

7-14



JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN

Maple Leaves

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----|
| Editorial | 253 |
| The "Little Norway" Story (Part 2) | 255 |
| A Pictorial Tour of Canada (Part 3). | 260 |
| The First Decimal Issue of Canada | 264 |
| International Affairs (Part 7). | 268 |

Whole No. 178

Vol. 17 No. 10

June, 1980

J. N. SISSONS LIMITED

NEW ADDRESS

THE ROYAL YORK HOTEL

Suite 1-129

Toronto, Ontario.

NEXT AUCTION

JUNE 4-5, 1980

Royal York Hotel.

Subscription to Catalogs & Prices Realized for the
Next 20 Sessions \$10 (Ontario + 70c s.t.). Catalogs \$3
ea. (Ontario + 21c s.t.).

J. N. SISSONS LIMITED

The Royal York Hotel,

Suite 1-129,

Toronto, Canada, M5J 1E3

Phone: 416-364-6003

Cables: Sistamp, Toronto

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

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

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

66 East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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

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

Issued Free to Members

Additional copies 80p each

Vol. 17 No. 10

June, 1980

Whole No. 178

EDITORIAL

CONVENTION AUCTION 1980

In our last issue we announced that the date of this year's Convention Auction was 4th October, and drew readers' attention to the need to submit their lots to Mr. J. Hannah, at 4 Hammersmith Road, Aberdeen, AB1 6NB not later than 20th June, 1980. However, considerations of space did not permit us to draw attention to the considerable advantages which accrue to members who take this opportunity to dispose of their unwanted B.N.A. material. EVERY lot received by Mr. Hannah before the 20th June will be included in a printed auction catalogue which will be circulated to EVERY member of the Society, both at home and abroad. This means that some 700 collectors of B.N.A. stamps and postal historians with interests in the B.N.A. field will have the opportunity of bidding. Among these are many, if not all, of the keenest buyers of B.N.A. material in the world. It is not an exaggeration to say, therefore, that the Convention Auction is one of the finest opportunities to acquire or to dispose of long sought-after, or unwanted material respectively. Every year, since the auction was instituted, has witnessed growing interest and support for what is undoubtedly one of the greatest benefits which the Society has to offer to its members. Last year 362 lots were submitted for sale. Of these less than 10 were unsold. The vast majority sold at prices which exceeded the valuations, some by as

much as 300 to 400%. Prices realised ranged from £2 to £210, figures which surely suggest that the many satisfied vendors were only matched by the number of eager purchasers!

If, therefore, members wish to avail themselves of the opportunities which the auction has to offer, it is not too late to send Mr. Hannah their lots, large or small, to any value provided that they are not less than £2. There is NO maximum valuation! Lots should be accompanied by a brief, accurate description and small lots should be mounted on card preferably, for protection during transit.

One final point: this is the one opportunity that all members have to help themselves and the Society in a material way. The Society benefits financially and proceeds from commission help to meet running costs, thereby enabling it to maintain the annual subscription at a rate, which in real terms, is lower than it was thirty years ago.

We are convinced that there is not a single member in the Society who cannot, given the will, find some unwanted material. Will YOU give half an hour of your time to searching out and despatching those duplicates or those items in which you have lost interest? Remember, one man's meat is another man's poison! Help the Society to help you! Whether you overlook these cliches or not we do not really care. But don't overlook the underlying truth: 'trite is right'. DO IT NOW!

BNAPEX '80

Plans for BNAPEX '80, the annual convention of the British North America Philatelic Society are well under way. The convention, to be held in McAllen, Texas, November 6, 7 and 8, 1980, is hosted this year by the Texas Prairie Beavers, a regional BNAPS group.

General Chairman Bernard L. Shapiro suggests that interested collectors and dealers contact the following for specific information in the following areas:

ROOM RESERVATIONS: Lee W. Brandom, P.O. Box 3313, McAllen, Tx. 78501.

EXHIBITS: Edward A. Richardson, P.O. Box 939, League City, Tx. 77573.

BOURSE: Larry W. Martin, Jr., P.O. Box 1061, Bellaire, Tx. 77401.

Open to the public, BNAPEX '80 will include an exhibition of choice BNA stamps and postal history, a dealer bourse featuring BNA material, a series of seminars on various BNA topics, a banquet, get acquainted party, excursions, and other social activities.

THE "LITTLE NORWAY" STORY (Part 2)

by C. R. McGuire

(Head, Research and Administration, National Postal Museum, Ottawa.)

Post Office Personnel

Acting Postmasters

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Captain Paul Borresen | 9 October 1941 – 15 May 1942 |
| Captain Sverre Clausen | 29 March 1943 – 12 May 1943 |

Postmasters

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Captain Paul Borresen | 16 May 1942 – 28 March 1943 |
| Sergeant Torgrim Wang | 13 May 1943 – 2 April 1945 |

Assistant Postmasters

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Sergeant Torgrim Wang | 9 October 1941 – 12 May 1943 |
| Ungoff M. Hetteled | October 1941 – November 1942 |
| I. Hetteleid | December 1942 – February 1943 |
| Corporal Ole E. Olsen | March 1943 – April 1945 |

While Borresen and Clausen were officially responsible for the post office, they worked at Headquarters on Church Street. It was Sergeant Wang who actually performed the postal duties and supervised the operation of the Offices.

The Postage Stamp

In December 1941, Mrs. Helen McCart of Toronto first suggested that Little Norway should have a special postage stamp. The idea was actively pursued by Colonel Ole Reistad and John Darnall, the group's civilian public relations officer.

Initially, Reistad, requested authorization to issue a set of postage stamps. The stamps were to depict Norwegians at war and be valid for postage from Norwegian camps. They were also intended to publicize and help finance the Norwegian war effort. Soon the proposal was changed and only a single stamp was requested. The rationale for the stamps was based on the fact the United States military post offices in Canada were authorized to use American stamps. Canadians also had the same privilege in Newfoundland where they could use their own stamps.

With the financial assistance of George Unger Vetlesen, a Norwegian-American businessman, Reistad arranged with the Canadian Bank Note Co., Ottawa to print a stamp utilizing one of the more appropriate of the nine designs intended for the originally proposed set. The design of the stamp (Fig. 1) was based on the cover for a publicity booklet entitled "Wings For Norway" drawn by Captain "Nick" Nicolaysen, Chief of the Radio School.

The main portion of design contained the likeness of the young men who served at Little Norway. They are shown walking on the top of the globe. Quartermaster Henry Bernard Malmoe, who is to the right of a Viking is

CAVENDISH

PHILATELIC AUCTIONS

(GEOFFREY MANTON)

FOR THIRTY YEARS AUCTIONEERS OF
FINE STAMPS, COVERS, PROOFS, ESSAYS,
and all kinds of PHILATELIC and
POSTAL HISTORY material

The stamps of British North America are nearly always
well represented in our sales.

WE WOULD LIKE TO WELCOME YOU TO OUR NEW MODERN
SALEROOMS – but even if you live the other side
of the world we make it easy for you to buy or to sell.

SELLING? – take advantage of the exceptional
results we are currently achieving - if your collection
is large and valuable it is part of our service to call,
collect and discuss the sale with you.

LET US SEND YOU A FREE INTRODUCTORY
CATALOGUE OF OUR NEXT SALE
Annual Subscriptions – including Lists of
Prices Realised

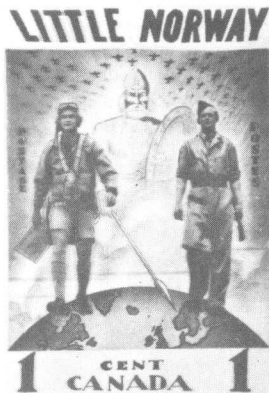
Home £4

Europe £5

Rest of the World £7

CAVENDISH AUCTIONS
PROGRESSIVE BUILDING, SITWELL STREET,
DERBY, GREAT BRITAIN, DE1 2JP.

Telephone: 0332-46753

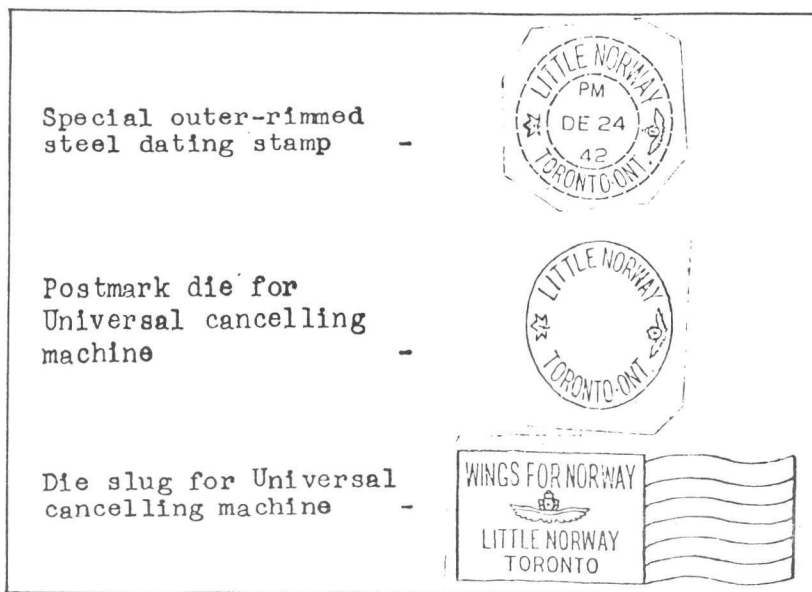


standing in "Norway". Malmoe was lost in action during a patrol flight from Scotland on 12 October 1943. Standing on the left in "Canada", is Sergeant Ulf Wormdal, who was killed while on manoeuvres with the Royal Air Force in the Orkney Islands on 16 March 1942. Both men were twenty-four years old when they died.

Canadian Bank Note Company employees, Herman Herbert Schwartz (who was responsible for designing, among other issues, Canada's famous 50c "Bluenose" stamp of 1928 – Gibbons 284) prepared the final artwork and Silas R. Allen, engraved the plate of fifty subjects with plate inscriptions in each of the four corners.

While arrangements for a special stamp were being negotiated, an urgent requirement arose for a distinctive postage stamp to mail copies of the book "Little Norway in Pictures". It was informally proposed that the existing supplies of Canada's 1935 6c Daedalus airmail stamp (Gibbons 355) be overprinted "LITTLE NORWAY" and the value increased to 7c to meet the new domestic airmail rate. The stamps were to be cancelled at Little Norway with special cancellations (Fig. 2). Although Peter Coolican, Assistant Deputy Postmaster General supported the idea, he was required by his superiors to officially reject it in his letter of 21 January 1943 to John Darnall.

Although Reistad had obtained unofficial authorization for the special stamp, the Canada Post Office Department eventually refused to grant permission to issue it because the Norwegian government-in-exile would not make a formal request on behalf of Little Norway. This lack of support confused advocates of Little Norway because a set of stamps (Gibbons 343-48) was released by Norway in Britain on 1 January 1943. These stamps were authorized by H.M. King Haakon VII "For Offices Abroad" and were used mainly on letters posted at sea on Norwegian Merchant ships. It has been speculated that the Norwegian government did not want two different

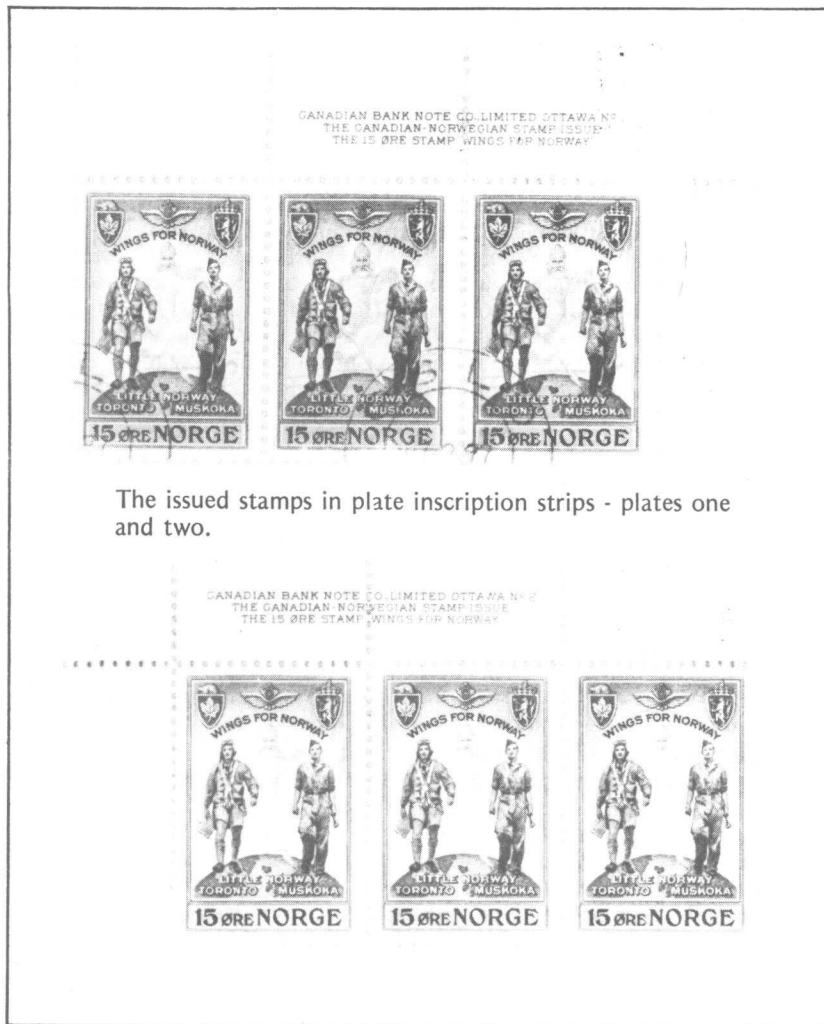


(Fig. 2)

sets of stamps available.

Continued, persistent efforts by Reistad and others failed to realize success. After the war the Norwegian government decided to issue a stamp (Gibbons 379) to acknowledge Norwegian gratitude for Canada's assistance and to pay tribute to those who served at Little Norway. Appropriately they chose the stamp that was printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company in 1942. Norway's stamp (Fig. 3) was released on 28 March 1946, finally ending a battle of another kind.

The final chapter to the Little Norway story occurred on 18 September 1976 when H.R.H. Crown Prince Harald unveiled a monument near the site of the first camp on the Toronto harbour front. At the instigation of Mr. Per Hysing-Dahl, a Norwegian member of parliament and, with the generosity of donors, a 3,000 pound granite boulder was brought to Canada from Lista, in the south of Norway. A bronze plaque is attached to the monument which depicts a portion of the Little Norway stamp showing the two airmen and the globe. The beginning of the inscription (which is carved into the boulder) — "In deep gratitude to Canada for her help and hospitality . . .", very suitably reflects the feelings of Norwegians for Canada.



The issued stamps in plate inscription strips - plates one and two.

(Fig. 3)

A PICTORIAL TOUR OF CANADA THROUGH ITS POSTAGE STAMPS (Part 3)

by J. M. H. Parkin

1935 Definitive Issue

The Mountie appears on the 10 cent value and is probably one of Canada's best known figures especially when dressed in "Review Uniform". The Royal Canadian Mounted Police were founded on the 23rd May, 1873 with the primary duty of suppressing whiskey trafficking to the Indians and the suppression of the general lawlessness of that time. They gradually won the favour and respect of all, both Indian and white alike. In some more remote regions, such as the Yukon he is, apart from being a Policeman, responsible for many other duties such as Customs and Immigration, Game and Fishery Officers, to name but a few. Apart from the Mounted branch and normal foot patrols there are all the usual specialised branches such as Highway Patrol, Marine Section, Dogs Sections etc.

*The Mountie representing
the Prairie Provinces of
Alberta, Saskatchewan and
Manitoba.*



The Charlottetown Confederation is on the 13 cent value. Charlottetown has the proud distinction of being the birthplace of Canada in that the Fathers of the Confederation met in the Confederation Chamber at Charlottetown and discussed and laid the plans that resulted in the union of the colonies. The Confederation chamber now houses a collection of rare old documents and photographs. The design of the stamp is from an original old photograph taken on the steps of the Confederation Hall in 1864.

*Charlottetown Confederation
representing the Maritime
Provinces.*



Niagara Falls appears on the 20 cent value. Situated on the river of the same name between Lakes Erie and Ontario, these falls thunder over a 160 foot precipice at an estimated rate of around fifteen million cubic feet of water per minute. They are divided at the head by a wooded island actually

making them into two falls. One is known as the American Falls and the other, and more spectacular, is called the Horseshoe Falls.

Apart from being a great tourist attraction these falls serve a very useful purpose in that the power generated is converted into electricity and supplies a number of nearby cities.

Niagara Falls representing Ontario.



Parliament Buildings, Victoria appear on the 50 cent value. These completed in 1897 and were officially opened on the 10th February, 1898. They are built of native grey and white stone and local slate. The stairways and landings are of granite and the majority of the timber work is from timber from the British Columbian forests.

The dome is 165 feet high and is surmounted by a 7 foot high statue of Captain George Vancouver of the Royal Navy. The buildings stand in 12¼ acres of ground and face out onto Victoria's Inner Harbour.

Apart from all the usual parliamentary departments, there is a library wing, museum, Rotunda beneath the dome, and the Provincial Archives in which, amongst many items, is the dagger with which Captain Cook was said to have been murdered in 1779.

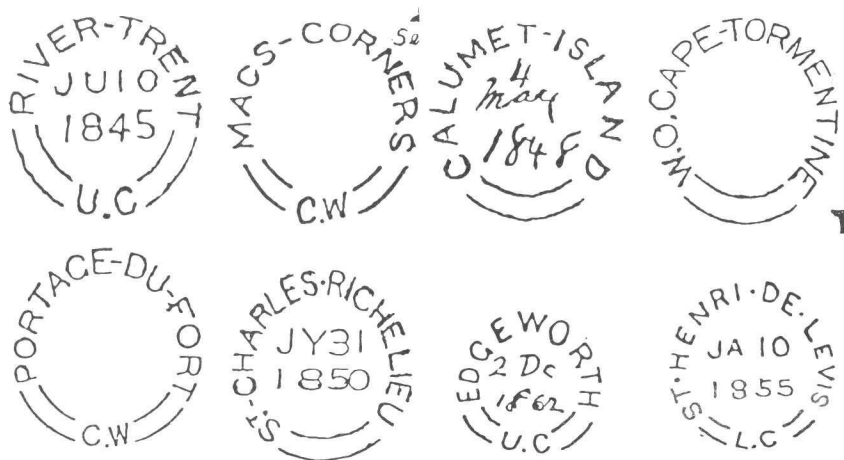
Parliament Buildings, Victoria representing British Columbia.



The Champlain Monument, Quebec is shown on the one dollar value. This statue is situated on the Dufferin Terrace, in Quebec and is in memory of a really great man. Champlain, a French explorer and coloniser of Cardinal Richelieu's era, explored the Saint Lawrence River and the neighbouring coast of Acadia and New England in the year 1603 and established a settlement at Port Royal. He founded the city of Quebec in 1608. Later, in 1613, he explored the area around the present site of Ottawa.

The Champlain Monument representing Quebec.





(Note: the postmarks illustrated above are dealt with by the author in sequence reading from left to right – Editor)

Until 1842 Canadian handstamps had serifs (like little wings) attached to the individual letters. These, it should be noted, were handcarved.

About 1840, however, a machine called a pantograph was patented. This consisted of a set of levers used in tracing, or reducing, a large design or pattern to a much smaller dimension. The design of letters a few inches across a circle could thus be reduced to the handstamp size. The machine also contained a metal arm on the end of which there was a spinning metal cutter that formed the lettering into its correct shape.

Recently I obtained 151 pages of the shipping list of Canadian handstamps as registered in the London, England, proof book. The instruments were largely made in Birmingham, England. Strikes of the shipped items accompanied a manuscript date showing when they were despatched to Halifax, Quebec or Montreal. These are dated up to 1852. Up to that period many provincial boundary lines were ill-defined and the lettering at the base of the handstamp indicating the province might be wrong or omitted altogether.

Offices with a small income were usually supplied with a one-piece metal instrument with no type dating as the expense of a type-dated hammer could not be justified. As a consequence manuscript dating was necessary in these instances.

A type-dated hammer was a two-piece metal instrument threaded to hold the steel letters, and the earliest known example of this type of postmark with new lettering is the River Trent U.C.

Three post offices are noted in the shipping lists which do not appear in my book on the 1755–1895 Post Offices. One was a surprise – “Mac-Corners C.W.” in my home county of Kent. Its name was soon changed to Harwich in 1851 when Great Britain abandoned responsibility for the conduct of Canadian post office affairs.

Calumet Island was in the Ottawa River and probably no one cared or knew what province it belonged to. The post office was opened in 1847. A new instrument with “L.C.” (Lower Canada) replaced the original hammer later.

Way Office, Cape Tormentine was similarly in undecided territory between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Later when the boundary was defined it was included in New Brunswick. Postmark evidence would suggest that it operated during the period 1840–1860.

Portage-du-Fort C.W., established in 1847, was originally wrongly sited in Canada West. When it was realised that it was on the north bank of the Ottawa River a new handstamp incorporating the letters L.C. (Lower Canada) was made.

St.-Charles-Richelieu post office was established in 1822, but there is no known reason why the abbreviation “L.C.” was not included in the hammer. It was clearly in Lower Canada.

Edgewood – U.C. is an example of a change in hammer sizes which took place in the mid 1850’s when the original two-part-circle inch wide postmarks were replaced by those measuring 20mm to 22mm.

St.-Henri-de-Levis-L.C. (22mm type-dated) appears sometimes in printed lists with “de-Lauson” added.

This two-part-circle type of hammer ceased to be manufactured abruptly in 1867 at the time of Confederation when Pritchard & Andrews became, as they still are, the main suppliers of handstamping equipment for the Canadian Post Office.

FUTURE CONTRIBUTIONS TO

“MAPLE LEAVES” WILL BE

GRATEFULLY RECEIVED BY

THE EDITOR.

THE FIRST DECIMAL ISSUE OF CANADA

Constant flaws of the 1859 plates.

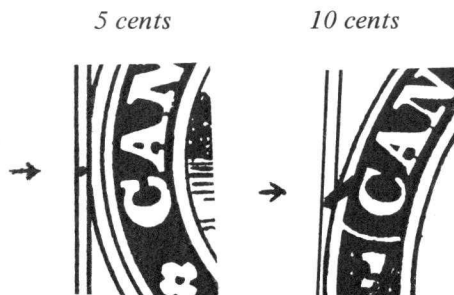
by Geoffrey Whitworth, F.R.P.S.L.

At our 1978 Convention at York discussion took place as to how and why flaws and re-entries appeared on recess printed stamps and how and when these errors were removed.

On the 5 cents Beaver stamp it was shown how a dot by the 'C' of CANADA (Designated plate flaw number 46a) appeared at the second repair to the plate and was repeated on the two lower rows of stamps. This flaw is seen on stamps dated from mid 1862 to late 1863. It was not entirely removed by the next repair to the plate but by mid-1864 it had worn away.

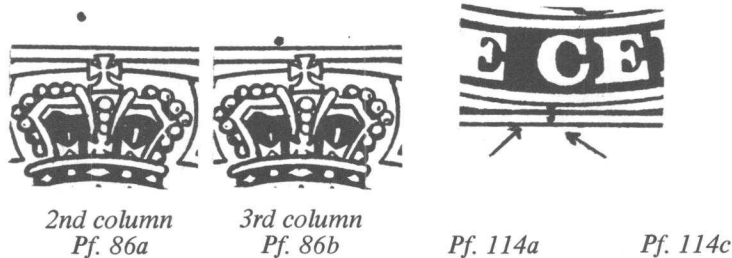
On the 10 cents Consort stamp a similar flaw in the form of a dash by the 'C' of CANADA was shown in detail from printings from order 17 of July 1864 through to the last use of the stamp in 1868. In this case the flaw appears on the twenty stamps of the two end columns, Nos. 9 and 10. Being a stamp of vertical design these two columns coincide with the two horizontal rows 2 and 1 on the Beaver plate. In the case of the 5 cents stamps row 10 would be the first row to be transferred and row 9 the second. On the 10 cents plate column 10 would be the last to be transferred and column 9 the one before it.

It was shown that both these flaws were caused by the transfer roll as it was being used to re-enter the plate. In the case of the 5 cents flaw we concluded that a piece of hard material had lodged in the roll and that, after two rows had been re-entered, it had been seen and removed, or the siderographer had turned the roll to use the second image of the die for the remainder of the transferring. In the case of the 10 cents the extraneous material must have been picked up while shifting the roll from being over the last subject in column eight to being over the first subject of column nine.



Examples of transfer roll flaws.

Questions were asked as to how and why flaws could appear on adjacent stamps which were situated on the sheet at right angles to the shift of the transfer roll. The examples discussed were the constant dots found on the second and third columns of the 5 cents Beaver in the early prints. (Designated Pf. 86a & 86b and 114a & 114c.)



The method of measuring and marking out a plate was illustrated and to explain the dots in question it was shown that on the steel plate the siderographer did measure out, on two sides of the plate, the centre point for each stamp. The centre point was required because he knew that he was going to place the sidepoint on the transfer roll so that it coincided with the centre of the stamp design. These centre points were joined across the plate by a fine scratch. These fine lines show on the black proofs but not on the issued stamps. The dots in question fall on these lines but only show in vertical columns two and three.

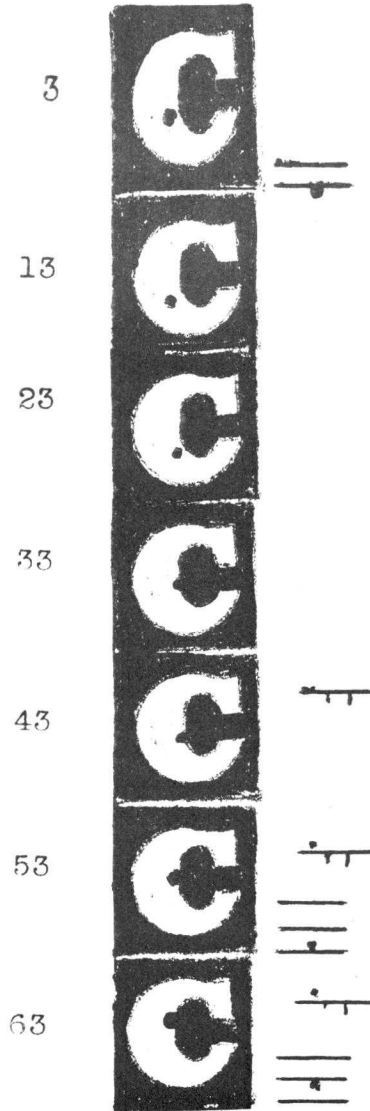
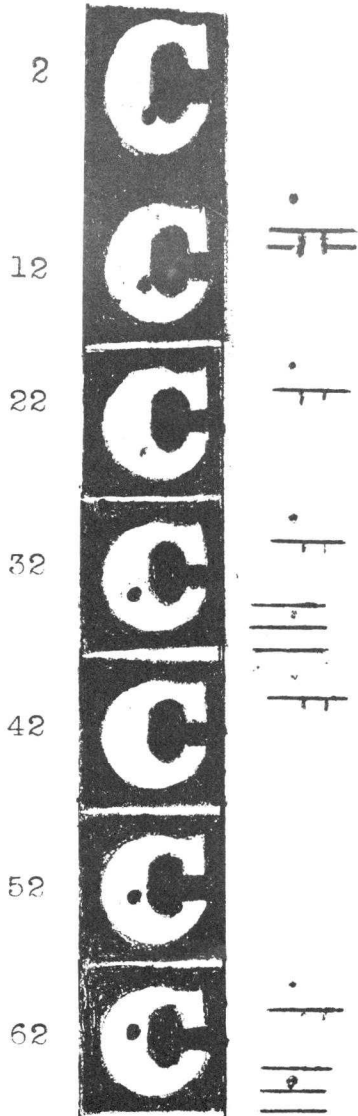
One of these dots is found in the gutter above the crown. That in column two is always higher than the one in column three. The second dot is found between the three base lines under the 'C' of Cents. In all cases the distance between the dots remains constant and appears to maintain a relationship with the position of the 'C' dot seen in the 'C' of Cents. On the first printing the upper dot (pf. 86a) on position 12 is strong whereas by 1862 it has nearly worn away. On the first printing the dot at position 42 is very weak but strong on stamps dated 1862. On the third column these dots are always much nearer the frame line and only start part way down the column. All these dots have been eliminated by 1863.

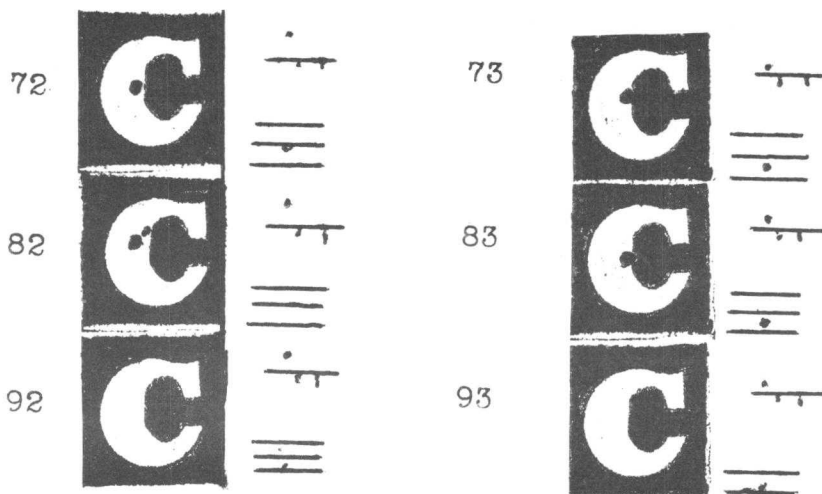
The dots between the frame lines below the 'C' of Cents are again variable, with those of column three being lower than in column two. (These dots are known as plate flaws 114a and 114c). The following table illustrates the twenty positions of columns two and three and the identification features are set out so that plating can be possible.

The resulting discussion could not find any reason for these dots to be showing on the stamps. There seems to be no reason why these marking points should have been necessary at all. There is no sign of them in the other eight columns and they cannot have been applied by the transfer roll.

Column 2 Pf. 86a
Pf. 114a

Column 3 Pf. 86b
Pf. 114c





ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

In accordance with Rule 17, notice is hereby given of the Society's Annual General Meeting to be held at the Carlton Hotel, Edinburgh, on Saturday, 4th October, 1980.

Nominations for the following officers are solicited :—

1. Vice-President.
2. Secretary.
3. Treasurer.
4. Three committee members, one from each region.

The retiring committee members are :— J. Hannah, Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, Dr. M. Carstairs.

They, together with the retiring secretary and treasurer are eligible for re-election, but in this connection it should be noted that the present treasurer, Mr. R. A. Mewse, is relinquishing his office. *A new nomination is, therefore, required to fill this vacancy.*

FELLOWSHIP

Members of the Society are eligible for election as Fellows for :—

- (a) Outstanding research or
- (b) Outstanding service to the Society.

Nominations are solicited for submission to the Fellowship Sub-Committee in accordance with Fellowship Rule No. 2. Such nominations must be on the prescribed form which is obtainable from the Secretary.

Completed forms are to be returned not later than 4th August, 1980.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS Part 7 — by D. F. Sessions

In this issue I propose to deal with the 4 towns of Alberta that used International cancelling machines but, before doing so, I should just like to refer back to Part 5 and the markings of St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Clarence Stillions of U.S. has come up with a completely new dater which I have not previously noted; the legend reads “St. Johns, L.C.D. N’fld” and the date is 29 April 1932. Clarence suggests that ‘L.C.D.’ stands for ‘Letter Carrier Division’ and I can think of no better. Are there any more examples floating about? If so, please let me know.

So now to Alberta where only Calgary and Edmonton received machines in the 1907 distribution. Lethbridge followed in 1912 and Medicine Hat in 1914.

Calgary

Calgary received its machine in 1907 and only the one machine appears to have been used until its replacement by a Universal in June/July 1919. From the time slogans appeared in 1913 the one followed swiftly after the other and, apart from 3 calls to buy war savings during the War, they related solely to local shows. Reports of two slogans “Alberta Spring Shows” and “Alberta Horse and Cattle Shows” have been reported prior to the “Calgary Exhibition . . .” slogan in 1919. I have seen neither and am of the opinion that only one exists. It will be seen that, prior to the War, the April slogans related to Horse Show (1914), Spring Stock Shows (1915) and Horse & Cattle Shows (1916). Can someone clarify this please?

The 1919 slogans “Buy War Savings . . .” and “Alberta Winter Fair . . .” are also reported as used in Universal machines. A slogan “Victory Stampede” is reported in Universal form on 26.7.19 and I therefore have doubts regarding use of “Alberta Winter Fair” being used in an International as the Fair took place 9-12 December 1919. I have not seen this slogan and would be pleased to hear from readers with copies.

Edmonton

Edmonton seems to have received its International at about the same time as Calgary and replacement probably took place early in July 1919 as the “Buy War Savings . . .” slogan has been noted in a Universal on 8.7.19.

Slogans were used only to advertise the Annual Exhibition from 1912 to 1916 and for War Savings during the War period and its immediate aftermath.

Lethbridge

It was not until 1912 that Lethbridge received its International and, following the normal pattern, obliterators type 4 was used as opposed to Type 3. Replacement again took place around the beginning of July 1919 as a Universal version of “Buy War Savings . . .” has been noted on 2.7.19.

Like its more senior brothers, Lethbridge advertised only local events

through the slogan cancellations, apart from two Wartime exhortations.

Medicine Hat

No markings have been noted prior to 1914 and yet Medicine Hat used a Type 3 obliterator which was unusual for a late starter. So few reports of Medicine Hat have been received that the early date of March 1914 may well be preceded but a duplex has been noted in February 1912. Replacement took place in 1919 and, one assumes, about the same period as other towns but data is scarce.

Could be they had no interesting exhibitions for only two slogans have been noted and they are both War oriented.

The basic data was supplied by Ken Barlow and additional information has been received from :- Graham George, John Donaldson, Mike Anderman, Dorothy Sanderson, Sandy Mackie, Dan Rosenblat, John Parkin, Bill Robinson, Doug Murray, Charles Hollingsworth, George Potts. Additions and comments please to David Sessions, 3, Langfield Close, Henbury, Bristol BS10 7ND.

Chronology of Alberta

Key: Obliterator Type 3 – see illustration in ‘Maple Leaves’ No. 164, P210.

Obliterator Type 4 – similar but no indicia or space therefor.

Hub C carries Town name, abbreviated Province, ‘CAN’ and year around circumference.

Hub G as above but no ‘CAN’.

The references to Flag . . . relate to Ed. Richardson’s Flag Handbook.

ALBERTA

| <i>Earliest Date</i> | | <i>Latest Date</i> |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------|
| | CALGARY | |
| | Standard International – Oblit.3. | |
| 5.10.07 | Hub C Die 1 only | 24.12.07 |
| 2.1.08 | Hub G Die 1 only | 13.2.19 |
| | Universal used from 1919; slogan “Victory Stampede” 26.7.19 is reported. | |
| | SLOGANS | |
| 3.2.13 | Calgary Industrial Exhibition . . . | 4.7.13 |
| 22.9.13 | Alberta Winter Fair . . . | 27.11.13 |
| 2.1.14 | Provincial Horse Show . . . | 16.4.14 |
| 27.4.14 | Calgary Industrial Exhibition . . . | 5.7.14 |
| 23.8.14 | International Irrigation Congress . . . | 21.9.14 |
| 22.3.15 | Spring Stock Shows . . . | 12.4.15 |
| 5.5.15 | Calgary Exhibition . . . | 7.7.15 |
| 23.11.15 | Alberta Winter Fair . . . | 4.12.15 |
| 26.2.16 | Alberta Horse and Cattle Shows . . . | 26.3.16 |

| | | |
|---------|---|----------|
| 28.6.16 | Calgary Industrial Exhibition . . . | 6.12.16 |
| 8.11.16 | Alberta Winter Fair . . . | 14.12.16 |
| 28.2.17 | Help to Win the War . . . Flag 23-1 | 9.4.17 |
| 10.4.17 | Save your Money . . . Flag 34-2 | 30.4.17 |
| .17 | Calgary Industrial Exhibition . . . | 27.6.17 |
| 18.7.17 | Alberta Winter Fair . . . | 1.12.17 |
| 22.4.18 | Calgary Industrial Exhibition . . . | 3.7.18 |
| 3.8.18 | Alberta Winter Fair . . . | .18 |
| .19 | Alberta Spring Shows . . .) see | .19 |
| .19 | Alberta Horse and Cattle Shows . . .) text | .19 |
| 12.3.19 | Buy War Savings Stamps . . . | 1.5.19 |
| 20.5.19 | Calgary Exhibition . . . | 17.6.19 |
| .19 | Alberta Winter Fair . . . | .19 |

Standard Obliteration 3 used in 'slogan' period.

16.12.1. 16.1.14 3.1.13

EDMONTON

| | | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| | Standard International – Oblit.3. | |
| 7.10.07 | Hub 'C' Die 1 | 19.12.07 |
| 8. 1.08 | Hub 'G' Die 1 | 10.12.19 |

- Notes. 1. 1-Blank noted 20.10.08 – 31.8.11
2. Universal in use from 1919 (8.7.19 reported).
3. 11-bar duplex preceded International and is also recorded in 1908.

SLOGANS

| | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|----------|
| 6. 8.12 | Edmonton Exhibition . . . | 7. 8.12 |
| 8. 2.13 | Edmonton Exhibition . . . | 31. 7.13 |
| 19. 5.14 | Edmonton Exhibition . . . | 14. 8.14 |
| 28. 7.15 | Edmonton Exhibition . . . | .15 |
| .16 | Edmonton Exhibition . . . | .16 |
| 19. 2.17 | Save your Money . . . Flag 34-1 | 7. 4.17 |
| 9. 4.17 | S25.00 for S21.50 . . . Flag 26-1 | 4.10.17 |
| 29.10.18 | Buy Victoria Bonds . . . Flag 37-2 | 12.11.18 |
| 24. 4.19 | Buy War Savings Bonds . . . | 28. 6.19 |

(Also used in Universal in 1919.)

Standard Obliteration 3 used during 'slogan' period.

28.4.14

LETHBRIDGE

| | | |
|----------|---|----------|
| | Standard International – Oblit.4. | |
| 15. 9.13 | Hub 'G' | 19. 2.19 |
| | Notes: 1. Universal in use from 1919 (2.7.19 reported) | |
| | 2. Oblit.3. not noted. | |
| | 3. Duplex (11-bar) preceded International, noted 5.7.11 | |

| | | | |
|-----|----------------|--|----------|
| | <i>SLOGANS</i> | | |
| 19. | 3.12 | International Dry Farming Congress . . . | 12. 8.12 |
| | .13 | International Dry Farming Congress . . . | .13 |
| 5. | 5.13 | Lethbridge Exposition . . . | .13 |
| | .13 | Western Canada Irrigation Convention . . . | .13 |
| 26. | 5.17 | Help to Win the War . . . Flag 23-5 | 6. 9.17 |
| 21. | 6.18 | Southern Alberta Amalgamated Fair . . . | .18 |
| 28. | 5.19 | Buy War Saving Stamps . . . | 27. 6.19 |
| | | (Also used in Universal in 1919.) | |
| | | Internationals used in slogan period | |
| | | 15.9.13 27.9.18 19.2.19 | |
| | | MEDICINE HAT | |
| | | International – Oblit.3. | |
| 11. | 3.14 | Hub G | 19. 4.16 |
| | | Notes: 1. Universal in use from 1919. | |
| | | 2. Duplex recorded 2.2.12. | |
| | | <i>SLOGANS</i> | |
| 26. | 3.17 | Save your Money . . . Flag 35-4 | 17. 8.17 |
| | .19 | Buy War Savings Certificates . . . | .19 |
| | | (Also used in Universal in 1919) | |

NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL HISTORY

We have been informed by Mr. C. B. McGuire, Head of Research and Administration at the National Postal Museum, Ottawa, that he is at present engaged in compiling a book on Newfoundland Postal History with particular reference to handstamps, the handling and transportation of mail and postal employees. He would particularly like to hear from members who may be able to help him with information regarding postmarks used in the assorting office in North Sydney, Nova Scotia on mail to Newfoundland and on vessels operating between North Sydney and Port-aux-Basques, Newfoundland during the period 1898 to 1949. In this connection Mr. McGuire may be contacted at 809, Tavistock Road, Ottawa, Ont., K2B 5N3.

PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES:



'1927 De Pinedo S.G. 163'

Realised £12,000 (1978)

Why not contact us to discuss the possibilities of selling your collection or rarities in our next auction?

DAVID FELDMAN S.A.

Case Postale 81, 1213 Onex, Geneva,
Switzerland. Telephone: 022/93.61.96

Geneva Office: 3 Route de Loex, 1213 Onex,
Geneva. Telephone: 022/93.61.96

Dublin Office: c/o David Feldman Ltd.,
102 Leinster Road, Dublin 6, Ireland.
Telephone: Dublin 97.74.49



NEW ISSUES ?

Not quite, but a new dimension for the collector.

If you would like to know more about the pleasures of adding a Cinderella volume to YOUR collection and more about beautiful stamps such as these, we are happy to assist in every possible way and we are always in the market for world-wide accumulations and single rarities of Revenues, Fiscals, Telegraphs, Railways, and general Cinderella material.

Tim Clutterbuck & Co., Ltd.

Revenue & Fiscal Stamp Dealers

5 Park Crescent, Brighton BN2 3HA Tel. 0273-61723

and at

P.O. Box No. 5, Hexham, Northumberland NE48 2SR.

Tel. 0660 60267

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA AT AUCTION

As a discerning collector of fine B.N.A. you are invited to sell your stamps through the **HARMER INTERNATIONAL AUCTIONS**. With centres in London, New York, San Francisco and Sydney, and with an established world-wide mailing list of buyers, you can be sure you are receiving the maximum price.

Send for a free explanatory brochure or call in to our offices where our Experts are always available to give unbiased and professional advice on the disposal of stamps.

SELL WITH CONFIDENCE . . . SELL THROUGH HARMERS

HARMERS *of* **LONDON**

STAMP AUCTIONEERS LIMITED

41 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON W1A 4EH. TEL. 01-629 0218

CANADIAN RAILWAY

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



Part 3

The second type of railway postmark with which we are concerned here, and which is illustrated in the heading, will be familiar to everyone since it is in the form of a split ring. This, of course, is typical of postmarks used by many thousands of post offices (and particularly the smaller ones) during the last three decades of the 19th century and to a lesser and decreasing extent during the first half of the present century. Indeed they were still to be found in use in some of the small sub post offices in the more remote parts of Canada until recent times, and indeed may still be.

Because of their similarity the railway post office postmarks which we describe here can easily be overlooked in a search through used Canadian stamps, and for this reason we can only reiterate the recommendation contained in Part 2 of this series: "search and ye may find".

This type 4D postmark was used contemporaneously with the type 4C described in part 2. In common with type 4C it usually incorporated the name of the railway over which the railway post office operated, although, unlike type 4C, there are exceptions to this which will be referred to later. The other distinction which can be drawn between type 4C and type 4D is that the latter appears to have been more widely used; indeed some 28 different type 4D postmarks have been reported as opposed to the 21 type 4C described in part 2.

They are as follows :-

B.&L.H., B.&L.H.R., B.&L.H.Ry. and B.&L.H.R.R. (Buffalo & Lake Huron Rwy.), Can. Centl. Rwy. (Canada Central Rwy.), E. & N.A.R. (European & North American Rwy.), G.W.R. (Great Western Rwy.), Ham. & Nor. Westn. R.R. (Hamilton & North Western Rwy.), L.H. & B.R. (London, Huron & Bruce Rwy.), Mid. Rwy. (Midland Rwy.), P. Dover & L. Huron R.R., P.D. & L.H.R. (Port Dover & Lake Huron Rwy.), Q.M.O. & O. Rwy. (Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Rwy.), Newf'd. Railway P.O. (Newfoundland Rwy.), Intercol R.R. Amherst & Halifax (Intercolonial Rwy.), Moncton & Campbellton I.C.R. and Moncton & Campbellton I.C.R. (Intercolonial Rwy.) Note misspelling of Campbellton in the latter. St. John & Amherst Inter. Col. Rwy., St. John & Amherst I.C.R. (Intercolonial Rwy.), West Br. Ry. St. John & Vanceboro (West Branch of the European & North American Rwy.).

Eight other type 4D postmarks are known in which the wording is not abbreviated, viz:

Great Western Railway, Levis & Kennebec Railway, Quebec & Richmond

Railway, Quebec & Richmond M.C., Coastal T.P.O. N. & W., Sydney & Port aux Basques N'F'L'D. (Newfoundland) T.P.O., Halifax & Amherst P.O.Car, Moncton & Campbellton R.P.O.

N.B. The abbreviation T.P.O. (travelling post office) applies to post marks used on board ships in the majority of cases. It is sometimes, however, used in conjunction with the letter 'R' in which case the abbreviation 'R.T.P.O.' indicated a railway travelling post office and is, therefore, somewhat tautological! Both types 4C and 4D postmarks are usually about 20mm in diameter, but the former can vary in size up to 24mm approximately.

(To be continued)

BOOK REVIEWS

Lyman's Standard Catalogue of Canada – B.N.A. Postage Stamps 31st Edition

There is very little to say about this well-known catalogue that has not been said before. All the attractive features to which attention has been drawn in the past remain: excellent colour illustrations, comprehensive listings of mint and used in various grades of condition, F.D.C., price changes in the light of current market conditions, all are there.

But we do not claim that everything is perfect. There is still room for improvement and maybe the editors will eventually get round to doing something about the quite justifiable criticisms that we have made, and others have made, in the past.

Despite what the publishers state the photo grading guide does NOT assist the inexperienced collector in establishing standards by which a collection can be evaluated. Indeed to the contrary as far as the imperforate pence issues are concerned. If the example on page 5 is of the threepenny 'Beaver' in "fine" condition we would give a very great deal just for the privilege of having sight of one in a "poor" condition, if only to be able to establish just exactly what the difference is.

This criticism does not apply to the examples given of mint stamps which are helpful enough, and when there is so little at fault it is all the more disappointing when things could so easily be put right.

Obtainable from Charlton International Publishing Inc., 299 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ont. \$4.00 postpaid, or \$3.50 from book stores or stamp dealers.

THE BLUE TAVISTOCK SQUARED CIRCLE

by R. B. Winmill

When discussing the squared circle of this hammer the late Dr. A. W. Whitehead did not mention the existence of bright blue strikes.¹ Nor does Dr. W. Moffatt mention these coloured strikes in the appropriate column.²

However, these blue coloured strikes do exist. One or two covers bearing numeral issue stamps are known. Similarly, at least two strikes on the map stamp, one of which was listed by a western dealer some years ago and now reposes in the collection of a prominent Toronto collector of square circles are known, the second example of this strike, which is only partial, was sold at public auction in February 1980.

Tavistock is not a scarce squared circle: thus the question arises as to why blue strikes are so uncommon. Part of the explanation no doubt relates to the fact that this blue ink was used for only a limited period of time. All the examples observed were from late 1899. However, blue ink may well have been used more extensively and eventually the known period of use may be extended dramatically.

Yet the town of Tavistock was fair sized (about 1300 inhabitants) at this time. It is also known that the squared circle hammer was used extensively and regularly in this town.

When one of these strikes was found recently, it was a trifle filthy, with gum and paper adhering and was subjected to a brief soaking. It was then placed face down on white paper. When removed, the stamp left behind a bright blue pattern from the squared circle. The colour of the ink and its obvious solubility in water suggests that this ink may well have been either common stamp pad ink or perhaps even fountain pen ink. The blue is certainly not the usual type of ink employed for postal purposes.

In any event, this solubility may well be a large part of the reason for a dearth of blue coloured Tavistock strikes. If in water for more than five minutes, the ink begins to run and it can be assumed that eventually it would disappear or at least become illegible. Thus there are at least two possible explanations for the scarcity of the Tavistock strike in blue. The truth is probably a combination of both. The apparent scarcity of these strikes is a shame because they are quite stunning and beautiful.

1. See Dr. A. Whitehead, *The Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada*, (3rd edition) Thornhill: BNAPS, 1964.
2. See Dr. W. G. Moffatt, "Rounding Up Squared Circles" in *BNA Topics*, Volume 33, Number 1, 1976, p. 20-21.

"THE HALIFAX PHILATELIST"

(In our April and June issues, 1979 we published two articles on the 1897 Jubilee issues by Donald A. King which first appeared in Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal of 31 March, 1898. King, who was a well-known Halifax stamp dealer, was a frequent contributor to 'The Halifax Philatelist', the journal of the Canadian Philatelic Association. Below, by courtesy of Mr. C. R. McGuire, Head of Research and Administration, National Postal Museum, Ottawa, we reproduce extracts from 'The Halifax Philatelist', including an article by King entitled 'The Canadian Error'. The particular issue was dated January, 1888. – Editor.)

THE CANADIAN ERROR



The Canada 2c. brown registration is at this time mentioned frequently in the Figaro and several other philatelic publications. As there seems to be considerable doubt as to the origin, and as I was in the main instrumental in introducing them to the philatelic public, I have decided to give the information I possess on this subject to them.

About the beginning of January, 1887, I was shown a registered letter received from Miscou Light House Post Office in New Brunswick. It had a BROWN 2c. registration stamp on it – a clear unmistakable dark brown. I immediately wrote the postmaster there for information relative to them. He answered and said that he had 23 on hand. That he had originally received 50 from the P.O. Dept. at Ottawa, and that they were BROWN when he received them. This he stated positively. I then sent to him for them, but before my letter reached him he had used two of them so that I received only 21.

Those stamps I showed to several philatelists and could not get two to agree as to their origin. Some said the change in color was due to the gum, others to chemical changes, others again said it was due to the atmosphere from the salt water. Very few would allow a misprint. In the meantime Mr. F. C. Kaye also came across another registered letter with brown registration stamp. This time it was from the P.O. of New Ross in Lunenburg Co., N.S. From this office about 50 were obtained. The postmaster at this office was also positive as to having received them from the Dept. at Ottawa in brown. The same objections were raised to those as to the others, as to whether they were a genuine misprint or not. In this case the atmosphere of salt water was not the cause as New Ross is in the interior. If the gum was the cause of their changing color, it is peculiar that we do not get more of them. Changes by chemical means were also tried. The only thing which would turn the red of the genuine color to brown, was sulphuric acid mixed with water, and this did not give a good clear color, having a somewhat

greyish shade in it. Those experiments have, in my opinion, confirmed their genuineness. And now as if to make assurance in regard to their genuineness more sure, we find a third post office with them. This was Beaulieu, in Antigonish Co., N.S. There were, however, only 6 received from there, the postmaster had the same story as the others, he had received them from the Dept. at Ottawa in a brown color.

After reading this I do not think that any reasonable minded person will doubt their genuineness.

The Department of Ottawa was written to in regard to them, but as was to be expected, knew nothing of them whatsoever. No doubt if they had been seen they would not have been allowed to be issued to the public.

We do not deny that time does change the color in stamps, but with those we do not think that it had anything to do. A friend of ours informed us that in looking over a lot of old letters which he had taken out of a trunk and which had not been open for several years, he found among them several registered letters, one with the 2c. registration stamp almost a black, all the others having their normal color. With due consideration and deference to better judges than myself, I have no doubt in saying that it is my firm belief that those Canada 2c. brown registration stamps are a genuine misprint.

THE MEETING PLACE
OF ALL
SERIOUS B.N.A. COLLECTORS

**THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

For information write:
EDWARD J. WHITING
25 Kings Circle
Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355
U.S.A.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 20 APRIL, 1980.

New Members

- 2264 PUTZEL, Ralph F., P.O. Box 20, Bergvliet 7864, Cape, S. AFRICA. PH.
2265 HAYNE, Neil A., P.O. Box 917, Station Q, Toronto, Ont., CANADA M4T 2P1.
B,C,R,SC,P.
2266 RADLEY, Major K. J., 8 Ravenswood Park, Northwood, Middx. HA6 3PR.
2267 TRIMBLE, Ralph E., P.O. Box 532, Station A, Scarborough, Ont., CANADA,
M1K 5C3. V,PH,R,PC.
2268 MATTHEWS, Veronica B., Flat 5, 48 Ryal Walk, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, NE3 3YF
CGE,BS.
2269 HEASMAN, Robert G., 13635 - 100 Ave., Edmonton, Alberta, CANADA, T5N
0J1. F.
2270 SISMONDO, Sergio F., P.O. Box 6277, Station J, Ottawa, Ont., CANADA, K2A
1T4. CR-CL.

Reinstatements

- 934 HELLIWELL, John C., 5 Yewtree Road, Plumley, Nr. Knutsford, Cheshire,
WA16 0UQ. C.
2166 TERRY, Mrs. Stella, 34 Brookwell Close, Chippenham, Wilts, SN15 1PJ.

Deceased

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 733 Bain, J.S. | 126 Sissons, J. |
| 588 Lightfoot, E. G. H. | 1593 Wadsworth, E. G. |
| 105 McLaren, R. H. G. | 863 Yuile, J. W. |

Resigned

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 2111 Burnett, J. T. | 474 Gelinis, Col. J. A. |
| 1860 Chadwick, T. | 1864 Moss, Lt. J. S. |

Change of Address

- 2165 ANDERMAN, M. I., Box 1771, Salmon Arm, B.C., CANADA, V0E 2T0.
2224 BALLIN, J. G., 9 Primley Park Lane, Alwoodley, Leeds, LS17 7JP.
931 BUCHANAN, W. C., Sea Pines, B9 Brewster, MA., U.S.A. 02631.
1776 CHURLEY, G. H., P.O. Box 57, New Westminster, B.C., CANADA, V3L 4X9.
2029 HANES, A. D., 126 School St., Site 20, Borden, Ont., CANADA, L0M 1C0.
743 HICKMAN, K. M., 43 Castle Drive, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland,
TD15 1NU.
1011 RORKE, Father W., 1352 Farrell Ave., S.A. McKim, Delta, B.C., CANADA V4L
1VZ.
2155 TUNNA, N. C., Seven Seas, Ft. Lonsdale, 987 3344, Vancouver, B.C., CANADA.

Amendment to Address

- 2261 BRADLEY, W. L., Apt. 814, 195 Natchez Rd., Kitchener, Ont., CANADA, N2B
1W2.
1437 MOFFAT, W. G., Division St., RR3, Ballston Lane, N.Y., U.S.A. 12019.
1800 NOBLE, G. J., Add postcode K7L 4V6.

Address Required

- 1990 WILKINSON, J. L., formerly of P.O. Box 3058, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.

Revised membership - 665.

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements.

Special price 3p a word.

Discount for series insertions, 12 insertions at price of 9; 6 at price of 5; for C.P.S. of G.B. members only.

WANTED

SUNNY ALBERTA – TOWN cancellations and scenes on card, cover and stamp. Territorial period forward. Keith R. Spencer, 3659 – 109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6J 1C2.

ONTARIO, WESTERN, NWT, YUKON, RPO, SQUARED CIRCLE CANCELS (Stamp or Cover). Have same to offer plus rates, illustrated, military, slogans, flags, early postcards, etc. Graham Noble, History Dept., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., Canada.

Dated Small Queens 1c, 2c, 3c only, Squared Circles on Map Stamps, and anything from New Brunswick. Offers please to M. Wedgwood, 120 Queensgate, Bridlington, Yorkshire YO16 5JH.

CANADIAN PIONEER AIR MAIL FLIGHT COVERS wanted for period 1909-1927, especially covers flown in British Columbia, 1919-1921. Also used Canadian aerogrammes and Forces Air Letter Forms to the United Kingdom 1942 to present, especially aerogrammes issued from 1970 to 1979. Please send offers to Major R. K. Malott, Ret'd, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa, Ontario, K2H 6R1, Canada.

THE MACKENZIE DISTRICT OF N.W.T., Arctic Yukon, Old Athabasca, and Peace River, are my areas of interest. Please offer any covers, postcards, or other interesting oddments. Rob Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

CANADIAN PRECANCELLED Postal Stationery. Also Covers and Multiples of Early Bar precancels. Offers to George Manley, 126 Ebury Street, London, SW1W 9QQ.

WANTED CANADIAN PIONEER AIR MAIL FLIGHT COVERS 1853 to 1930. All flights and phases, Pioneer airmail mint stamps. Semi-Official airmail stamps and covers, die proofs and essays. Government Issues C1 to C9, CE1 to CE4 die proofs and essays – Ray Simrak P.O. Box 56, Maidstone, Ont., NOR 1K0.

WANTED Canadian Die Proofs and Essays, by collector. All issues prior to 1947. Please send particulars to – Ray Simrak, P.O. Box 56, Maidstone, Ont., NOR 1K0.

— WANTED Canadian First Day Covers, by collector. 1930 Leaf, 1928 Scroll, 1917 Confederation, All Admiral Issues, 1908 Quebec, also any earlier issues – Ray Simrak, P.O. Box 56, Maidstone, Ont., NOR 1K0.

CANADA in LONDON

24th June a.m.

The fine collection formed by Frank Laycock of North Yorkshire with fine studies of the 1859-64 Cents, Large and Small Queen issues including plating studies, watermarked papers, blocks, bisects and a wonderful array of covers and cancellations.

Catalogue: £1

WE SELL YOUR STAMPS WHERE THEY SELL BEST

ROBSON LOWE LTD.

50 PALL MALL, LONDON SW1Y 5JZ

Telephone: 01-839 4034

Telex: 915410

V.A.T. No. 239 4486 31



**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1979/80**

President:

J. H. Bryce, 3 Swanston Place, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh 10.

Secretary:

D. F. Sessions, 3 Langfield Close, Henbury, Bristol, BS10 7ND.

Treasurer:

Mr. R. A. Mewse, 17, Cornwall Avenue, Slough, Berks.

Handbooks Manager:

S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S., 51 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 3QE

Assistant Treasurer:

Mr. T. Almond, 2 Filbert Drive, Tilehurst, Reading, Berks, RG3 5DZ

Librarian:

R. S. B. Greenhill, F.C.P.S., Rowan Trees, Highbury Grove, Haslemere, Surrey

Exchange Secretary:

R. Grigson, 75 Clarence Road, Windsor, Berks. SL4 5AR

Advertising Manager:

G. L. Birch, 10 Mountain View, Machen, Gwent

Publicity Officer:

C. G. Banfield, 32 Coolgardie Avenue, Chigwell, Essex

JUST ARRIVED FROM CANADA . . .

RELEASE PAGES /8 and /9 Combined of the PUGH MANUAL OF FAKES and FORGERIES . . to complete VOLUME 2.

These 111 pages are important reference material in your study of the O.H.M.S. Perforated issues; the Br. Columbia Surcharged issues; Nova Scotia and Prince Edward island as well as detailed information of the forgeries and the forgers

Price: £7.85p (inc. inland postage)

(Please note that these pages are heavy and postage by surface mail to members OVERSEAS entails an extra postage cost of .75p.)

* * * * *

The TWO Volumes of the PUGH MANUAL are still available in ALL sections together with the TWO DE LUXE Binders, if required

For full particulars of the cost of all of these and of all currently available Handbooks please write for free list.

* * * * *

A VERY popular new book, in a limited printing . . .
"THE POSTAL HISTORY OF THE POST CARD IN CANADA" by A. L. Steinhart.

Amplly illustrated and well written, this book has received acclaim from many of our members. Supplies are extremely limited so to ensure your copy, please order now before we are sold out —
£4.50p

* * * * *

STANLEY COHEN, F.C.P.S.

51 WESTFIELD ROAD, EDGBASTON,
BIRMINGHAM B15 3QE, ENGLAND.