



JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN

Maple Leaves

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Journal of

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EDITORIAL

Capex '78

Elsewhere in this issue we are publishing a report on the forthcoming 'Capex' which is to be held in Toronto next June. A major exhibition of this kind inevitably attracts world class displays from philatelists of international repute who will be competing for the coveted awards, or contributing to the non-competitive exhibits or the Court of Honour.

The organisers will have (and are already wrestling with) the daunting problem of accommodating all the exhibits that Capex will undoubtedly attract. Possibly, if previous experience is anything to go by, some prospective exhibitors will be disappointed. Plans have been made for the accommodation of 3,500 frames (56,000 standard album pages!); but even this may be insufficient.

The Exhibits Committee will have to pay regard to the need for a balanced display and will have to avoid over-emphasis of any one particular facet, while at the same time recognising that since Canada is the host country they must also aim for as fine and as comprehensive an exhibition of B.N.A. philately and postal history in all its many and fascinating fields as possible.

We are confident that when the Exhibition Catalogue is produced it will foreshadow a display of stamps and postal history which will be unsurpassed as far as variety and quality are concerned.

That "Capex" will attract the attention of stamp collectors, dedicated philatelists and postal historians goes without saying; that it will also attract the 'wider public' and recruit many more newcomers to the hobby is vastly more important.

This, then, is also a public relations exercise designed to educate and inform those who still regard philately as some form of esoteric art on the one hand or a jejune schoolboy hobby on the other.

That serious collectors know otherwise is beside the point. There are still too many inbuilt prejudices and there is still too much monumental ignorance where philately is concerned for those who have its interests at heart to be complacent.

A world-wide hobby in which young and old, rich and poor and men and women of all races, colours and creeds can, and do, participate in a way which is unmatched by any other hobby, pursuit or interest does not need to be 'put on the map'. It has been there for at least a century, if not longer.

But there is still much to be done, and at the end of the day there is nothing more certain than the fact that a great debt of gratitude will be owed to the Capex organisers and its exhibitors. In this instance, at least, 'self advertisement' will have proved a recommendation indeed.

Convention Auction

Members are asked to note that copies of prices realised at the Society's annual Convention Auction will be available on application from the Librarian, Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill (address inside back cover). Requests for lists of prices realised must be accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped foolscap envelope.

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Capex '78

Canada's second international philatelic exhibition, Capex '78, will be held in Toronto from 9th to the 18th June next. The exhibition will be housed in 180,000 square feet of enclosed and artificially lighted space in the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition.

This, the largest and most important exhibition of its kind ever to be held in Canada, is being organised by the Toronto Association of Philatelic Exhibitions Inc. under the sponsorship of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, the Executive Committee of which includes Vincent Greene, Chairman and Harry Sutherland, Vice-Chairman and President of the R.P.S.C. Kenneth Rowe and A. G. McKanna fill the important roles of Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

The Exhibition is being held under the patronage of the F.I.P. (Federation Internationale de Philatelie) in accordance with decisions reached at the 44th Congress held in Madrid on 14th April, 1975.

Participation in the Exhibition is open to all collectors who are members of societies affiliated to member societies of the F.I.P. and F.I.A.F. (Federacion Interamericana de Filatelia). An official class will be reserved for postal administrations, postal museums, designers, engravers and stamp printers.

Full information regarding entries etc. can be obtained from Capex '78, Box 204, Postal Station Q., Toronto, Ont., M4T 2M1.

CPSGB London Section Programme 1977/1978

Monday October 17th 1977.

Admirals and Unconsidered Trifles (Mathew Carstairs).

Monday November 21st 1977.

Members Bourse, Auction and Display. (Bring something to sell, spend and show).

Monday January 16th 1978.

Display by Council Members (Banfield, Greenhill, Kemp).

Monday February 20th 1978.

Display by visitor (To be announced).

Monday April 17th 1978.

Auction (Material from members and Canadian sources).

Monday May 15th 1978.

Beaver Cup and Annual General Meeting.

Meetings are held in Room 10 on the 3rd floor of the National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, SW1 (2 minutes from Embankment Station).

Members normally meet from 18.30 onwards for exchange and discussion. Displays begin at 19.00.

All members of the society are invited to these meetings, and visitors will be welcome.

The London Section Secretary is TOM ALMOND, 2 FILBERT DRIVE, TILE-HURST, READING, BERKS, RG3 5DZ. Tel. 0734 411052.

Recent Auction Realisations

ALL CANADA

H. R. Harmer Ltd.,

41 New Bond Street, London, W1A 4EH

6d. slate violet, concentric circles cancellation and small portion of red pmk., close to large margins, fine £440

6d. greenish grey, lightly cancelled, good to large margins, fine £525

Harnat Stamp Auction Co.,

Suite 207-2615 Van Horne, Montreal, Quebec H3S 1P7

Scott No. 41 (3c. vermilion small Queen) Ottawa Crown Cancel, Jarrett type 501, vg-fine \$6.00

Scott No. 83 (10 cents brown violet numeral) VF., NH \$96.00

L. C. D. Stamp Co., Inc.

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1 cent Edward well centred, upper imprint block of 12, Pl. 71, unused, without gum, some separation \$130.00

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Vance Auctions,

Box 267, Smithville, Ont., Canada, LOR 2A0

Scott No. 158 (SG 284) 50 cents 'Bluenose' G., HH, \$85.00

Scott No. 177 (SG 297) \$1 Mt. Cavell F, HH \$50.00

North Western Philatelic Auctions Ltd.,

West Kirby, Merseyside.

1855 Imperf. 'Cartier' 10d., scarcer 18 mm. Wide, tied on piece with 4 margins just cut into at extreme right of top edge, a tiny surface scuffing at top and minute corner crease top right but a fine example and cat. £350 £110

1948 W. Effort imperf. by 9½ coil set compl. in unmounted M. horiz. strips of 4 and pairs, Cat. £37.50 £32

Subscription 1978

Members are respectfully reminded that the annual subscription to the Society becomes due on 1st October, 1977. After due consideration the Executive Committee has decided to maintain the present subscription of £3.50 per annum. Please help the Society by remitting subscriptions promptly to: Mr. J. H. Bryce, 3 Swanston Place, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh, 30. Cheques and/or postal orders should be made payable to the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain.

The Stamps of Canada with a Reference List

By Donald A. King

INTRODUCTION TO PART IV

In part IV Donald King reviews the formation of the Dominion and the postal changes that were necessitated. He combines together as one issue the large and small format stamps and describes the Large Queen's Head stamps as being 'rather inconvenient' as the reason for the change to a smaller stamp. He had little time for perforations thus missing some of the rare variations that collectors search for so hard today. Again his description of the paper problem is very interesting although not easy to compare with the listings of either Boggs or Shoemaker. He describes in great detail the first reconstruction of the BOTHWELL watermark but we now know from the examination of a large block that it was E & G and not E & C BOTHWELL. The $\frac{1}{2}$ cent with this watermark and the 5 cent with the PIRIE watermark must not have been discovered at this time.

PART IV

On the first day of July, 1867, the Colonies of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia were constituted into the Dominion of Canada, thus doing away with the separate postal administrations.

The Postal Act of the new Dominion was passed on the 21st of December, 1867, though its provisions were not to take effect until the 1st of April, 1868. In the Act, which was known as "An Act for the Regulation of the Postal Service," there is but little of interest from a philatelic standpoint, but a few of the more interesting paragraphs are given below:—

"Organization and General Provisions.

"7. There shall be at the Seat of Government of Canada a Post Office Department for the superintendence and management of the Postal Service of Canada under the direction of a Postmaster-General.

"8. The Postmaster-General shall be appointed by Commission under the Great Seal of Canada, and shall hold his office during pleasure.

"9. The Postmaster-General may, subject to the provisions of this Act,

"10. Cause to be prepared and distributed postage stamps necessary for the prepayment of postages under this Act, also stamped envelopes for a like purpose.

"11. Prescribe and enforce such regulations as to letters directed to be registered as to him may seem necessary, in respect to the registration of letters and other matter passing by mail, as well between places in Canada and the United Kingdom, any British possessions, the United States, or any other foreign country, and to the charge to be made for the same, and also in respect to the registration by the officers of the Post Office of letters unquestionably containing money or other valuable enclosure when posted without registration by the senders of the same, and to imposing a rate of two cents registration charge upon such letters.

“Rates of Postage.

“19. On all letters transmitted by post for any distance within Canada, except in cases herein otherwise specially provided for, there shall be charged and paid one uniform rate of three cents per half ounce in weight, any fraction of an ounce being chargeable as a half ounce, provided that such three cent postage rate be prepaid by postage stamp or in current coin at the time of posting such letters; and when such letters are posted without payment being made thereon, then and in such case it shall be lawful to charge upon letters so posted unpaid a rate of five cents per half ounce.

“20. On letters not transmitted through the mails, but posted and delivered at the same Post Office, commonly known as local or drop letters, the postage shall be one cent, to be in all cases prepaid by postage stamp affixed to such letters.

“23. On all newspapers sent by post in Canada, except in the cases hereinbefore expressly provided for, there shall be payable a rate not exceeding two cents each, and when such newspapers are posted in Canada this rate shall in all cases be prepaid by postage stamps affixed to the same.

“91. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.”

This Act necessitated a new series of stamps for the Dominion, and their manufacture was entrusted to the British-American Bank Note Co. of Montreal and Ottawa. The series consisted of seven values, viz:— $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 6, $12\frac{1}{2}$, and 15 cents. The stamps were engraved in *taille douce*, and printed in sheets of one hundred, (in ten rows of ten, on many varieties of paper, with the manufacturers' imprint (“British-American Bank Note Co.”) in a frame at each of the four sides; they were issued to the public on the 1st of April, 1868. The perforation gauged 12.

This series is of a most interesting nature, having a very large number of varieties of paper, all quite distinct, and specimens of some are of considerable rarity. As in the reference list for the Province of Canada, I shall follow closely the list made by Mr. Corwin and myself, it lacking only a few varieties that have been discovered of late years.

It is impossible to give anything like dates for the different papers, as even before the end of 1868 there were several in use. The *laid* paper was an early variety, as I have seen a copy postmarked Nov. 27, 1868, and the issue did not go into general use much before the middle of that year. No care seems to have been exercised in selecting the paper, any and every kind that was available apparently being used.

Amongst this mixture of papers that with a watermark makes its appearance, being found in all values except the $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and the 1c., *yellow*.

Though never considered as an official variety, yet there has always been considerable interest taken in this set, and many conjectures have been made as to what the watermark was, but it was left for Mr. J. N. Luff, of New York, to reconstruct a part sheet and show the watermark complete. His paper on the subject was published in *The American Journal of Philately*. As I had been working for some little time previously on the same subject, I wrote to Mr. Luff, and he was kind enough to give me permission to use his paper, which is given in full, as it is much too good to quote from. He says:—

Most philatelic writers, when treating of the Canadian Issue of 1868-75, give small space to the series watermarked with large letters. Most of them make a few speculative remarks as to the probable watermark, and then drop the subject. So far as I am aware, no one has taken the trouble to ascertain what the watermark actually is. The London Society, in the *North American Colonies of Great Britain*, says: “Some of the stamps on

wove paper have been catalogued with a watermark, consisting of various letters. It is probable that these letters are portions of the name of the papermaker, which most likely exists in the margin of the sheets." Other writers are equally superficial. The *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors* says: "Although we catalogue as varieties the stamps on watermarked paper, it is very possible that these form a separate issue. It may have happened that the printers, having run short of the regular paper, replaced it by some similar paper that they had in stock, bearing this watermark." To this is added some interesting reasoning as to the location of the watermark, marginal or central, concluding in favour of the latter.

In the "Stamps of British North America," by Messrs. C. B. Corwin and Donald A. King (*Metropolitan Philatelist*, June, 1891) this watermark is given more attention. The possibility that it is the words "Canada Postage" or "Canada Post Office Department" is discussed and rejected, because the authors have found certain letters and pairs of letters which do not occur in these words.

It has seemed to me that it would be of interest, probably of value, to know exactly what this watermark is. I have therefore given the matter considerable study, and now have the pleasure of presenting the result to your readers. The extensive stock of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. being placed at my disposal, together with a quantity of stamps from private sources (for which courtesies I wish to offer my thanks), I believe I have correctly reconstructed the watermark.

As the broadest letter measures only 12 mm., and the stamps are about 23 mm. from centre to centre of perforation, there are usually parts of two or three letters on each stamp. I have found a large number of single letters, pairs, portions of three letters, and in one instance a pair and parts of two letters. Of many combinations I have found several examples. I have also found quite a number of stamps showing parts of two rows of letters, one above the other. Of the combinations given in the following list, I have not always found the whole of all the letters, but there has been sufficient to preclude any doubt, or the specimen has been rejected. The reader will please bear in mind that when the stamps are viewed from the back, the letters read from right to left (at least when the sheets were placed normally in the press) as is usual with the Crown and CC, CA, and other watermarks. I have found the following:—

"E" at left of stamp (the blank space at the right showing it to be an initial), "E. &," "&C.," "C.," "C. B.," "BO," "BOT," "TH," "HW," "WE," "WEL," "ELL," "LL," and "L" at right of stamp (showing it to be a final).

"C" at left of stamp (again an initial), "CL," "LU," "UT," "UTH," "THA," "HA," "A," space, "M," "MIL," "MILL," "LL," "LLS," and "LS," at right (again a final).

"E" over "C," "&" over "CL," "C." over "UT," "BO" over "THA," "THW" over "MI," and "WE" over "ILL."

Taking these in sequence, we reconstruct the watermark,

The letters are plain double-lined capitals, except the third in the first line, "c," which is more fancy, having a decided hook at the end of the lower curve and the upper curve ending in a point, instead of being cut off squarely, as in the case of the other letters. The "E" and "C" are followed by periods $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. square. The initial capitals "E," "C," and "B" are 13 mm. high, the other letters 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The upper row is about 140 mm. long, the lower about 122 mm., and the distance between the rows 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The watermark will thus fall on twelve stamps in each sheet of one hundred. But it cannot be argued from this that the stamps with watermark are only eight times as rare as those without, as we must take into consideration the proportionately large number of sheets on ordinary unwatermarked paper. The sheets were apparently placed on the press

without much care, as the letters are frequently found reversed and inverted. I have not, however, found any placed vertically, nor have I found any other letters than the above. In the work of Messrs. Corwin & King they list eleven letters or pairs of letters. Five of these I have found and four others will agree with mine, if we consider the sheet to have been reversed. But with two pairs I must disagree and believe that, owing to incompleteness of the letters, they mistook "HI" for "TH" (reversed), and "ST" for "LS" (reversed).

As to the position of the watermark in the sheets, I believe it to be central. Its height, 37 mm., is great for a marginal watermark, and the fact that none of the letters have been found vertically, as is so frequently the case with marginal watermarks, is also in favour of a central location. We might also expect to find stamps on watermarked paper showing, as is not uncommon, the imprint of the contractors above or below, if the watermark were marginal. I, at least, have found none.

The question now arises, Are these stamps collectable? I certainly think so. Compared with the large number without watermark, they are sufficiently scarce to indicate a provisional use of the paper, and at the same time there are enough of them to show that a considerable number of sheets were printed. I think they occupy much the same position as the New Zealand stamps on blue and white unwatermarked paper. They are on an unofficial paper, used temporarily. If one is collectable and greatly to be desired, why not the other? They are certainly more interesting than the stamps which many collect, showing letters from the margins of sheets whose centres have some other watermark, and how infinitely more interesting than collecting sets of stamps whose sole difference is the variation of half a millimetre in the perforations. I am not carping at things one can see without a microscope. Reasonable differences in perforations I consider worthy of attention, but deliver me from the half millimetres. I feel sure of one thing—specialists will recognize the interesting position of these stamps and collect them. And where the specialists lead the rest of the collecting world will follow. They may protest against the excesses of specialism, but they will do their best to get the stamps, just the same.

In 1869 the colour of the 1c. was changed to *yellow*, the original colour resembling too closely that of the 3c. stamp.

The large size of the first issue appears to have been found inconvenient, as in 1870 the forerunner of a new and smaller set appeared in the shape of the 1c., *yellow*, followed in the two succeeding years by the 2c. and 3c., and in the next two years by the 6c. and a new value, 10 cents.

In 1875, on entry into the Universal Postal Union, a new value of 5 cents was issued of a type similar to that of the 1868 issue; but this was in use for a year or so only, and was then replaced by a stamp of uniform design with the remainder of the set. The 12½c. and 15c. were the only values of the 1868 type that were now left; the former was withdrawn in 1880 as there was no further use for it, leaving the 15c. the only survivor of the original design, and this now will probably not be in use much longer.

When the Dominion joined the Postal Union the series of Registration stamps was issued, and of this the Postmaster General says:—

"Registration stamps have been issued to be used by the public in prepaying the Registration charges on letters passing within the Dominion, or to the United Kingdom or the United States, each destination being distinguished by a different colour in the stamp, as well as by a variation in the Registration charge and corresponding value of a stamp.

"There is a *red* stamp of the value of *two* cents for prepayment of the Registration charges on letters within the Dominion.

“There is a green stamp of the value of *five* cents for prepayment of the Registration charges on letters to the United States.

“There is a *blue* stamp of the value of *eight* cents for prepayment of the Registration charges on letters to the United Kingdom.”

(To be continued)

Harmers of New York

Harmers of New York increased their turnover for 1976-77 season by over \$1,400,000 (£823,500) to set a new record of £4,033,441. Outstanding sales included the “Louis Grunin” United States classics which brought over \$631,000 (£371,000), the “E. H. Rydholm” British Commonwealth (\$179,000-£105,000) and the outstanding sale of 29 Canadian Classic covers which brought \$196,200 (£115,400). This last sale underlines the increasing co-operation between Harmers various houses, since it was described and the catalogues printed in London, but the sale was held in New York.

Change of Name for Harmers

Harmers of London Stamp Auctioneers Ltd., is the new name for H. R. Harmer Ltd., effective from September.

With the opening of the San Francisco House in the new season, and in order to clarify with which Harmer company a client is doing business, it was decided that each firm would include the city in its title.

From September, Harmers of London's sister companies will be known as:—
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The 1898 Map Stamp and the "Mulready Covers"

By A. D. Hanes, J. E. Winmill, R. B. Winmill

In early 1966, one of the world's foremost authorities on the 1898 map stamps, pointed out that the origin of these covers was clouded in ambiguity and that the matter ought to be researched.¹ These covers often purporting to show use Christmas Day 1898, at Berlin Ontario, exist in relatively small numbers.² The covers, probably inspired by the earlier British product of 1840, are beautiful pieces of artwork and are found in both pale blue green and rose pink: the pale blue green covers appear to be considerably scarcer. At first sight, since most known specimens examined (about 90%) are un-addressed and are dated December 25, 1898, it would appear that this is a philatelically oriented item. There are however, a few addressed covers with mixed postage and two bearing only the map stamp are known to the authors. These covers, despite their philatelic flavour, are greatly sought after and command a very high premium.

1 C. Moore, "Early Dated Cancellations on the 1898 Map Stamp in *B.N.A. Topics*, Volume 23, Number 2, February 1966, p. 46.

2 These covers appear to have been first reported by E. Richardson in his "The Hollow Tree" column, in *Popular Stamps*, Volume XIII, No. 9, October 1950, p. 10. Apparently, they were first discovered by the late W. Bayley.



Fig. 1

The envelopes are 5¼" by 4¼" in size and are of a fair quality, cream coloured, laid paper, with Batonne lines approximately 27 mm. apart. The paper is somewhat similar to the Dominion of Canada envelopes, of the 1888 design, printed by the British American Bank Note Company.

The first illustration (Fig. 1) shows the stamp tied to the cover and dated December 25, 1898. Here is where the problem arises! This cover (Peterborough) is undoubtedly genuine. The strike is identical to many other Peterborough duplex cancellations of the same era. The small fault in the dater ring matches other examples and the lettering and indicia are correct. On the other hand, the second cover (Fig. 2) has the stamp tied by a "Berlin" CDS which is not in the proof book and bears only faint resemblance to the "Berlin" CDS in use at that time (see Fig. 3).

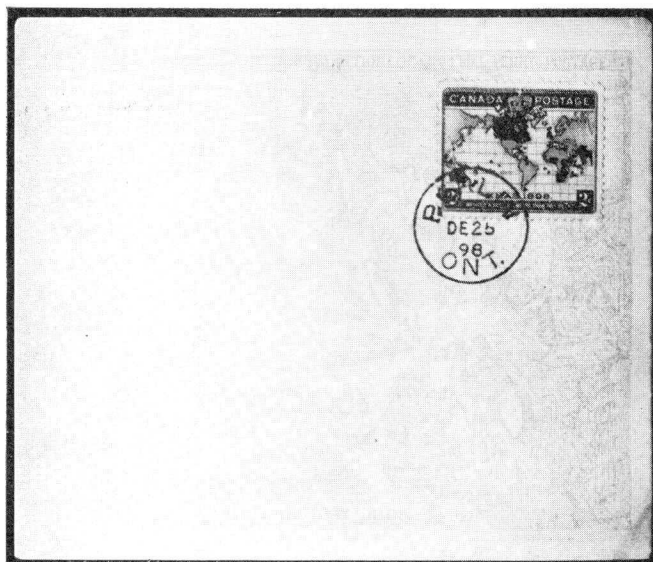


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

For many years, the precise origin of these covers has been clouded in obscurity and several different explanations have been advanced. A brief review of the literature fails to shed any light on the matter. Boggs, in his classic¹, makes no mention of the covers. Tomlinson, in his 1960 handbook², was likewise silent on the matter.

For many years, the explanation was advanced that the envelopes were produced about 1900, by the Starnaman brothers³ of Berlin. To most, the production of these covers represented more of a curiosity than a profound event. The fact that the Starnaman brothers were known to have arranged at least one other philatelic item (bisects on cover), tends to lend credence to this theory. Moreover, a portion of their successful printing business involved the production of coloured, lithographed, advertising covers

1 See W. S. Boggs, *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada*, Kalamazoo: Chambers Publishing Company, 1945, p. 339-342.

2 See F. Tomlinson, *The Canadian Map Stamp of 1898*, Brighton: Regency Press, 1960, *Passim* (CPS (GB) Handbook).

3 W. A. Starnaman (1875) and G. W. Starnaman (1880), both born in Berlin (now Kitchener), Ontario.

(see Fig. 4). On the other hand, they repeatedly emphasized that they were not dealers¹ and these covers were not promoted by the brothers in any of their journals.

Many felt that while this theory was a possible explanation, the origin of these beautiful covers could never be conclusively demonstrated. There was, however, another school of thought. Adherents to this alternative explanation, recognized that the faked Berlin strike and the fact that most covers were unaddressed, was suspicious. They argued that the entire scheme was initiated during World War I, some 15-20 years after the stamp made its debut.

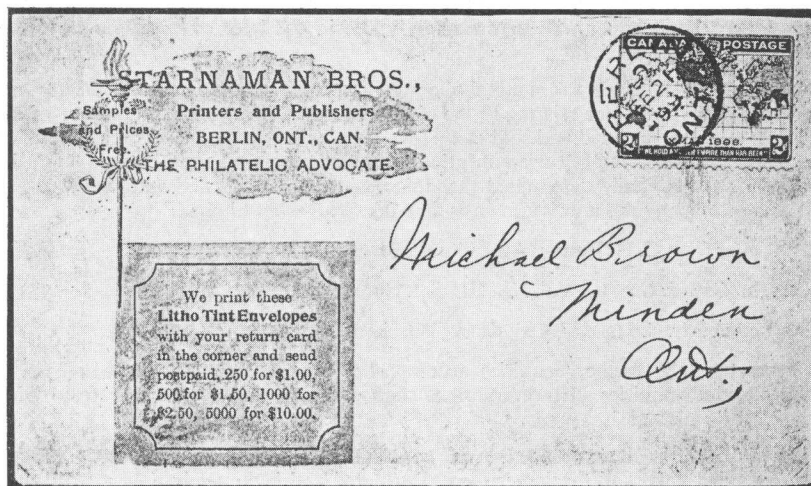


Fig. 4

It was the attempt to conclusively prove one or the other explanation which led to what will hopefully prove to be the final resolution of the problem. Along the bottom of the envelope, was the inscription:

Entered according to Act of Parliament in the year 1898
by the Review Ptg. Co. at the Department of Agriculture

This obviously refers to provisions of the copyright act.² Under the provisions of

1 See, for example, the *Philatelic Advocate*, Vol. 7, No. 5, Nov. 99.

2 "The Copyright Act", 38v., C. 88, s. 31.

section 3 of this act, registration of copyright was a responsibility of the Minister of Agriculture. However, now, registration of copyright is the concern of the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. This inscription caused much grief because some students failed to recognize that it referred to copyright; others recognized this but were unable to further their investigations because they tried to conduct research in futile fashion, through the aegis of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. This resulted from the fact that the company name referred to in the caption is incompletely identified. Its name is the "Peterborough Review Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd."¹.

Knowledge of this made it possible to examine records and determine that a commemorative envelope was copyrighted by this company in 1898. An entry in the *Canada Gazette* reads:

10309 "Envelope Commemorative of the Inauguration of Federal Penny Postage, Christmas Day, 1898". The Peterborough Review Printing and Publishing Co. (Ltd.), Peterborough, Ont. 3rd December, 1898.²

This suggests that the envelope was produced, in Peterborough, in December 1898. From this point on, much is speculation. It would appear that some covers are the result of genuine (and proper usage such as the first one). The cancellation appears genuine and is supported by an appropriate receiving mark. Others, such as the second cover, are undoubtedly a philatelic product, produced from the envelope remainders some years later, either with a cancelling device in use later or with one especially produced for the occasion.

An attempt was made, to contact the company with a view to determining the answers to outstanding questions relating to the history of the company, the significance of the design, quantities printed and sold etc. However, this proved to be a problem because at first, no Peterborough Review Printing and Publishing Company Limited could be located. It was finally determined that this business amalgamated with the Maxwell Printing Company and now is known as the Maxwell-Review Limited.³

1 Letter from C. H. Kenny (Agriculture), September 10, 1976.

2 The *Canada Gazette*, Vol. XXXII, Sat. December 10, 1898, p. 108.

3 Letter, Mr. S. Hendry, City Clerk, Peterborough, September 20, 1976.

Unfortunately, further enquiries accomplished nothing because the firm fails to acknowledge enquiries. However, other sources may eventually be able to provide some of the answers.

In the meantime, it must be tentatively concluded that all these envelopes were printed in December 1898 and that some were distributed and legitimately used at this time. Others bearing what are probably faked Berlin cancellations were most likely produced 15-20 years later from remainders of the envelopes.

Ontario's Marine Post Offices

By Graham J. Noble

Philip Grey raised an interesting question in his letter to the editor (Maple Leaves #157 p. 18) concerning the classification of Marine Post Offices. Two of these offices Thorold Marine and Sault Ship Canal were not long ago added to the list of R.P.O.'s (*Topics* #351 p. 21).*

According to postal administration, Marine post offices were contracted to the Federal Department of Transport (now Transport Canada) but remained under the supervision of the appropriate District post office rather than the Transportation Branch of the Post Office in Ottawa, which looked after the R.P.O.'s. Their official status was that of a sub-post office of a city.

The four Ontario Marine post offices were opened during the navigation season to serve the crews (and their families) of Great Lakes freighters and Department of Transport administrative staff. In each of the four offices detailed below postmasters were nominated by the Department of Transport and were employees of that department.

Cornwall Marine:

Location — Canal Office, Cornwall Canal, Cornwall, Ont.

Opened — 24 April 1939

Closed — 30 June 1958

Navigation Season — varied from 6 April to 1 May with a late opening date of 13 June 1946. Closing dates for season varied from 6 to 22nd December.

Notes — With the completion of the final section of the St. Lawrence Seaway the office was permanently closed. On 1 July 1958 'Inundation Day' the whole area was flooded and several villages were 'drowned'. These included the post offices at Aultsville, Dickinson's Landing, Farran's Point, Melanchthon, Milles Roches and Wales. The Canal office buildings were torn down in 1970.

Postmasters —	James D. Munroe	1939-1946
	Carlyle Chisholm	1946-1947
	Moses A. Colette	1947-1950
	George J. Jerome	1950-1958

Port Colborne Marine:

Location — Administration Building, Welland Canal, Port Colborne, Ont.

Opened — 16 May 1932

Closed — 15 December 1964

Navigation Season — opened 30 March to 16 April, closing for season between 15 and 19 December.

Postmasters —	E. P. Murphy	1932-1935
	Edward C. Little	1935-1947
	Charles N. Geale	1947-1948
	Alex N. Anderson	1948-1962
	Theodore J. Kokoski	1963-1964

Sault Ship Canal

Location — Canal Office, Soo Locks, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Opened — 31 May 1909

Still operating (1977).

Navigation Season — Post office opened 24 *hours a day!* from 1 April to 15 December.

Postmasters —	J. W. Ross	1909-1936
	John S. Macleod	1936-1943
	Willard Armstrong	1943
	Leo B. McCourt	1943-1948
	Robert K. Knight	1948-1962
	William J. Hall	1962-1963
	Erik Thuveson	1963
	Lloyd G. Shier	1963-date

Thorold Marine

Location — Lock 5, Welland Canal, Thorold, Ont.

Opened — 24 April 1965

Still operating (1977)

Navigation Season — no information available

Postmasters — no information available

References:

- Ontario Change of Postmaster Cards. (Supplied to author in 1973 by Public Affairs Directors of Ontario postal region and Pay and Benefits files, P.O. headquarters — Ottawa).
- Interview with Mrs. C. S. Mackinnon, Curator, United Counties Museum, Cornwall, Ont. 29 July 1976.
- Lloyd Shier to author July 1975.
- Postmaster, Thorold Marine to author October 1974.

** (The inclusion of these, and possibly other, such post offices in any listing of Railway or Travelling post offices, is misleading and quite inappropriate in our opinion. — Editor.)*

Rambling Through the Library

By R. S. B. Greenhill, F.C.P.S.

The Library List which we produce periodically serves as a record of standard publications and catalogues on the more well known aspects of Canadian philately and postal history. Whilst these are kept pretty well up to date your Librarian comes across many articles which consist maybe of one sheet only and which are too numerous to itemise briefly in a general list. I propose therefore to give brief details of some of these which may have puzzled, or are unknown to, some members.

These will gladly be sent upon application, but as they are short articles borrowers are asked to enclose 9p. and to return them within two weeks thus saving themselves the additional postage incurred when I have to ask for their return.

WHAT CAN I COLLECT? A question I receive from time to time but which cannot be answered dogmatically. There are available some articles listing nearly every category of Canadian philately which give the questioner a wide field from which to choose.

THE RIEL ESSAY. Louis Riel led a rebellion of half-breeds in the North West against the Canadian Government following Confederation. He centered his activities on Fort Garry but, before troops could arrive to suppress him, Manitoba joined Confederation and Riel fled to the United States. His second rebellion followed in 1885 but was soon put down and he was hanged at Regina in November of that year. At some time during these two rebellions an essay of a stamp was prepared bearing the head of Liberty surrounded by "République Canadienne/Canadian Republic". Only five copies have been recorded, one of which sold at a Sissons auction in 1970 for \$260.

THE BARTLETT LETTERHEAD. One sometimes sees at auction a sheet of letter-paper headed by "Arthur A. Bartlett" surrounded by very fine colour reproductions of stamps of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. This is the letterhead used by a stamp dealer who bought the remainders of stamps of those Provinces in the 1880's and 1890's.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY. Collectors of early covers may have come across some, probably without postal markings, but with printed or embossed designs worded "Montreal Telegraph Company". This Company was incorporated in July 1847 with the object of linking Toronto, Montreal and Quebec by electric magnetic telegraph. A large number of designs were used on the envelopes, most of which were delivered by messenger, hence the absence of postal markings.

HERALDIC DEVICES. Those members interested in Heraldry will find some useful information in articles on this subject.

PERMIT STAMPS. A form of Business Reply envelope with various designs to indicate the payment of postage.

CANADIAN STRAIGHT EDGES. Such items are frequently discarded by collectors but have you considered the theoretical scarcity, from a sheet of 100, of the 32 which are imperforate on one side and of the four corner copies imperforate on two sides against the remaining 64 perforated all round? Is this an interesting side-line collection?

CHEMISTRY OF STAMPS. Some notes on the analysis of colour changelings.

CANADIAN EXPLORERS ON STAMPS. Suggestions for a thematic display.

STAMPS ON 'FREE' LETTERS. In both World Wars it was the general principle for letters and postcards from the Forces overseas to pass free through the mails. Despite this it is not unusual for covers from such personnel between 1914 and 1917 to bear 2c. or 3c. Canadian stamps. The brief answer is that stamps were affixed at the exchange office nearest the addressee to ensure that the recipient was not charged postage due.

EASTER AND CHRISTMAS SEALS. An interesting side-line for which a check list from 1945 to 1950 is available.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION—EARLY STEAMBOATS — POSTAGE STAMPS. Three interesting lectures given by Sir Sandford Fleming to the Canadian Institute in December 1892. The last named is of particular interest in that he is critical of the designs of issues up to 1892.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION. A series of articles on the origin, history and postal history of this Exhibition.

Does your Collection take you seriously?

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Book Review

Canada British North America Postage Stamp Retail Catalogue 26th Edition, 1978
by Robert W. Lyman, Canada, Co., Box 23 Q. Stn. V, Toronto, Can. M6R 3A4).

It is a safe assumption that many users of Lyman's 'New Look' B.N.A. Postage Stamp Catalogue will be newcomers to the hobby, or at least to B.N.A. philately. They will not be able to grumble that they do not get much for their money. Seventy-two pages crammed with detailed information on every B.N.A. issue from 1851 to 1977 (including the Provinces and 'extras' such as tagged issues, booklet panes, postage dues, officials, overprinted and perforated and plate blocks) for two dollars must be a bargain in anyone's language.

The publishers claim 3,522 'reasonable' price changes (1,351 fewer than in the 1977 edition) which is something else that everyone can be grateful for. The latest edition contains a new listing of examples of the way in which prices have escalated (and that *is* the right word!) over the past ten years. Whether or not this is a 'good thing' is not to be argued here; but it has to be accepted as a fact of philatelic life.

More pertinent in a review of this work, and it is a stricture that has been repeated before, is the insistence of the publishers upon including in their listing a range of 'varieties' which shows no consistency at all. At the moment the catalogue is neither a specialised listing, which in fairness it does not claim to be, nor a straightforward guide for the newcomer of 'simple lifer'. We are not merely referring to the variety-prolific Centennial issues, which demand (and have got elsewhere) the fullest possible treatment on a highly specialised basis, or to be left strictly alone. The same can be said about the earlier issues. Why, for example, are the 'weeping princess' and the 'broken spire' varieties in the George V issues studiously ignored and the 'broken E' and 'broken X' included?

All four, one would have thought, could claim equal status. While in the same critical mood we might as well mention Scott No. 26 (S.G. 70) which is known perforated 12 all round. The publishers recognise this by listing the stamp twice as No. 26 and 26A; but they list *both* as perforated 11½ by 12. Moreover, they *price* both stamps the same except in fine used condition. There is something wrong here! This is a pity since the Victorian issues are treated excellently and it would be a simple matter to put this right, *and* the prices!

Having said this we still feel that collectors of B.N.A. stamps could do far worse than spend two dollars in the purchase of this latest catalogue. They will not find better at the price and could pay *more* for *less*!

(Obtainable from the Handbooks Manager, price £1.95 post paid. For address see inside back cover).

Checklist of Canada's Definitives 1954-76 by K. D. Heyn. Paperback 8½" × 5½".
35 printed pages plus blanks for notes. Price \$2.50.

The Centennial definitive series, on issue from 1967 to 1973, brought a new meaning to modern Canadian philately. The emphasis switched from shades and plate flaws to paper, gum, inks and tagging and the interest therein has been fuelled by a number of treatises culminating in the very fine publication from Messrs. Keane and Hughes.

It must be remembered that it did not all start on the day the Centennials were issued and a number of collectors have applied the lessons learned to other Q.E.II issues. The result has been that a number of varieties on the basic stamps have been discovered and some of them are decidedly scarce.

Mr. Heyn has attempted to distil this knowledge and present it in checklist form with the result that we now have a most useful booklet which enables one to see at a glance the number of varieties relating to each value. Furthermore, each item can be marked off as acquired and there are alternate blank pages for additional notes.

No account is taken of errors, freaks etc., although the various positions in booklet panes are treated as separate entities. On this basis there are listed no less than 98 different singles for the Cameo series (1962) and a colossal 748 for the Centennials. Mr. Heyn has also stuck his neck out and allotted a scarcity factor (between 1 & 6) for each item, with the exception of the Caricatures (1972) which were probably still being replaced when the manuscript was in preparation.

The checklist should prove an excellent investment for anyone dabbling in the modern issues or thinking of doing so; whilst for those already immersed it will prove a most useful resumé.

Obtainable from the Author at Box 187, Mill Valley, California 94941. U.K. readers should remit £1.50 plus postage (25p regular mail or 60p air mail).

Canada Cover Catalogue, McAlpin & Gandley.

This is an unused and interesting catalogue, just released in Canada. Every stamp is priced as single usage *on cover*. 'How much for a 12d Black?' will, perhaps, be the first question most collectors will be curious to ask. The answer at \$27,000 is as good a guess as many would care to make and that, indeed, is the verdict of the authors.

One could select a whole host of interesting prices for various old and modern stamps and there will be differences of opinion undoubtedly, but, by and large, this is an accurate guide to the present-day market situation in Canada for a normal cover with a normal stamp and no special features such as special postmark interest.

Even so, auction realisations would surpass many of the quoted prices. It would be impossible to detail specific items at any length, but \$650 for the ½ ct. Large Head single usage on cover might well be considered as an under-valuation by those who know the great rarity of such a cover, correct usage.

The issues from 1931 to 1935 only are priced only as F.D.C's for some reason, whilst all issues after 1937 are given prices for singles, blocks and Plate blocks *on cover*.

Among more modern issues, the \$1 Fisherman of 1951 at \$55 for single usage on cover rates rather highly whereas the same in block at only \$100 seems an anomaly. The recent 'Indians' series each rate 75 cts. on cover which is a high price for so relatively recent an issue.

All in all, at a very modest price, this is a 'fun' book for the Canadian collector, which must have entailed an enormous amount of time and effort on the part of the co-authors.

Obtainable from S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S., 51 Westfield Road, Birmingham B15 3QE.
Price £1.60p (inc. postage).

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 are inset with this issue for the information of members in the U.K. and Eire **only**.

Canadian Railway Postmarks — Hammer Varieties (Part 16)

By Philip R. Grey and T. P. G. Shaw

Entering the next geographical region, from Moose Jaw and Saskatoon to Calgary and Edmonton, we commence with the C.N.R. lines.

A. Saskatoon-Biggar-Wainwright-Edmonton (330 miles)

Shaw No. Shaw Type

W.146	17A	<i>Sask. Wain & Edm. R.P.O.</i>			
		No. 1	1933-54	No. 3	1932-46
		No. 2	1935-56	No. 4	1927-54
W.58	19C	<i>Humboldt & Edmonton R.P.O. C.N.R.</i>			
		No. 3	1910	No. 4	1910

B. North Battleford-Edmonton (350 miles)

W.99	17A	<i>North B'ford & Edm. R.P.O.</i>			
		No. 1 (Sq. Amp.)	1917-43	No. 2 (Sq. Amp.)	1933-45
		No. 1 (R. Amp.)	1945-55	No. 2 (R. Amp.)	1954
		No. 3 (Sq. Amp.)	1939-57	No. 3 (R. Amp.)	1951-57
W.100	17A	<i>N. Batt. & Edm. R.P.O.</i>			
		No. 4	1935-55		



1



2



3



4



5



6

C. Saskatoon-Kindersley-Munson-Drumheller-Calgary (400 miles)

W.136	17A	<i>Sask. & Cal. R.P.O.</i>			
		No. 2 (Fig. 1)	1927	No. 4	1924
		No. 3	1915		

W.138	17A	<i>Sask. & Drum. R.P.O.</i>		
		No. 1	1936-61	No. 3 1936-47
		No. 2 (Fig. 2)	1937-57	No. 4 1939-54

W.144	17A	<i>Sask. & Mun. R.P.O.</i>		
		No. 1	1934-35	No. 3 1931-35
		No. 4	1932-35	

D. Saskatoon-Eston (160 miles)

W.140	17A	<i>Saskatoon & Eston R.P.O.</i>		
		No. 1 (Sq. Amp.)	1924-34	No. 1 (R. Amp.) (Fig. 3) 1942-52

E. North Battleford-St. Walburg (77 miles)

W.100E	17A	<i>N. Batt. & St. Wal. R.P.O.</i>		
		No. 1 (Fig. 4)	1951	

F. Biggar-Loverna (105 miles)

W.1	17A	<i>Biggar & Loverna R.P.O.</i>		
		No. 1 (Fig. 5)	1926-55	

G. Elk Point and Bonnyville-St. Paul-Edmonton (146/152 miles)

W.48	17	<i>Elk Point & Edm. R.P.O.</i>		
		(1) Small top to R. Amp.	1932-37	
		(2) Even R. Amp. (Fig. 6)	1953-55	

W.4B	17A	<i>Bon. St. P. & Ed. R.P.O.</i>		
		No. 1	1951-53	

W.4D	17B	<i>Bon. & Ed. R.P.O.</i>		
		No. 1	1955-57	No. 2 1955-57

H. Edmonton-Camrose-Drumheller-Calgary (278 miles)

W.17	17A	<i>Cal. & Camrose R.P.O.</i>		
		No. 1	1933	No. 2 1931-57

I. Edmonton-Camrose-Mirror-Calgary (232 miles)

W.20	17A	<i>Calgary & Edmonton R.P.O.</i>		
		No. 1	1954	No. 2 1908-43
		No. 3	1925-52	No. 5 1939-53
		No. 8	1935-49	

W.21	17B	<i>Calgary & Edmonton R.P.O.</i>		
		No. 3	1908-11	

W.22	17A	<i>Calgary & Edm. R.P.O.</i>		
		No. 4	1932-49	

W.24	17A	<i>Cal. & Edmonton R.P.O.</i>		
		No. 1	1937-52	

Note (Section I): These postmarks were used also on the C.P.R. Calgary-Edmonton R.P.O. via Red Deer. The dates recorded have been combined above. The routes of use can be distinguished by the train numbers as follows: C.N.R. 13-14 and 22-27; C.P.R. 523-528.

Letters to the Editor

Major R. K. Malott writes:

American Air Mail Catalogue 5th Edition: Volume 111 Canada

I have been appointed Chairman of the Committee for the revision and updating of the Canadian Section, Volume 111 of the American Air Mail Catalogue, 5th Edition. The last revision was prepared in 1970. The next revision publication is planned for 1979.

As editor of a leading philatelic publication I request that you approve publishing this letter in which I extend an invitation to all collectors interested in Canadian air mail flight covers (including Newfoundland) to submit to me within two months suggestions for corrections to the Canadian section. Data re pioneer, semi-official and official flights are requested including prices and description of flights. Deletions or inclusions are also solicited.

If anyone requires further data on this undertaking they are invited to write to me at 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa, Ontario, K2H 6R1, Canada.

Mr. R. G. Woodall writes:

Great Bear Lake Area

I have recently been doing some rather intense research into the postal history of the Great Bear Lake area of the N.W.T., and have come across a gap in all the philatelic records, catalogues etc., concerning official mail flights, and wonder whether any members can supply information or possibly a cover carried on this flight:

The original airmail route between Edmonton and Great Bear Lake (also known as Cameron Bay or Port Radium) went via Rae (Fort Rae or now Rae-Edzo). The first official flights went via this route in the 1930's and the P.O. at Port Radium closed down in 1940, temporarily.

By 1959, probably a lot earlier, it is known that the mail to Port Radium was going via a different route, direct via Yellowknife.

There must have been a first flight with mail direct between Yellowknife and Port Radium. This seems to be missing from all records, and I would much like to hear from anyone who can help with information.

Mr. J. Peach writes:

Meter Franking Marks

I was recently checking some covers from Canada with meter franking marks (Pitney-Bowes machine) under a U.V. lamp, the covers also bearing coding machine operator marks. I noticed that one of the meter marks exhibited pronounced red fluorescence. In normal daylight the marks were in the usual red ink except one from Edmonton which was in black ink. Even so this also exhibited the red fluorescence. Fluorescent meter marks from Washington have also been noted. Canadian cities noted include Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver.

One can postulate that the reason is to aid detection of franking in automatic sorting machines; but why not the same phosphor as for stamps (mixed of course with ink showing red in daylight)? Is the detection device sensitive to a wide range of wavelengths of visible light? Can anyone offer further information such as when the practice came into use?

Finally, I should be happy to correspond and exchange covers with any member sharing my interest in postal mechanisation, including cancellations of Canada and G.B.

New Stamps

Peace Bridge

The Peace Bridge 12-cents commemorative stamp was designed by Rolf Harder of Montreal. The dimensions are 40 mm. by 24 mm. in the horizontal format.

A total of 14 million, printed in four-colour lithography by Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto, was issued on 4 August.* Marginal inscriptions, including the designer's name, appear in the top margin facing in, and in the bottom margin facing out. All stamps (50 per pane) bear the general tagging and will not be available in any other form.

* It was previously intended to issue this stamp on 3rd August. The date was changed in order that Mr. B. Franklin-Bailar (P.M.G. of the U.S. Postal service) might attend the ceremony arranged near the Peace Bridge to mark the formal issue of the new Canadian stamp and one of similar design for the U.S. Postal service.

New Definitive Stamps

The Canada Post Office Department issued new 15-cents, 20-cents, and 25-cents stamps on 8 August.

Each stamp features a Canadian tree. The 15-cent stamp portrays the trembling aspen, a member of the poplar family which grows throughout the forested areas of Canada. The Douglas fir, a tree native to the Pacific coast, appears on the 20-cent stamp. The 25-cent stamp, which will be used for international mail, depicts Canada's famous sugar maple.

The stamps were designed by Heather Cooper of Burns, Cooper, Donohue, Fleming & Company Limited of Toronto and will be printed on a continuous basis by the British American Bank Note Co. Ltd., Ottawa.

Each stamp measures 24 mm. by 30 mm. in the vertical format and will be available in 50-stamp panes.

The stamps will be printed in one-colour steel engraving with three-colour gravure on gravure-type paper coated on one side. PVA gum will be used throughout.

Marginal inscriptions, including the designer's name, printer's name and the Latin designation of the tree, appear on the four corners of each pane.

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

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Amendments to Membership to 8th August 1977

New Members

- 2165 ANDERMAN, Michael I. 706, 11307-99 Ave., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5K OH2. (C, N, PS).
2166 TERRY, Mrs. Stella, 34 Brookwell Close, Chippenham, Wilts. SN15 1PJ. (C)
2167 MALENFANT, Mrs. Cecile, P.O. Box 223, Sunnyside, Florida 32461 U.S.A. (C)
2168 MORGAN, Timothy R., CI-ROYAL P.S. of Victoria, Box 222, G.P.O. Melbourne, Victoria 3001, Australia. (CL, DS, CG, P).
2169 HUDSON, A., 24 Lydate Rd., Halesowen, West Midlands, B62 ODW. (CG-, CGE, PH, PS, SC., P, 1967 Def.)
2170 COOPER, David, P.O. Box 244, Terminal A, 17 Front St. West, Toronto, Ont., Canada M5W 1B2. (V, PEI)
2171 JAMIESON, John I., 205 Ave. G. North, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, S7L 1Y9. (C, V)

Reinstatement

- 1738 BLANDER, J. 6700 Louis Pasteur, Apt. 2, Montreal, Canada, H4W 1A1

Deceased

- 1295 CLIST, L. F.
2145 HAMILTON, J.
827 HOLMES, Dr. R. J.

Resignations (as at 30.9.77)

- 926 BARTLE, V. C.
1679 LOVE, J. A.
1424 SHORT, J. H.
1195 SOMERVILLE, J. G.

Change of Address

- 1096 CRAWFORD, D. A., 50 Thompson Ave., Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M8Z 3T3.
1590 HOARE, R. J., 38 Quarely Rd., Leigh Park, Havant, Hants.
1829 LAW, C., 2475 Orient Park Drive, Ottawa, Canada, K1B 4N2.
1652 McPHILEMY, J. P., Merchiston, 42 Melmount Rd., Strabane, N. Ireland.
187 METROPOLITAN TORONTO CENTRAL LIBRARY, Metro Toronto Library Board, Fine Art Dept., 789 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont., Canada M4W 2G8.
2045 MORIN, C., P.O. Box 31, Station B, Ottawa, Canada, K1P 6C3.
1599 REILLY, N. A., 17 Glen Isla, St. Leonards, East Kilbride, Scotland.
1870 SALMON, Dr. A., "Windy Hills", 17 Lyons Lane, Appleton, Warrington, Cheshire, WA4 5JG.
1581 SESSIONS, D. F., 32 Bayswater Ave., Westbury Park, Bristol BS6 7NT.
2094 STAMP DEN, THE, P.O. Box 546, Islington, Ont., Canada, M9A 4X4.
1817 WEDGWOOD, M., 120 Queensgate, Bridlington, Yorks., YO16 5JH.

Amendment to Address

- 1546 HELLNER, H., 3075 Berger, Vestfold, Norway.

Correction

- 2161 for URF read URE and postcode V5P 2LZ.

Revised total 732.

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