2c., 5c., 10c., 20c. values were all subject of a final printing after commencement of the "Admiral" printings but they cannot be separated by shade alone. Marler conjectured that stocks of the Edwards were running low. The Post Office could therefore have placed the orders for the Edwards to ensure sufficient stocks were on hand to carry them through until the scheduled release date of the "Admirals". The suggestion is sound and I have seen no better one.

We are fortunate in that the American Bank Note Co. commenced, in April 1911, the practice of punching the printing order number on to a plate. The result is that the number appears on a plate strip and immediately identifies the actual printing order. This practice continued well into the "Admiral" period.

The final 7c. printing is in a bistre shade, with no evidence of a green cast when compared to earlier printings. It is obviously similar to the first "Admiral" printing which it followed and which is described in the red "Gibbons" as "straw". Purchase of the plate strip illustrated over, at a Sissons auction in 1976, completed the evidence to my satisfaction in that it shows P.O. 93 as part of the plate marking and is in a true bistre shade. The evidence, which includes some 90 dated copies, has been placed before the editor of Gibbons Part 1 catalogue

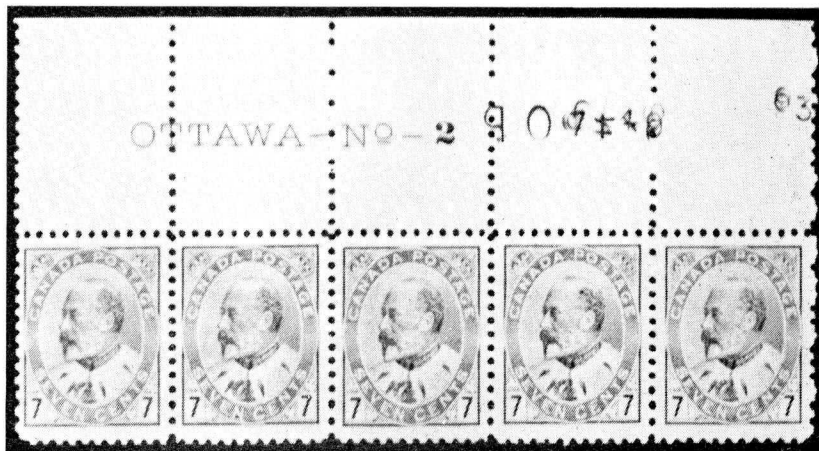


Plate strip of 5 from final printing of Plate 2 (R. Pane)

- Note 1. The printing order numbers are scratched on to the plate and are amended for each successive order. Thus the numbers shown indicate printing orders 71, 74, 79 and 93.
2. The usual plate strip of 4 would not show the number 93.

and it has been decided that an additional shade will be listed as No. 181a in the 1979 edition of Part 1. For the sake of uniformity, it will be described as "straw" in line with the first "Admiral" printing although it should be noted that, due to the nature of the design and depth of impression, "Admiral" specimens appear darker than the Edwards.

The date "June 1912" almost certainly refers to dated copies of this shade seen by Jarrett. A copy, on cover, dated March 1912 has been noted and I have a copy dated 19 March 1912. I have also recently acquired a copy dated 9 Jan 1912 and it will be appreciated that dated copies would not be expected earlier than Jan. 1912. A January dated copy of the late printing tends to bear out Marler's suggestion that stocks were low as it indicates that, upon receipt of the first part of the order in December 1911 the Department immediately issued stock to at least one post office.

For the statistically minded, two plates were used in the production of the 7c. value. During the $8\frac{1}{2}$ years of printing 25,305,000 copies were delivered to the Post Office as a result of 37 printing orders. The final order, no. 93, accounted for 600,000 copies.

References:—

1. British North America (1929). Fred Jarrett.
2. Maple Leaves No. 134 (Feb. 1972).
3. The Edward VII Issue of Canada. Hon. George C. Marler.
4. Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps. Vol. 5 N. America.

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The Stamps of Canada

with a Reference List

By Donald A. King

PART III

The stamps of the decimal series were practically of the same designs as the preceding issues, except that the values were in the new currency. They were manufactured by the same people, engraved in *taille-douce*, printed in sheets of one hundred stamps, ten rows of 10, and perforated 12; the 1, 2, 5, 10, 12½ cents had eight imprints on each sheet, two at each side, top and bottom; the 17 cents had no imprint. There are not the varieties of paper in this series that there are in the pence set, but this is made up for by the large number of shades, especially in the 10 cents, in which value they are almost innumerable. In this value there would be no difficulty in, making up a page of a hundred different colours and shades. Many of these are of considerable rarity, noticeably the *brown* and *black-brown*.

The imperforate varieties that are given in the reference list are all legitimate, and undoubtedly genuine, having been seen in pairs, or in single copies with margins beyond cavil.

The 10 cents, perforated 12 by 14, is an oddity that cannot be explained. It was found amongst a lot of the ordinary 10c. that were offered for sale, the original owner not noticing the error. It is a clean cut 14 perforation.

The papers upon which these stamps are printed may be divided into five classes:

- I. Ordinary, coarse, white wove paper.
- II. Similar paper, of a *yellowish* tint, and slightly ribbed.
- III. A hard *greyish* paper, very slightly ribbed.
- IV. White wove paper, very slightly ribbed.
- V. A white paper, very hard and closely ribbed.

The last is the rarest, and in appearance is nearly the same as that of Series IX, in the pence issue. The best way to distinguish this paper from the others that have the appearance of ribbing, is to hold the stamp before a strong light, when the ribbing will appear like fine horizontal laid lines in the 5c., and vertical laid lines in the other values. Looking through the paper is the only sure test, as many of the stamps on the other papers have the appearance of being ribbed.

The papers of all the values of this set come in different thicknesses, and if they were noted separately, would make the reference list double the length. It will be sufficient to say that, in each series, a set can be made of each variety of thickness of the paper.

	1c.	5c.	10c.	12½c.	17c.	dols.	cts.
Received from manufacturers quarter ending 31st September, 1859	1,000,400	1,000,089	200,000	200,000	50,000	113,508	45
Issued for sale during quarter	649,800	693,900	112,150	90,700	22,700	67,604	50
Balance on hand September 30th, 1859	350,600	306,189	87,850	109,300	27,300	45,903	95
Received from manufacturers year ending September 30th, 1860	2,000,000	2,499,986	300,000	300,000	50,000	220,999	80
Total	2,350,600	2,806,175	387,850	409,300	77,300	266,903	75
Issued for sale during year ending 30th September, 1860	1,986,400	2,576,700	314,950	215,550	47,575	215,225	50
Balance on hand September 30th, 1860	364,200	229,475	72,900	193,750	29,725	51,678	25
Received from manufacturers year ending September 30th, 1861	2,200,100	3,400,300	499,998	199,996	50,000	275,514	58
Total	2,564,300	3,629,775	572,898	393,746	79,725	327,192	83
Issued for sale during year ending 30th September, 1861	2,262,000	3,085,875	401,400	276,450	45,425	259,332	75
Balance on hand September 30th, 1861	302,300	543,900	171,498	117,296	34,300	67,860	18
Received from manufacturers year ending September 30th, 1862	2,799,900	3,300,350	400,000	399,996	50,000	291,516	72
Total	3,102,200	3,844,250	571,498	157,292	84,300	359,376	80
Issued for sale during year ending 30th September, 1862	2,658,100	3,544,850	450,198	324,450	57,625	299,195	80
Balance on hand September 30th, 1862	444,100	299,400	121,300	192,842	26,675	60,181	00
Received from manufacturers year ending 30th September, 1863	3,500,200	4,300,450	600,450	300,000	100,000	364,529	50
Total	3,944,300	4,599,850	721,350	492,842	126,675	424,710	50
Issued for sale during year ending 30th September, 1863	3,119,300	4,099,050	564,950	381,492	68,950	352,008	50
Balance on hand 30th September, 1863	825,000	500,800	156,800	111,350	57,725	72,702	00
Received from manufacturers 9 months ending June 30th, 1864	3,000,000	3,999,999	800,000	399,990	49,999	368,498	53
Total	3,825,000	4,500,799	956,800	511,340	107,724	441,200	53
Issued for sale during 9 months ending June 30th, 1864	2,584,900	3,556,299	525,700	280,290	54,150	300,475	70
Balance on hand June 30th, 1864	1,240,100	944,500	431,100	231,050	53,574	140,724	83

“A new postage stamp, of the value of two cents, was added to the other denominations, supplied from the 1st of August, 1864.”

	1c.	2c.	5c.	10c.	12½c.	17c.	dols.	cts.
Balance on hand June 30th, 1864	1,240,100	—	944,500	431,100	231,050	53,574	140,724	83
Received from manufacturers year ending 30th June 1865	3,064,800	360,000	4,890,598	700,000	676,600	100,000	453,952	90
Total	4,304,900	360,000	5,835,098	1,131,100	907,650	153,574	594,677	73
Issued for sale during year ending June 30th, 1865	3,280,700	180,250	5,439,898	736,200	373,650	71,749	420,930	48
Balance on hand June 30th, 1865	1,024,200	179,750	795,200	394,900	534,000	81,825	173,747	25
Received from manufacturers year ending 30th June, 1866	3,910,000	300,000	8,100,000	800,000	400,100	50,000	588,612	50
Total	4,934,200	479,750	8,895,200	1,194,900	934,100	131,825	762,359	75
Issued for sale during year to 30th June, 1866	3,553,600	257,150	5,697,200	894,650	408,550	71,450	478,219	25
Balance on hand 30th June, 1866	1,380,600	222,600	3,198,000	300,250	525,600	60,375	284,140	50
Received from manufacturers year ending 30th June, 1867	5,100,000	200,500	5,100,500	999,650	299,950	100,000	464,493	75
Total	6,480,600	423,100	8,298,500	1,299,900	825,500	160,375	748,634	25
Issued for sale during the year to 30th June, 1867	4,071,700	252,100	6,445,300	952,800	439,750	78,402	531,601	09
Balance on hand 30th June, 1867	2,408,900	171,000	1,853,200	347,100	385,750	81,973	217,033	16
Received from manufacturers to March 31st 1868	900,000	4,500	3,199,900	400,000	nil	nil	209,085	50
Issued for sale to March 31st 1868	2,989,000	174,800	4,914,700	686,450	317,000	48,097	385,567	49
Remainders on hand March 31st 1868	316,900	700	138,400	60,650	68,750	33,876	30,550	67
Total stamps issued for sale	27,155,500	864,300	39,653,772	5,639,048	3,107,882	566,123	3,320,160	56
Total stamps received from manufacturers	27,475,400	865,000	39,792,172	5,699,698	3,176,632	599,999	3,350,711	23
Total stamps ordered from manufacturers	27,500,000	865,000	39,800,000	5,700,000	3,200,000	600,000		

REFERENCE LIST.

Series I. *Coarse white wove paper, varying in thickness; perf. 12.*

JULY 1, 1859.

5 cents, deep vermilion.
10 cents, purple, reddish brown, purplish brown.

Series II. *Yellowish paper, slightly ribbed, varying in thickness; perf. 12.*

1 cent, light rose (shades).
2 cents, rose.
5 cents, brown-red, vermilion (shades).
10 cents, brown, red-purple.
12½ cents, deep yellow-green.
17 cents, deep blue.

Series III. *Greyish-white paper, slightly ribbed, varying in thickness; perf. 12.*

1 cent, brownish rose, rose (shades).
2 cents, light reddish rose, rose, deep rose.
5 cents, vermilion (shades).
10 cents, red-purple, purplish brown,
brown, purple (shades).
12½ cents, blue-green (shades).
17 cents, slate-blue, deep blue.

Series IV. *White paper, very slightly ribbed, varying in thickness; perf. 12.*

1 cent, rose, light red, brownish red (shades).
2 cents, rose (very light to very dark), light red, brownish rose.
5 cents, vermilion, brownish red, red-brown (shades).
10 cents, purplish brown, reddish purple, bluish purple, very deep purple,
brownish purple, purple (light to dark), red-purple, pink-purple,
brown (light to dark).
12½ cents, green, blue-green, yellow-green (shades).
17 cents, slate-blue, blue (light to dark).

Variety, top, bottom, and right side, perf. 12; left side, perf. 14.

10 cents, red-purple.

Series V. *White paper, hard, and closely ribbed, varying in thickness; perf. 12.*

1 cent, rose
2 cents, red-rose.
5 cents, vermilion.

10 cents, brown (light to dark), deep reddish purple, dark purplish brown (shades).

Series VI. *White paper, slightly ribbed; imperforate.*

1 cent, rose.
2 cents, rose-red.
5 cents, vermilion.
12½ cents, green.
17 cents, deep blue.

[These should probably be classed as varieties of Series IV.—ED. M.J.]

Note. For this issue of stamps all the papers were machine made. Collectors can still find all the variations listed above. Since this paper was written stamps of the 1 and 5 cents value have been found on a laid paper.

The French word 'taille douce', meaning line engraved, is used in the text and this process does demand a moist paper to give the best results. Upon drying the wove paper tended to shrink in one direction only and the variations to stamp size were caused by the large sheet of paper being cut down to plate size in different directions at different times.

Mr. King's record of the Imperforate stamps is very interesting and it will be noted that at that time the 10 cents value had not been noted in this condition. A recently examined Consort imperforate block was of the 23rd printing of late 1866 whereas the 17 cents Imperforate is of the twelfth order of early 1867.

Today's latest notes on the stamps of this issue may be read in the London Philatelist Vol. 74 Nos. 875 and 876, Vol. 75 Nos. 878 to 880. (Since reprinted in book form as 'The First Decimal Issue of Canada' by G. Whitworth.) A full description of the ten cents stamp colours runs in Maple Leaves from Vol. 10 page 320 to Vol. 12 page 318 and both Maple Leaves and B.N.A. Topics contain many short articles on recent researches.

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Not So Much a Postage Stamp . . .

More a Way of Franking . . .

Part XXV. Shelburne, Ont.

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

In several earlier articles in this series I have mentioned the collecting possibilities of covers which show different postmarks for certain towns. Paris, Ont., and Barkerville, B.C., are typical examples. This theme must be of especial interest to Canadian collectors who themselves live in the vicinity of these places, although little seems to be written by them on the subject, so far as I have seen.

Canadian readers will be able to tell more about the history and location of another good example of a town using all kinds of different fancy type obliterators to cancel its stamps in the 1870's when I refer now to Shelburne, Ontario. Although I have not set out particularly to find them, I have perchance acquired a number of covers from time to time, where in each case the Shelburne circular datestamp is accompanied by a different obliterating mark on the stamp itself. Some are Duplex types, others are not, whilst, as yet, I have not found two alike, nor a single cover with the c.d.s. used as an obliterator.

A few examples of these are illustrated. All are taken from full entires, but just the postmarked stamps are shown. (*See over*).

Starting with an April 25th 1874 registered entire, the 2 cts. and 3 cts. small queens will be seen to have been cancelled with one of the various "VR" types then in use. This one is S/Day #736 and is an intaglio "VR" standing, of course, for Victoria Regina (Fig. 1). There are several of these "V.R." types shown in S/Day #735-739, stated to all emanate from Shelburne between 1872-76. My latest dated cover shows a "V.R." type not shown in S/Day, but too weak to illustrate; it is dated May 9th 1876.

By November, 1876, however, the "V.R." had been replaced by the first of several letter "S" (for Shelburne) town initial type killers. My cover of Nov. 6th 1876 shows S/Day #697, an intaglio "S" in a Duplex (Fig. 2).

In September, 1877, the cork Duplex had a so-called "Hour-glass" design (Fig. 3) which could not have survived for too long. By Dec. 12th 1877, this had been changed to a bars or "Staircase" type obliterator in the Duplex (Fig. 4).

I don't seem to have come across a cover dated 1878, and it would be fascinating to discover what was in use that year, but my next, chronologically, is Nov. 19th 1879 and shows a reversion to the initial "S" style. This time it is a solid "S" and I cannot see it listed in S/Day. (Fig. 5).

These are only a few examples of unusually differing types. It would be interesting to hear from readers who must have many more examples to add to this short list on covers of the period. Perhaps a complete record could be established of usage of different markings for this fascinating town?



Fig. 1
Intaglio "V.R." dated AP. 25. 1874

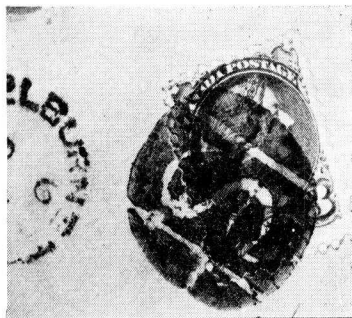


Fig. 2
Duplex "S" dated NOV. 6. 1876



Fig. 3
"Hour-glass" dated SEPT. 19. 1877



Fig. 4
"Stair-case" dated DEC. 21. 1877



Fig. 5
Solid "S" dated NOV. 19. 1879

“International” Affairs Part 1

By D. F. Sessions

In the preface to his handbook “Canadian Machine Cancellations Part 4”, Ken Barlow suggested an arbitrary analysis of the whole field into four sections; Flag, Imperial, International and post-International. The last mentioned section was that covered by the handbook in question and the Flags have been well documented by Ed Richardson in his Flag Cancellation Handbook. The period 1896-1902, which includes Imperials, was surveyed in my articles in Maple Leaves 156 and 157 and was the subject of a study circle at Convention 75.

As a result of the listing of Internationals in Maple Leaves 153, Ken Barlow provided a copy of his extensive notes on Internationals in the hope that further research could ultimately produce a handbook to fill the gap between Flags and the post-International handbook. An encouraging number of collectors have provided additional information and the stage has been reached where a skeleton listing of all the towns known to have used International cancelling machines has been prepared; the listing includes standard obliterators of wavy lines, slogans and flags. The flags are included so that a true chronological picture can be drawn. In the earnest belief that Maple Leaves, in addition to publication of completed works of research, should be a forum to encourage current studies, it is proposed to run a series on International cancellations and members are urged to study each listing with a view to adding any small scrap of information hidden in their collections.

The first batch of Internationals appears to have been brought into use in 1902 whilst the main delivery took place in 1907, a smaller batch saw use from 1908. Apart from slogans and flags the standard obliterations consist of 7 wavy lines with die number and a letter (obliteration 3) or 7 wavy lines without identifying indicia (obliteration 4) In the listings that follow, no attempt has been made to describe the appearance of the slogans as each slogan normally appears in one form only. The main exception to this rule is the “Buy War Savings . . .” slogan of 1919 which, in many towns, appeared first in International machines and then in the replacement Universal machines.

Various hubs appear with the standard wavy lines and these will be described; no serious attention has been paid to the hubs with slogan dies for the reason aforementioned. As a general rule, hubs used up to 1907 incorporate CANADA or CAN in the lettering whereas, from 1908 on, reference to the Country is dropped. Exceptions to this are (i) Hub A, used with the first Toronto International for a few days only which carries no Country reference and (ii) Some towns with long names, which took delivery of machines in 1907, bore no reference to Country, presumably through lack of space. Possibly the change of policy in 1908 was made to attain uniformity. Up to about 1910 the year indicia were fixed in the hub and a new hub was brought into use each January.

The die number normally appearing in standard obliteration 3 is “1” but several towns have other numbers as follows:—

Toronto 1 to 5, Montreal 1 to 4, Winnipeg 1 to 3, Ottawa and Vancouver 1 & 2. These numbers are taken to indicate the number of machines in use at the various P.O.'s. The theory, as yet unproven, is supported by the appearance of more than one version of the same die number in one or two towns, indicating replacement of the obliterators whilst the die or code number is retained.

At the 'multi-machine' post offices the slogans sometimes carry die numbers and sometimes letters; where the full range of numbers/letters has been recorded with a slogan this obviously implies that identical slogans were in use in all the machines during the period of use. Where no indicia are shown with a slogan it could be that only one of the machines in service carried the slogan whilst others carried standard obliterators or other slogans. Thus we are particularly concerned to receive reports of standard obliterators used during the 'slogan period' of each town — normally 1912 and onwards — such reports also help to define the parameters of use of the slogans used before and after the reported 'standard' at the single machine post offices.

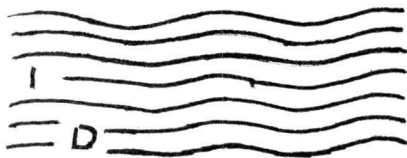
This raises an interesting question for flag cancel enthusiasts. It seems very possible that several dies of the same World War I flag could have been in use at the 'multi-machine' post offices. Whilst in 1917 the situation is largely covered by the overlapping of several different flag types, in 1918 there was only one flag type (37) in use at the offices in question and no note of plural dies has yet been made. Strikes are sufficiently scarce for it to be a distinct possibility that only one machine at each centre carried the flag die but, equally, the scarcity can arise from the fact that in most towns type 37 flag was in use for only a month or less. So far no report has been received of a standard obliteration or another slogan used during the life of the type 37 flag so the question still remains to be resolved.

In the listings that follow, the apparently random use of Type numbers and letters relate to the key types prepared by Barlow, his codification is retained for the sake of uniformity for those collectors who have copies of the illustrations. Flag types are those indicated by Ed Richardson in his handbook.

The 'International' towns have been grouped according to Province and **I** have commenced with Prince Edward Island as there is only one town involved — Charlottetown.

Charlottetown — P.E.I.

My particular thanks here are accorded to Doug Murray who provided much of the additional information for this provisional listing.



Standard obliteration 3 with hub type E.

Only standard obliteration 3 has been recorded of the wavy line cancels and this is linked with two hub types — (i) Type E — Charlottetown, Can. and (ii) Type H — Charlottetown, P.E.I. (*See illustration above*).

Duplex cancellations have been recorded up to 29 April 1907 and the replacement Universal machine is recorded from 25 Oct. 1919.

Flag 23-2 has still only been noted for the one day and was sent to Sherbrooke where it is recorded from 3 April 1917. Its replacement was Flag 23-3, recorded from 17 April 1917. This little switch is still something of a puzzle.

There is no direct evidence of more than one machine having been used during the period under review.

	<i>Standard obliteration 3</i>	<i>early date</i>	<i>late date</i>
Hub E		8. 5.07	28.12.07
Hub H		21. 1.08	13. 2.19

Slogans

Golden Jubilee Confederation Conference Charlottetown Aug. 18-19-20			29. 7.14
Help to Win the War Buy War Savings Certificates (Flag 23-2, line under 'THE')		9. 3.17	
do. do. (Flag 23-3, no line under 'THE')		17. 4.17	5.10.17
Buy Victory Bonds to the Limit of Your Ability (Flag 37-1)		31.10.18	14.11 18
Buy War Savings Stamps and Help Reconstruction		19	19

The above slogan was also used in Universal machine which replaced the International during 1919.

Universal machine noted from 25.10.19.

Standard obliteration 3 used during 'slogan period'
29.11.17

Please forward any notes or amendments to David Sessions, 56 Hoyle Court Road, Baildon, Shipley, W. Yorks. BD17 6JP.

An Invitation

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*

If you are not already a member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and would be interested in joining the "Royal" please write to The Secretary, The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Box 4195, Station "E", Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1S 5B2, for membership application forms or information.

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*

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Precancels on the Admiral Issue

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

Victoria

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

On Flyspecks and Broken Riggings

By Paul V. Roling

The 1976 Inland Vessels' stamps of Canada are, as the 1975 issue was, popular among collectors and speculators. Full panes and plate blocks were reported to be sold out in the larger cities on the first day that they were available and soon after in outlying areas. That the stamps will be a good monetary investment remains to be seen. However, for variety or flyspeck hunters, as they are often called, it is a fertile issue. On inspection of panes obtained from Vancouver, Winnipeg, and Montreal, I found that at least 27 stamps in each pane of 50 have flyspecks, broken riggings, or other varieties. That is a whopping 54% of the stamps. No block or strip of four is without at least one variety in it. All varieties but one (R5/5) occur on the black engraved lines. All varieties but one (R10/5) occur on every pane examined, although some are very light on some panes. Due to the sampling method, all varieties listed should be constant. The one (R10/5) that is not found on every pane, is probably constant in position in regard to the original sheet of six panes. Others also report this variety as occurring on only some panes. A very few of these varieties have been reported in dealers' lists and in various stamp columns.

<i>Stamp Position</i> ¹	<i>Ship</i> ²	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Thirkell's Position</i> ⁵
R1/3	N	Spur on N of Northcote	A1
R1/5	N	Spur on line under flag ³	D4
R2/1	C	Horizontal dash under rear railing	F1
R2/2	A	Spur on flagpole where rigging joins	E12
R2/3	C	Dot on rigging by rear stack	E4
R2/4	A	Spur on rigging under D of Canada	B9
R2/5	C	Break in rigging near front stack	D6
R3/3	P	Spur on rear lower railing	F12
R3/4	N	Break in lower left foot of H of Northcote	B2
R4/1	A	{ Spur on G of Postage Extra rung near top in rear ladder	B12 E3
R4/2	C	Broken crossbar in A of Postage	B12
R4/5	A	Break in last rigging line below smoke	C2
R5/3	N	Last bar at rear is short	E11
R5/5	N	{ Extra short bar after last rear bar Brown dot below C of Canada	E12 B5
R6/2	A	Dash at upper left corner large sail	B7
R6/3	C	Dot in mouth of G of Postage	B12
R6/5	C	Break near bottom of foremost rigging line	E12
R7/1	P	Large break in curved line above front railing	E1
R7/2	N	Dot in upper part of H of Northcote	B2
R7/4	N	Flat bottomed second S of Postes	C12
R7/5	P	Dot in front of flagpole ³	E12

R8/1	A	Spur at joining or rigging above rear ladder	D3
R8/5	A	Spur near middle of rear ladder	E3
R9/2	P	Horizontal dash under flag ³	A5
R9/5	N	Short bar — second in front of flagpole	E11
R10/3	C	Dot in center of second from front ladder	E8
R10/4	A	Break in rigging line by second last ladder	D3
R10/5	C	Dot under A of Postage ⁴	B12

- 1 Stamp position is designated as R1/3 meaning vertical row #1 and stamp #3 in that row.
- 2 Ships are N = Northcote, C = Chicore, A = Athabasca, P = Passport.
- 3 This variety is very light on some panes.
- 4 Not found on every pane.
- 5 Since no outline to the stamp exists, the "Thirkell" Position Finder was positioned with the C of Canada topped and centered in A6.

Precancels on the Admiral Issues

By R. S. Cheshire

In October 1968 a series of articles on the above subject was started in *Maple Leaves*. They were started by Fred Keane of Victoria, B.C. and the late R. B. Hetherington of Worthing. The articles still appearing in *Maple Leaves* are from notes supplied by them to our Editor some time ago.

The Admiral issue has been the subject of very considerable study and no doubt will continue to be so until the end of time. The articles under the above heading represent many years of love, care and hard work by these two distinguished collectors.

When Fred Keane had completed his series of articles and sent them to the Editor for publishing, he decided that the time had come in his many fields of study to 'hang up his tweezers' as regards precancels. He did me the very great honour of passing on to me his precancel collection which represented 30 odd years of study.

In recent years I have endeavoured to continue where the joint authors left off. It seemed to me that to allow all their work and effort to lapse would be a great loss to this fascinating field. It seemed vital that for the study to continue it was essential that at least one other co-ordinator *in Canada* was required and I was delegated when Hans Reiche agreed to help.

I took over a set of check-lists from Fred Keane and these have been duplicated and both Hans Reiche and I have a copy. Each new item found by either is exchanged and added so that both sets of check-lists are always identical and up to date. Over the last few years we have had very considerable help from other collectors. I would like to give my personal thanks to H. G. Walburn and George Manley who have been particularly helpful. Nearly 300 items, additional to those already published in the *Maple Leaves* articles, have been added to the check lists.

(Continued on page 218)

at



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Book Review

Reference Manual of B.N.A. Fakes, Forgeries & Counterfeits by Kenneth W. Pugh.

This new work by Ken Pugh is modelled exactly on the same lines as the highly successful manual published by the German Philatelic Society 'Reference Manual of Forgeries' by Dr. W. M. Bohn.

The secret of its success is undoubtedly the very high standard of quality photo reproductions. Each page is a loose-leaf and forms part of the first Release, consisting of some 50 pages, which are punched and fit into a binder. From time to time, new Releases are issued and the Manual is gradually completed, 50 pages at a time.

Each section covers a wide range of Canadian and other B.N.A. forgeries, with magnified photos on each page to illustrate the differences. There are high quality acetate dividers with the particular categories imprinted to separate the various areas.

The first Release, now available, covers some of the faked stamps in the Canadian Pence issues, the Large and small Queens, the Map stamp, the Admiral issue and some later issues also the O.H.M.S. overprints, as well as a faked precancel and a postmark. No doubt later Releases will add to these as there are a great many other examples which must be known to the author. The Newfoundland Classics are also well represented and explained in some depth by magnificent enlarged photographs.

This work is by far the best in its field that has been attempted so far, although credit is given in the Introduction to earlier researchers. Indeed, the Manual is dedicated to the memory of the late E. A. Smythies, whose 'B.N.A. Fakes & Forgeries' is said to have been the inspiration for this book.

A novel method of sales technique has been adopted by the author. It is intended to keep a record of all purchasers of the first Release, so that they will be notified and offered each new Release as it is issued (probably in 3-monthly intervals). It is suggested that binders for the pages are obtained locally, but special De Luxe binders are available with Release No. 1, which have the name of the Manual printed on in silver letters.

(First Release, 50 pages, Price £4. Special De Luxe binder (limited number) Price £3.00p. Now obtainable from S. F. Cohen, 51 Westfield Road, Birmingham B15 3QE. Note:— Further releases of 50 pages each are expected to cost no more than £4 each unless printing costs go up). See outside back cover for net prices including postage.

The Royal Tour Trains, Their Postal History & Postmarks by Norman Hill (Harry

Hayes, 48 Trafalgar Street, Batley, W. Yorks. WF17 7HA.— £1.65 postpaid).

Students of British Postal History will need no introduction to the author of this interesting and informative monograph on the various Royal Tours undertaken by members of the Royal Family from 1925 to 1973. As the former editor of T.P.O. & Seapost Magazine Norman Hill established himself as the foremost authority on the T.P.O's of Great Britain. What is perhaps less well known is his interest in the postmarks used on the Royal Trains in the many British Commonwealth and foreign countries visited during the past fifty years and the history behind them.

That the details of the Royal Tours of Canada in 1939, 1951 and 1973 play a prominent part in this work will not surprise readers; but the illustrations of the various postmarks used and the statistics concerning the amount of mail handled almost certainly will.

The writer is presumptuous enough to say that he is not untypical of many who will find there is a lot to learn about these well-publicised (but little researched) aspects of Canadian postal history. In this work the author provides the missing links, answers the questions and fills in the yawning gaps which characterise what we are sure amounts to almost total ignorance at the worst and very sketchy 'knowledge' at the best as far as many students are concerned.

Harry Hayes is to be congratulated in making this work available in a high quality production on art paper which deserves to be widely known and used.

(Also available at the same price to those with more catholic tastes, by the same author, "The Railway Travelling Post Offices of Great Britain & Ireland, 1838-1975", a complete listing of all the known T.P.O's, with illustrations of many of the postmarks used).

Precancels on the Admiral Issues

(Continued from page 215)

We now need further help from other interested collectors. Another four towns are still to be published which will see the conclusion of the original articles submitted. When this is done I would like to continue where they left off with follow-up articles and listings. I would be interested in hearing from anyone with suggestions of how we tackle the subject at that stage.

I have prepared for my own use a Master Card of stamps with printings identified as per the article listings which I find of considerable help with identification. I have also prepared simplified notes in précis form on identification of the various values. These could be made available to any interested parties.

The check-lists are well organised on printed sheets. Each town is listed on a separate page. The complete 'set' can fit into a ring binder. The cost of these pages, although not excessive, had to be paid for. Complete sets could be supplied against re-imbusement of costs and no doubt a system of 'up-dating' could be arranged.

The object of this article is to stimulate some interest and to let members know that work has been going on 'behind the scenes'. Comments and clean suggestions would be welcome!

CAPEX 1978

THE ATTENTION OF MEMBERS IS DRAWN TO THE SPECIAL TOUR ARRANGEMENTS MADE BY MESSRS. D. F. LONG (TRAVEL) LTD. FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THOSE WHO WISH TO ATTEND 'CAPEX' NEXT JUNE. DETAILS OF THESE WILL BE INSET WITH OUR OCTOBER ISSUE FOR THE INFORMATION OF MEMBERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND EIRE **ONLY**.

New Stamps

NEW DEFINITIVE STAMPS

Six new definitive stamps featuring wildflowers were issued by Canada Post on 22nd April.

The colourful stamps, in low-value denominations of one to five cents and 10 cents, will be sold on a continuous basis and replace the series depicting former Canadian Prime Ministers.

Heather Cooper of Burns, Cooper, Donoahue, Fleming and Company Limited of Toronto designed the stamps which are produced by the Canadian Bank Note Company of Ottawa.

The stamps measure 20 mm. by 24 mm. in the vertical format. The paper is coated lithograph type to accommodate the one-colour steel engraving and three-colour lithography processes. PVA gum is used throughout.

NEW 12 CENTS DEFINITIVE STAMP

The Canada Post Office issued a new 12-cent definitive stamp on 3 May picturing the Parliament Buildings.

The new stamp will be available on a continuous basis in both sheets and coils. The sheets are printed by the British American Bank Note Company, Ottawa, and the coils by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa. The issue of this new stamp marks the first time Canada Post has ever offered two definitives for the first class letter rate. The Queen Elizabeth II 12-cent stamp was issued on 1 March.

Reinhard Derreth, a Vancouver photographer, provided the design for the stamp: an oblique view of the Centre Block with the Peace Tower and Canadian flag as the focal point.

The stamp measures 20 mm. by 24 mm. in the vertical format and will be printed on a continuous basis. The stamps will be printed by the one-colour steel engraving process on paper coated on one side. PVA gum will be used throughout and the total production will bear the general tagging.

Each pane will contain 100 stamps and marginal inscriptions will include the name of the printer, British American Bank Note of Ottawa, and the designer, Reinhard Derreth.

Stamp coils of 100 were also issued on 3rd May.

TOM THOMSON

The Canada Post Office Department honoured one of Canada's foremost painters, Tom Thomson, by issuing two 12-cent stamps featuring his paintings on 26 May.

"April in Algonquin Park" and "Autumn Birches" were chosen from Thomson's numerous sketches on birch panels, and, although they are similar in content, including sky, lake, and birch trees, their colours and mood contrast dramatically.

The stamps measure 30 mm. by 30 mm. The production of the 24 million stamps is in five-colour lithography on coated-one-side litho paper and are printed by Ashton-Potter Limited of Toronto.

PVA gum is used throughout and the total production bears the general tagging.

Each pane of 50 stamps (10 across and five down) is printed se-tenant, commencing with April in Algonquin Park in the upper left corner. Marginal inscriptions will include the names of the printer and artist and the titles of the paintings.

CANADIAN GOVERNORS GENERAL ORDER OF CANADA

Two 12-cent commemorative stamps were issued on 30 June to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the first Canadian-born governor general of the modern era, and the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Order of Canada.

Anthony Hobbs of Montreal designed both stamps. The Canadian Governors General stamp is a graphic rendition of the crown and lion taken from the governor general's standard, and the Order of Canada stamp is based on a photograph of the badge of the Companion of the Order of Canada.

Ashton-Potter Limited of Toronto printed both stamps and 18 million of each were issued. The Governors General stamp is printed in five-colour lithography and the Order of Canada in four-colour lithography with embossing.

The stamps are available in panes of 50 and plate inscriptions bearing the designer's and printer's names appear in the side margins facing in at the four corners.

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

CHANGES IN STAMP PROGRAMME

Canada Post has announced two minor changes to their 1977 stamp programme. The three stamps picturing Canadian trees, which were to be issued on Sunday, August 7, will now be released on Monday, August 8, and the number of stamps depicting Canadian street scenes has been reduced from four to three. The medium-value definitive scenes will be issued on 5 October as originally scheduled.

The revised program is as follows:

22 April	Low-value definitives — Wildflowers	6 stamps
3 May	Low-value definitive — Houses of Parliament	1 stamp
26 May	Tom Thomson	2 stamps
30 June	25th Anniversary — Canadian-born Governors General	1 stamp
30 June	10th Anniversary — Order of Canada	1 stamp
3 August	Peace Bridge — Fort Erie, Ont., and Buffalo, N.Y. — 50th Anniversary	1 stamp
*8 August	Low-value definitives — Canadian trees	3 stamps
16 September	Fleming/Bernier	2 stamps
19 September	Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference	1 stamp
*5 October	Medium-value definitives — Street scenes	3 stamps
26 October	Christmas	3 stamps
18 November	Inuit	4 stamps
18 November	Ships — Sailing vessels	4 stamps

Letters to the Editor

Lt. Col. D. M. C. Prichard writes:

Messrs. Thomas Prosser & Son

Collectors of Canada will be familiar with the address Messrs. Thomas Prosser & Son, 28 Platt Street, New York, found on so many early covers. As I have never seen one containing the original correspondence, I have no clue as to the kind of business carried on by Messrs Prosser.

My son was recently working in Wall Street, which is near Platt Street and I asked him to investigate. He could not trace the existence of a firm called Prosser, but reported that 28 Platt Street is an old type building of three or four storeys which might well have existed in the 1850's; being in the middle of a development area, it may soon disappear. The ground floor is now a sandwich bar.

Can anyone throw any light on Messrs Thomas Prosser? Doubtless a New York business or street directory of the period would help, but I do not have one at hand.

Mr. J. Gray writes:

"Specialised" Articles

Prompted by your editorial comments this week I have decided to take up my pen and try to make a constructive suggestion which has been prompted by problems I have encountered while organising the Newfoundland Study Group. The most frequent cause of *genuine* dissatisfaction with published material is that it is incomprehensible. Many new members are at least new to the area and some to the hobby — they buy a collection start adding to it, find they are short of knowledge and set out in its quest by joining a society such as CPS or BNAPS. Precancels on the Admiral Issue, RPO Cowcatcher, Tagging Along and the like might just as well be written in Arabic for these members. Collectors like myself who specialise in one area (Newfoundland in my case) would dearly love to take an intelligent interest in others' fields of study find ourselves thwarted by the terminology, abbreviations and so on. The members of the study group concerned have almost certainly read the article prior to publication — indeed some have been instrumental in compiling the information. This leaves only knowledgeable BNA collectors over a wide range of special subjects who really gain any benefit from a specialist publication and I wonder what proportion this represents? Having stated the problem I must now state that I am not in any way confident that I know the solution. The whole point of a society publication is that it provides technical data for the specialist — heaven preserve us from a series of chats and thematic articles. The complete answer would of course be a hand book painstakingly compiled with the assistance of each study group providing a kind of beginner's guide to the subject in alphabetical order. Unfortunately the range of possible specialist subjects under the vast heading of British North American philately places this beyond the bounds of possibility. What I would suggest is that whenever a fresh series of articles is commenced, (like the Admiral pre-cancels) a short explanatory introduction is written, about 100 Roneoed copies retained and one given to every new member to cover the series in progress. I have been a member for some years and the pre-cancel series was going strong when I joined. Then, in addition to this introduction, at the head of each part of the series a key to the abbreviations — rather like the Beaver By-Line in Topics which I found most interesting and, thanks to the key, was able to follow without any difficulty. In fact, if I had the financial resources to do so, I might have been tempted to take a more active interest

in the subject. Bearing in mind the wide range of collectors who will be reading the article, *to take the precancel series as an example — in the initial article it would be necessary to say what pre-cancels are, why they are used, list existing sources of reference (catalogues etc.), and state the aims of the series and the current lines of study; then at the head of each list indicate what for example n, a & u refer to, with if possible an illustration or two.* I would certainly dismiss out of hand any accusation of bias towards any one specialist field like Postal History or Postmarks. I am entitled to suggest this since there has not been one article on Newfoundland issued stamps in the time that I have been a member and I am well aware that the main reason for this is that it is doubtful if anyone has submitted one. What I would be grateful for, however, is an attempt to ensure that any reader with a reasonable amount of intelligence has a chance to read and understand the articles without having to make any special research to do so.

May I add that I like to think that my reason for not writing to say this before has been due to diffidence rather than lethargy?

Subscriptions 1977/78

Members are asked to note that the Executive Committee has decided to maintain the annual subscription to the Society in 1978 AT ITS PRESENT LEVEL of £3.50.

Members are also respectively reminded that subscription for the year 1977/78 become due on 1st October, 1977. Cheques or postal-orders should be made payable to the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain and should be sent to the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Bryce, 3, Swanston Place, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh 10.

Prompt payment, on or before 1st October, will considerably help Mr. Bryce and the Society. Please avoid the need for 'reminders' as these add considerably to costs.

Amendments to Membership to 8th June 1977

New Members

- 2149 HALE, Michael B. S., 4 Grass Meers Drive, Whitchurch, Bristol, Avon BS14 OLE (C)
2150 GRAPER, John C., P.O. Box 4200, Delaware City, Delaware, U.S.A. 19706 (C, R, CS) 1976 issue
2151 ARKELL, Nicholas C. N., Palladwr House, Bleke St., Shaftesbury, Dorset
2152 MATTHEWS, Mrs. Louise, The Retreat, Barrs Rd., Cradley Heath, Warley, W. Midlands B64 7HD (C.N)
2153 MILLS, Gordon R., 19 Peartree Rd., Dibden Purlieu, Southampton SO4 5AN (CG-CGE, BS, V)
2154 DAY, John E., 19134, Cherry Creek Rd., Auburn, California, U.S.A. 95603 (C, CGE, A, R, CG)
2155 TUNNA, N. C., 20 Eagle Crest Place, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2V 2WI (P, SC)
2156 THORNTON, Peter J., 1A Broomfield Terrace, Bagdale, Whitby, YO21 1QP (CG, R, PS, PH, BL, PER)
2157 TAYLOR-YOUNG, Harold S., Inholmes, Chitterne, Warminster, Wilts BA12 OLD (PH)
2158 CULLY, Mrs. Lois N., 84 Gally Hill Rd., Church Crookham, Aldershot, Hants GU13 ORU (CR, CGA, CGE)
2159 GRENIER, Guy, 48 St. Michel, Vaudreuil, Quebec, Canada (C)
2160 CURTIS, David A., 37 Penllyn, Cwmavon, Port Talbot, West Glamorgan
2161 URF, James, 2229 Scarboro Ave., Vancouver, Brit. Columbia, Canada V5P 2LZ (C)
2162 KRAWEC, Terrance J., 6504-94 Ave, Edmonton, Canada T6B OX9 (CGE)
2163 HAUGH, John J., 555 Benj. Branklin Plaza, 1 S.W. Columbia, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A. 97258 (C, B)
2164 WOLF, Philip, 10515 Shillington Cres. S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2W ON8 (MPO, SC, PA)

Deceased

- 457 BARKER, J. A.
574 WILLINGTON, K.

Reinstatement

- 1373 WANNERTON, J.

Change of Address

- 1991 BILLINGS F. L., 32, 94 George Henry Blvd., Willowdale, Ontario, Canada M2J 1E7
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621 HARMER, C. H. C., 20 Wildcroft Manor, Putney Heath, London SW15 3 TS
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