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**JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN**

Maple Leaves

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Whole No. 180

Vol. 17 No. 12

October, 1980

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EDITORIAL

One of the dilemmas facing the editor of any journal of a society such as ours stems from the variety of its membership and the wide range of interests that have, as a consequence, to be served. Anyone who cares to do a little more than glance through the pages of the membership handbook will very quickly discover the very familiar names of those who figure prominently as acknowledged authorities throughout the field of B.N.A. philately and postal history. Some of these are 'specialists' in one or more of the branches of the philatelic tree; others have a wide-ranging, yet deep, acquaintanceship with the roots and the trunk and many of the branches as well.

On the other hand names of those will be found, and these are inevitably the majority, who would not claim any distinction at all. Nor are the latter new members necessarily. Many are members of long standing who have loyally supported the society from its earliest years. They have always subscribed to *MAPLE LEAVES* and may even read it. They may have a wide circle of friends and correspondents within the society; they may be 'loners' who have an intense and deep commitment to their hobby, but who pursue their solitary way as a matter of choice. Others would not pretend to anything more than a superficial interest in B.N.A. philately and postal history. About the only distinguishing feature common to most of them is their silence! They do not write to other members or officers of the society; they do not attend local group meetings or convention; they do not submit articles for publication; they do not borrow books from the library or subscribe to the exchange packet.

Having said all this we must assume that by virtue of their membership alone that the contents of *MAPLE LEAVES* is of some concern to them, however minimal. And this brings us to our dilemma. How do we provide a journal which is interesting when we do not know what the interests are? How do we improve its content when no one is prepared to offer criticisms or make helpful and practicable suggestions? How, we are tempted to ask (and we yield to the temptation!) can we be expected to deliver the goods when we don't know what the order is?

Now if any of our readers who are numbered among the silent majority are still with us, may we appeal to them for help? Constructively critical letters will be welcome almost as much as would articles of a stimulating, interesting, fascinating and original nature about which editors can only dream!

Members will be aware that we have recently welcomed new contributors to our columns. Would that there were more of them! Their names join those which will be more familiar to readers; but none can reasonably be expected to sustain *MAPLE LEAVES* indefinitely. Some of our well-known contributors have already long exceeded what could reasonably have been expected of them, and how grateful we are that they have done so. But new and old contributors point the way for others and show by their example what can be done. Given the will every member can play his or her part in ensuring that the society's journal continues, as it has done for the past thirty years and more, not only to appear with the regularity that everyone expects; but to appear to some purpose: that is to reflect the opinions, the knowledge, the interests, the research and study of members, individually and collectively and to portray the activities of the society in all its many facets.

Our last issue appeared because seven of our members took the trouble and the time to sit down and play their part in its making. It is a tribute to those few that they did so when they might so easily have sat back and left it to the others.

Contrary to a widely-held belief articles and contributions are not conjured out of a hat; there is no way in which we can make them appear out of thin air; they do not 'just happen'. *MAPLE LEAVES* does not arrive regularly in members' mail by courtesy of some form of divine or supernatural intervention, however much it may seem to be so. All of it is the work of human hands and brains!

During the next two months somewhere, somehow, we hope that some of our members will be enjoying the satisfaction, if not the pleasure, in helping to produce future issues. Will you be one of them? Will you be one of those realists who have a healthy scepticism of the miraculous powers with which so many must think we are endowed? Will you be one of those who have not only read this appeal, but have done something about it as well? We look forward to hearing from you, unless of course you rely on faith alone. But what, we ask, in the scheme of things, is the good of faith without the 'good works' that should accompany it?

"INTERNATIONAL" AFFAIRS

by D. F. Sessions

Part 8

Before proceeding to the towns of Manitoba, a word of congratulation to one eagle-eyed correspondent who cast reasonable doubt upon my knowledge of modern history. In Part 7 (M.L. 178, p. 268), with reference to Calgary, I referred to slogans of 1914, 1915 and 1916 as "prior to the War"; this should have read "prior to the War Savings slogans" – a typographical lapse by yours truly! Printer's gremlins attacked one of the dates at the end of the Calgary chronology for '16.12.1' please read '16.12.12'.

Only two towns in Manitoba were in receipt of International machines, Winnipeg and Brandon.

Winnipeg

Winnipeg was one of the towns that received a machine in the initial distribution of 1902 and appears, ultimately, to have used three machines. Obliterating die '2' came into use in 1907 whilst a third machine seems to have been introduced around 1913.

Two different dies of the slogan "The Stampede Winnipeg" have been reported, one with a narrow slogan box (20.5mm), the other with a 'wide' box (24mm). As, for at least the first five weeks, the slogan was running concurrently with the "Canadian Forestry Commission" slogan there could well have been three machines in use at the time (mid-1913). The 'wide' slogan has been noted before 28 June 1913 (last reported date of 'Canadian Forestry Commission') and confirmation of use of the 'narrow' slogan before this date is awaited. Use of the standard obliterator with indicium '3' is noted in May 1914.

Two different forms of the die number '2' have been noted in conjunction with hub style G, the change took place in 1911. As indicia were removeable it could mean replacement of the number as opposed to the obliterating die.

The "Save, Save, Save" slogan flag was sent to Hamilton, where it has been noted from 20 April, 1917, and was superseded at Winnipeg by the "Save Your Money" slogan flag which is recorded from 16 April, 1917.

Brandon

Only one machine appears to have been used between 1907 and mid-1919.

Since publication of Ed Richardson's Flag Cancellation Handbook there have been reports of a Type 35 slogan flag, "Save Your Money", in use at Brandon in 1917. As more towns used a Type 35 flag than there were dies prepared, it seems that the Brandon die was sent elsewhere when the "Help To Win The War" slogan flag came into use. Dates so far recorded suggest Moncton as the likely recipient.

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Winnipeg

	Standard obliterators Type 3.	
20.12.02	Hub B, die 1 only	10.12.06
6. 2.07	Hub E, dies 1 and 2	19.12.07
20. 1.08	Hub G, dies 1, 2 and 3	7. 3.19

Slogans

31. 3.12	Selkirk Centennial ...	14. 7.12
15. 5.13	The Stampede Winnipeg ...	15. 8.13
15. 5.13	Canadian Forestry Convention ...	28. 6.13
21. 6.15	National Patriotic Week ...	10. 7.15
9. 2.17	Save, Save, Save ... Flag 36 - 2	13. 4.17
26. 2.17	Help To Win The War ... Flag 23 - 15	11. 9.17
18. 4.17	Save Your Money ... Flag 35 - 9	6.10.17
23.10.18	Buy Victory Bonds ... Flag 37 - 11	18.11.18
25. 3.19	Buy War Savings Stamps ...	20. 6.19

Replacement machine reported 14.7.19.

Standard obliteration type 3 used during 'slogan' period.

16.3.13	28.5.14	11.10.15	30.12.16
9.4.14	30.4.15	28.12.16	7. 3.19

Brandon

	Standard obliterators Type 3.	
23. 9.07	Hub C, die 1 only	21.12.07
5. 1.08	Hub G, die 1 only	3. 5.18

Slogans

26. 1.13	Dominion Fair Brandon ...	18. 6.13
1. 6.14	Summer Fair Brandon ...	13. 7.14
15	Summer Fair Brandon ...	21. 7.15
16	Summer Fair Brandon ...	5. 7.16
4. 3.17	Save Your Money ... Flag 35 - 10	2. 4.17
17. 4.17	Help To Win The War ... Flag 21 - 1	20. 9.17
21. 6.18	Provincial Exhibition ...	18
19	Buy War Savings Stamps ...	19

Replacement Universal machine noted from 29.6.19

Standard obliteration type 3 used in 'slogan' period :- 3. 5.18

Acknowledgements :- basic data was supplied by Ken Barlow with additions from Mike Anderman, Graham George, Dan Rosenblat, Bill Robinson and Doug Murray.

Comments and additions please to David Sessions, 3 Langfield Close, Henbury, Bristol BS10 7ND.

Chronology of Manitoba

Key:— Obliterator Type 3 — see illustration in *MAPLE LEAVES* No. 164, p 210.

Hub B carries town name and 'CANADA'.

Hub C carries town name, abbreviated Province and 'CAN'.

Hub E carries town name, and 'CAN'.

Hub G carries town name, and abbreviated Province.

SUBSCRIPTIONS 1980/81

Members are asked to note that subscriptions to the Society for the year 1980/81 will be £5.00. In reaching this decision the officers and committee of the society have taken note of increases in all fields of expenditure incurred on behalf of members, and the need to maintain the present level of services. They are confident that members will appreciate that however reluctantly the decision to increase subscription rates was taken, there was no other alternative of an acceptable nature open to them.

Members are also asked to note that subscriptions should be sent as soon as possible to the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. T. Almond, 2 Filbert Drive, Tilehurst, Reading, Berks, RG3 5DZ.

THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

Having acted as your Librarian for nearly twenty-five years I feel that the time has come to hand over to someone younger who may have fresh ideas as to how the Library can overcome the enormous postal charges and provide the facilities which I was able to give members in past years.

These years as Librarian have given me infinite pleasure as it has enabled me to make many friendships both by letter and in person through visits I have been able to make in this country and in Canada. I must make particular mention of my close association with the various BNAPS Librarians over the years and express my appreciation for the help readily given on many occasions.

Our many books and files have already been passed to my successor — Colin Banfield, 32 Coolgardie Avenue, Chigwell, Essex — who is well known to many CPS members at home and abroad for his sterling work for the Society before and during 'London 1980'.

Roland Greenhill.

RANDOM THOUGHTS ON THE CANADA 1859 DECIMAL ISSUE

by Lt.-Col. D. M. C. Prichard, F.R.P.S.

(In our last issue we published an article under the above heading but unfortunately considerations of space precluded the publication of the tables which accompanied it. We are now happy to be able to include the details kindly provided by the author – Editor.)

CANADA 1859 FIRST DECIMAL ISSUE

1 CENT 1859

Year ending	Orders included in receipts	<u>Between account dates</u>		Balance in hand unissued
		Received from Printers	Issued to P.O's	
30 Sept. 1859	1	1,000,400	679,800	350,600
30 Sept. 1860	2, 3, 4	2,000,000	1,986,400	364,200
30 Sept. 1861	5, 6	2,200,000	2,262,000	302,300
30 Sept. 1862	7, 8, 9, 10	2,799,900	2,658,100	444,100
30 Sept. 1863	11, 12, 13, 14	3,500,200	3,119,300	825,000
9 months to				
30 June 1864	15, 16, 17, 18	3,000,000	2,584,900	1,270,100
30 June 1865	19, 20, 21	3,064,800	3,280,700	1,024,200
30 June 1866	22, 23	3,910,000	3,553,600	1,380,600
30 June 1867	24, 25 & half 26	5,100,000	4,071,700	2,408,900
30 June 1868	Half 26	900,000	2,989,000	319,900
TOTALS		27,475,400	27,155,500	319,900

Approx. percentage of each order issued in each year (Size of order in millions shown in brackets)

30 Sept. 1859	65% of 1(1)
30 Sept. 1860	35% of 1, All 2 (0.5), All 3 (0.5), 64% of 4(1)
30 Sept. 1861	36% of 4, All 5(1), 89% of 6(1)
30 Sept. 1862	11% of 6, All 7(1), All 8 (0.5), All 9(1), 10% of 10 (0.5)
30 Sept. 1863	90% of 10, All 11 (0.5), All 12(1), All 13(1), 18% of 14(1)
9 months to	
30 June 1864	82% of 14, All 15 (0.5), All 16 (0.5), 76% of 17(1)
30 June 1865	24% of 17, All 18(1), All 19(1), All 20(1), 4% of 21(1)
30 June 1866	96% of 21, All 22(2), 30% of 23(2)
30 June 1867	70% of 23, All 24(2), 33% of 25(2)
30 June 1868	67% of 25, 80% of 26(2)

Year ending	Orders included in receipts	Between Account Dates		Balance in hand unissued
		Received from Printers	Issued to P.O's	
30 June 1865	1, 2, 3 & half 4	360,000	180,250	179,750
30 June 1866	Half 4 & 5	300,000	257,150	222,600
30 June 1867	6, 7, & 500 of 8	200,500	252,100	171,000
30 June 1868	4500 of 8	4,500	174,800	700
TOTALS		865,000	864,300	700

Approx. percentage of each order issued in each year.
(Size of order in hundreds of thousands shown in brackets)

30 June 1865	90% of 1 (2)
30 June 1866	10% of 1, All 2 (0.1), All 3 (0.5), 89% of 4 (2)
30 June 1867	11% of 4; All 5 (2), 30% of 6 (1)
30 June 1868	70% of 6, All 7 (1), 86% of 8 (0.05)

Year ending	Orders included in receipts	Between Account Dates		Balance in hand unissued
		Received from Printers	Issued to P.O's	
30 Sept. 1859	1	1,000,089	693,900	306,189
30 Sept. 1860	2, 3, 4, 5	2,499,986	2,576,700	229,475
30 Sept. 1861	6, 7, 8 & 40% 9	3,400,300	3,085,875	543,900
30 Sept. 1862	60% 9, 10, 11, 70% 12	3,300,350	3,544,850	299,400
30 Sept. 1863	30% 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	4,300,450	4,099,050	500,800
9 months to				
30 June 1864	17, 18, 19, 20	3,999,999	3,556,299	944,500
30 June 1865	21, 22, 90% 3	4,890,598	5,039,898	795,200
30 June 1866	10% 23, 24, 25, 26	8,100,000	5,697,200	3,198,000
30 June 1867	27, 28, 55% 29	5,100,500	6,445,300	1,853,400
30 June 1868	45% 29, 30, 31	3,199,900	4,914,700	138,400
TOTALS		39,792,172	39,653,772	138,400

Approx. percentage of each order issued in each year.
(Size of order in millions in brackets)

30 Sept. 1859	70% of 1 (1)
30 Sept. 1860	30% of 1, All 2 (0.5), All 3 (0.5), All 4 (0.5), 77% of 5 (1)
30 Sept. 1861	23% of 5, All 6 (1), All 7 (1), 86% of 8 (1)
30 Sept. 1862	14% of 8, All 9 (1), All 10 (1), All 11 (1), 40% of 12 (1)
30 Sept. 1863	60% of 12, All 13 (1), All 17(1), All 15 (1), 51% of 16 (1)
9 months to	
30 June 1864	49% of 16, All 17 (1), All 18 (1), All 19 (1), 6% of 20 (1)
30 June 1865	94% of 20, All 21 (2), All 22 (1), 50% of 23 (2)
30 June 1866	50% of 23, All 24 (3), 60% of 25 (3)

30 June 1867 40% of 25, All 26 (2), All 27 (2), 62% of 28 (2)
 30 June 1868 38% of 28, All 29 (2), All 30 (1), 90% of 31 (1.3)

10 CENTS 1859

Year ending	Orders included in receipts	<u>Between Account Dates</u>		Balance in hand unissued
		Received from Printers	Issued to P.O's	
30 Sept. 1859	1, 2	200,000	112,150	87,850
30 Sept. 1860	3, 4	300,000	314,950	72,900
30 Sept. 1861	5, 6 & half 7	499,998	401,400	171,498
30 Sept. 1862	Half 7, 8 and half 9	400,000	450,198	121,300
30 Sept. 1863	Half 9, 10, 11, 12	600,050	564,550	156,800
9 months to				
30 June 1864	13, 14, 15, 16	800,000	525,700	431,100
30 June 1865	17, 18, 19 & 1/3 of 20	700,000	736,200	394,900
30 June 1866	2/3 of 20, 21, 22	800,000	894,650	300,250
30 June 1867	23, 24, 25	999,650	952,800	347,100
30 June 1868	26	400,000	686,450	60,650
TOTALS		5,699,698	5,639,048	60,650

**Approx. percentage of each order issued in each year.
 (Size of order in hundreds of thousands in brackets)**

30 Sept. 1859 All 1 (1), 12% of 2 (1)
 30 Sept. 1860 88% of 2, All 3 (1), 66% of 7 (2)
 30 Sept. 1861 34% of 4, All 5 (2), 66% of 6 (2)
 30 Sept. 1862 34% of 6, All 7 (2), 90% of 8 (2)
 30 Sept. 1863 10% of 8, All 9 (2), All 10 (1), All 11 (2), 22% of 12 (2)
 9 months to
 30 June 1864 78% of 12, All 13 (1), All 14 (2), 35% of 15 (2)
 30 June 1865 65% of 15, All 16 (3), All 17 (2), 52% of 18 (2)
 30 June 1866 48% of 18, All 19 (2), All 20 (3), 99% of 21 (3)
 30 June 1867 1% of 21, All 22 (3), All 23 (4), 50% of 24 (5)
 30 June 1868 50% of 24, All 25 (1), 85% of 26 (4)

12½ CENTS 1859

Year ending	Orders included in receipts	<u>Between Account Dates</u>		Balance in hand unissued
		Received from Printers	Issued to P.O's	
30 Sept. 1859	1, 2	200,000	90,700	109,300
30 Sept. 1860	3, 4	300,000	215,550	193,750
30 Sept. 1861	5 and half 6	199,996	276,450	117,296
30 Sept. 1862	Half 6, 7, 8	399,996	324,450	192,842
30 Sept. 1863	9, 10	300,000	381,492	111,350
9 months to				
30 June 1864	11, 12, 13	399,990	280,290	231,050

30 June 1865	14, 15, 16 & part 17	676,600	373,650	534,000
30 June 1866	Part 17, 18	400,100	408,550	525,600
30 June 1867	19	299,950	439,750	385,750
30 June 1868	Nil	Nil	317,000	68,750
TOTALS		3,176,632	3,107,882	68,750

**Approx. percentage of each order issued in each year.
(Size of order in hundreds of thousands in brackets)**

30 Sept. 1859	90% of 1 (1)
30 Sept. 1860	10% of 1, All 2 (1), All 3 (1), 3% of 4 (2)
30 Sept. 1861	97% of 4, 83% of 5 (1)
30 Sept. 1862	17% of 5, All 6 (2), 55% of 7 (2)
30 Sept. 1863	45% of 7, All 8 (1), 94% of 9 (2)
9 months to	
30 June 1864	6% of 9, All 10 (1), All 11 (1), 34% of 12 (2)
30 June 1865*	*66% of 12, All 13 (1), Greater part (about 141,500) of 14(2) *Remainder (smaller part) of 14, All 15 (1), All 16 (2), *Smaller part of 17 (3). *Greater part of 17, 75% of 18 (3) *25% of 18, 77% of 19 (3)

N.B. Orders 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, as originally placed, totalled 1,100,000 but only 1,076,700 appear to have been received. It is not possible to determine in which order or orders this shortfall of 23,300 occurred.

17 CENTS 1859

Year ending	Orders included in receipts	<u>Between Account Dates</u>		Balance in hand unissued
		Received from Printers	Issued to P.O's	
30 Sept. 1859	1	50,000	22,700	27,300
30 Sept. 1860	2	50,000	47,575	29,725
30 Sept. 1861	3	50,000	45,425	34,300
30 Sept. 1862	4	50,000	57,625	26,675
30 Sept. 1863	5, 6	100,000	68,950	57,725
9 months to				
30 June 1864	7	49,999	54,150	53,574
30 June 1865	8, 9	100,000	71,749	81,825
30 June 1866	10	50,000	71,450	60,375
30 June 1867	11, 12	100,000	78,097	81,973
30 June 1868	Nil	Nil	48,097	33,876
TOTALS		599,999	566,123	33,876

**Approx. percentage of each order issued in each year.
(12 orders of 50,000 each)**

30 Sept. 1859	45% of 1
30 Sept. 1860	65% of 1, 40% of 2
30 Sept. 1861	60% of 2, 30% of 3
30 Sept. 1862	70% of 3, 46% of 4
30 Sept. 1863	54% of 4, 85% of 5
9 months to	
30 June 1864	15% of 5, 93% of 6
30 June 1865	7% of 6, All 7, 36% of 8
30 June 1866	64% of 8, 80% of 9
30 June 1867	20% of 9, All 10, 36% of 11
30 June 1868	64% of 11, 42% of 12

JACQUES CARTIER

The first Canadian postage stamp to show the likeness of a "foreigner" and the first British Empire stamp to portray a commoner appeared in 1855.

This was a ten pence stamp bearing a likeness of Jacques Cartier, the Breton navigator who visited the new world three times between 1534 and 1542 and discovered the St. Lawrence River.



There was no suitable contemporary portrait of Cartier so the design was based on a painting done by a Russian artist, Francois Riss, who lived in France. His study of Cartier was made for the Hotel de Ville, at St. Malo, Cartier's birthplace. The painting was done in 1839.

The stamp, the fourth to appear in Canada, was valued at ten pence currency or eight pence sterling required to prepay a reduced basic rate on letters to the United Kingdom sent via the United States. This rate had been introduced by the imperial government in March, 1854.

The appearance of two denominations on the same stamp is explained by the fact that the colonial currency circulating in Canada was debased in comparison with the sterling and by law and had equated at £1 sterling to £1. 4s. 4d. currency.

(With acknowledgements and thanks to the Editor of 'The Buffalo', the journal of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society – Editor.)

YORK POST OFFICE by Max Rosenthal

It is ironic that the years when post offices opened in Ontario, and its predecessor, Upper Canada, are known for practically all establishments, except for its capital, and largest city, Toronto, which started out as York. Reference books generally state that York post office was opened in 1799 or 1800.

Perhaps we can pin down the year of origin better by examining such indirect evidence as exists? Niagara, the present Niagara-on-the-Lake was the original capital of Upper Canada; it had a post office from 1789 on.

In 1793 Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe moved the capital to the infant town of York, across Lake Ontario. By 1797 Simcoe had left Upper Canada and Peter Russell was its Administrator. On September 6th Russell wrote from York to the Lieutenant-Governor of Lower Canada (Quebec Province later), General Robert Prescott:

“I return Your Excellency my thanks for your ready attention to my request respecting the transmission of public letters for this Province, and I have no doubt that I shall in future receive them more regularly in consequence. The letters for private individuals had better I think be referred to the consideration of the Legislature, which by establishing a small inland provincial postage, and appointing proper Post Houses for their being delivered it may secure a more certain delivery to the persons to whom they are addressed, than the present practice of leaving them at the bars of taverns, or on the counters of shopkeepers. I have, however, to request of Your Excellency to recommend to Mr. Finlay to order a separate bag for York, against the next winter express, and if he has not already determined upon a postmaster for that town, I beg leave to recommend Mr. William Willcocks a merchant there, who offers to undertake the management of the business for his own benefit and that of the community.”

On November 22nd, writing to Deputy Postmaster-General Finlay, Russell again recommended Willcocks as postmaster, adding: “The inhabitants of this town having represented to me that they have hitherto suffered very great inconvenience from their letters not being delivered to them by the winter express before its return from Niagara, which puts it out of their power for want of time to return answers by that opportunity”.

So, we can see that York had no post office in 1797. Did it get one with that winter’s “express” in early 1798? We don’t know. The weekly newspaper, “The Upper Canada Gazette”, which had strong government backing, moved from Niagara to York in September 1798. Perhaps this is a sign that York now had a post office? At any rate, the earliest definite proof of a post office there is in the Ontario Archives in the form of a bill for postage to the government, sent by William Willcocks, postmaster of York, on February 2 nd, 1799.

"Enclosed is a small bill drawn on you by Mr. Chewett for £22.5.6 Halifax. Please have the goodness at your leisure to inform me whether I may expect to receive in time to remit to Montreal by the winter express."

So, it would seem that York post office was established in 1798, but further than that we cannot elucidate, unless more information comes to light.

What may well be the earliest postmarked cover from York is in the Soloman Jones Papers, in the Ontario Archives. The manuscript postmark "York 26 Febr 1800" appears on a letter to Jones from the Secretary of State. It is addressed to "Soloman Jones, Johnstown". (Johnstown was a district in Upper Canada of which Cornwall was the capital.)

On December 19th, 1801 "The Upper Canada Gazette" had this announcement:—

"To prevent disappointment and trouble, the public is requested to take notice that some time ago Mr. Willcocks resigned his place of Postmaster for York, his reasonable charges for the rent of an office, stationery, candles and a servant to attend, being disputed, although by his assiduity and attention the revenue was productive beyond expectation, as appears by the accounts rendered and the money he returned to the Postmaster-General at Quebec."

Donald MacLean became postmaster. A receipt from him to Dr. Baldwin, for postage on a letter to London, England, in the Ontario Archives says: "To the post office at York, 1807, April 6th, to letter for Mr. Wyatt 5sh. 6d. Received payment in full."

There are still non-philatelic historical works being published which state that William Allan was the first postmaster of York. The fact is that he replaced MacLean in 1807, to hold the position until 1828.

James Scott Howard took over as postmaster in 1828, and it was during his regime that York became Toronto. In March, 1834 the Town of York was incorporated as the City of Toronto. In those days, when postmarking devices had to be ordered from England, it took months for a new one to be provided. In the Macauley Papers, Ontario Archives the latest example of the old single circle York postmark is on a letter from Robert Stanton, sent August 26th, 1834. The year was never indicated on this postmark, but is in the letter. A letter written by Stanton on September 4th is already postmarked with a very large double circle enclosing CITY OF TORONTO U.C., with SE 6, 1834 in equally large type within. It is in red.

Perhaps there are letters in other collections which can narrow down this fortnight's gap still more?

CANADIAN RAILWAY POSTMARKS by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S. Part 5

The first decade of the twentieth century witnessed a period of almost frantic railway building in the western provinces of Canada, and the commencement of the building of two transcontinental lines, the purpose of which was to provide competition to the Canadian Pacific and to open up territory which still remained inaccessible to that railway.



This period of railway expansion in the west, as formerly in the eastern provinces, was coincidental with the corresponding increase in the number of R.P.O's introduced to meet the needs of previously isolated and now rapidly expanding communities.

It also corresponded in time with the phasing out of type 9E postmarks described in part four of this series and the introduction of the most prolific (and therefore most common) type of railway postmark of all, type 17, with which we are now concerned. That only four type 9E postmarks were used in the western provinces (and one of these is doubtful) is due entirely to the fact that this type of postmark was being phased out of use precisely at the time of rapid railway expansion in the west. At the same time, for reasons that will concern us later, type 17 postmarks were not widely adopted for use in R.P.O's in the western provinces, as one might have thought, only 25 or so having been reported.

This type 17 postmark (illustrated in the heading) heralded a change in terminology in so far as the Canadian Post Office in the latter years of the nineteenth century abandoned the term 'mail car' and adopted the expression 'railway post office' in its stead. In type 17 postmarks, therefore, the abbreviation 'R.P.O.' invariably follows the name of the railway, or almost universally, the names of the termini of the R.P.O., and the hammers used were the 'modern' type circular date stamp with an outer ring of some 24mm. diameter and a dot or similar marking (exceptionally a small cross or star, or three stars in one instance) at the base.

More than 250 of these type 17 postmarks have been reported, excluding the many minor varieties of hammers, and since they enjoyed a life *AS A TYPE* of some 70 years they are the most frequently found. As we have indicated above the majority of these were used in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and to a lesser extent in the Maritime Provinces. They were least used in Newfoundland where only six type 17 postmarks have been recorded, a fact which is easily explained by the independent existence, outside confederation, which it led until 1949. Again, as we have implied above, only two examples of a type 17 postmark incorporating the name of a railway are known and this is for a historical reason: by the time of the introduction of

type 17 postmarks most of the smaller, independent railways had been absorbed by purchase, amalgamation or leasing into the systems of the four 'giants', the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway and the Canadian Government Railways (later, 1923) the Canadian National Railway.

The two type 17 postmarks incorporating the names of railways known definitely to exist are one, reading G.W.R.P.O. (Great Western Railway) that has been reported used in 1857. It is, therefore, extremely rare. The other, reading Halifax & S.W. R'y. R.P.O. on the contrary is fairly common. It was probably introduced for use on the Halifax & South Western Railway (Halifax to Yarmouth along the south west coast of Nova Scotia) in 1905 when the railway was opened for traffic throughout its entire length. The earliest recorded date (1907) suggests this. What is more certain is that it continued in use at least until 1929, when it appears to have been superseded by the Halifax, Bridgewater & Yarmouth R.P.O. in type 17H. Both postmarks are, therefore, exceptional in their own way, the former because it anticipates the official adoption of the term 'railway post office' by some 40 years, the latter because it was introduced at a time when the Canadian Post Office had generally ceased to use the names of railways to designate railway post offices as a matter of necessity. Most of them, as we have seen, had by this time ceased to exist as separate entities. That the Halifax & S.W. R'y. postmark remained in use for at least 22 years is eloquent testimony to the regard for economy that the postal authorities exercised in those days! The Halifax & South Western Railway was in the first instance a subsidiary of the Canadian Northern Railway, and as such was absorbed into the Canadian Government system in 1919, later (1923) becoming a part of the Canadian National Railway. That it, therefore, never enjoyed an independent existence, lived in name only and had as its final memorial an obsolescent postmark are about the only claims that it can make to greatness.

There is one possible explanation for the existence of such a postmark at such an extraordinarily late time: a railway post office *MAY* have been brought into service before the railway had been completed, i.e. when the line from Halifax to Bridgewater Junction was opened for traffic in November, 1904. Since the railway was built in three pieces, from both ends and in the middle, over a period of eleven years (1894-1905) it is possible that the Canadian Post Office adopted the name of the railway for use in the postmark as a compromise solution to the difficult problem posed by the method of piecemeal construction that was undertaken. Only one thing is certain, however, and that is that the postmark could not have been used before 1901, the year in which the railway was incorporated and officially christened! As in so many other instances only postmark evidence indicating earlier dates than those recorded, or further research into post office records can provide the answers to the intriguing questions that the study of railway postmarks so frequently poses.

HARMERS INTERNATIONAL STAMP SEASON TOTALS

Once again Harmers International report a record season, the Auction total for the four auction houses coming to £11,822,398 with one Harmers of Sydney sale, estimated at £85,000, still to come in August.

Individual totals are :-

Harmers of London	£3,217,279
Harmers of New York	£5,559,871
Harmers of San Francisco	£1,793,970
Harmers of Sydney*	£1,137,526
	<hr/>
	£11,708,646
	<hr/>

*One sale estimated.

To this total must be added Private Treaty sales amounting to about £300,000, showing an increase in total turnover of over 37%.

SPECIAL SALES IN LONDON

Specialized auctions are always a feature at Harmers, and the 1979-80 season was no exception, with the "John Ayre" Falkland Islands (£248,966), the "Sir Henry Tucker" Cape of Good Hope (£175,160), the second portion of the "Dr. James J. Matejka" Newfoundland Airmails (£61,945), the "L. H. Shipman" Sarawak, North Borneo, Labuan and Brunei (£68,252), and the "Professor V. W. Dix" Australia. Properties offered for collectors who wished to remain anonymous included a superb collection of Great Britain Edward VII issues (£121,801) and an unusual one-day sale of Zanzibar (£27,597).

"WEST" COLLECTIONS BRING NEARLY £1 MILLION

One of the most important properties to come on the market for many years was the "Sandra Ilene West" collection of Bavaria, Germany, Saar and associated issues. The four-day auction comprising 1900 lots involved three Harmer Houses and brought a total of £995,543.

Christopher Harmer of the San Francisco office negotiated the sale, but it was felt that London was the best venue. The stamps were catalogued in New York and exhibited in New York, Munich and London.

Many record prices were obtained, the highest being £52,500 for a used block of four of the Bavaria 1849 1 kr. black.

B.N.A. BOOKLET VARIETIES
OTTAWA TOPS
by W. J. McCann

How does one commence a new series of short articles on booklet pane varieties? With a rather scarce example. Why not? These articles are going to provoke more questions than provide answers. Many of the questions – how and why they occurred – are still unanswered after all these years. If we can find answers to some of these problems then the following articles will have served a useful purpose.



(Fig. 1)

Figure # 1 and # 2 shows portions of 'OTTAWA TOP' inscriptions on the tabs of a 2 cents red Admiral booklet pane. The distance between the bottom of the letters and the left vertical frame line in Fig. 1 is 9mm. whereas it is 10mm in Fig. 2. A comparison of the panes with the proof sheets in the National Postal Museum proves conclusively the 9mm. spacing is from Plate 15 and the 10mm. spacing is from Plate 16.

According to Hans Reiche's Part 2 of 'The Admiral Stamps' there are only four known panes with these 'OTTAWA TOPS' inscriptions. After Hans examined these copies he amended the list to a total of six. Do any other members have examples of these panes to add to the list?

(see over for Fig. 2)



(Fig. 2)

STAMPFEST CANADA 1980

After an extremely successful initial show last autumn, the organizers of Stampfest Canada have announced the dates for their 1980 show. Amalgamating the best features of last year's event with the many new suggestions received, the organizers believe they have put together an even more exciting show for 1980.

There will be 80 dealers present, carefully chosen so that all collectors should be able to find a dealer handling his specialty. Dealers from Europe, the United States and an interesting selection from Canada will offer the variety collectors come to see.

Featuring an interesting selection of dealers and post offices as well as the philatelic press, door prizes and two stamp auctions. Stampfest will again be held at the 18,000 square foot Sheraton Exhibit Hall in the Sheraton Centre, across from City Hall Square, Toronto. Handy parking, subway and surface route transportation, shopping, theatres, restaurants and nightspots are all close by.

Show hours are Friday 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Saturday 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. and Sunday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on the 28th, 29th and 30th November next. Admission at the door will be \$1.50 per day for adults and 75c for children. Admission will include the Show Programme and door prizes will be awarded daily.

"PAR EXCELLENCE"

The first issue of *PAR EXCELLENCE*, FLEETWOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR COLLECTORS, has been released by Fleetwood, a division of Unicover Corporation.

Fleetwood, established in 1929, is America's oldest and foremost purveyor of First Day Covers. The company promotes the collecting of First Day Covers, limited edition porcelain, art prints and other collectibles.

The purpose of *PAR EXCELLENCE* is to foster collecting around the world and to provide collectors with interesting, informative material not otherwise readily accessible to them.

"The premier issue of *PAR EXCELLENCE* opens up a new dimension in the world of collecting", according to James A. Helzer, Publisher of *PAR EXCELLENCE*. "This magazine is the product of several years of generating ideas and synthesizing the best into an ideal collector's publication. I am pleased with the results of *PAR EXCELLENCE*."

As a bimonthly magazine, *PAR EXCELLENCE* offers a variety of articles and features. For example, in the first issue, readers can learn about the problems in designing stamps for use in Australia's Antarctic Territory. Artist Ray Honisett describes his experiences in living and studying in Antarctica. During his stay there, Honisett kept a journal of daily experiences. One such entry mentions a first encounter on the cold continent: "For the past three hours we have been moving through 'Ice Berg Alley' – I am so excited I feel like laughing and crying at the same time. It's all so wondrous, so beautiful, incredible. Between us and this mass are dozens of big bergs, larger than city blocks, with wild shapes thrusting in every direction."

The noted plate collector and editor of *PLATE COLLECTOR* Magazine, Susan Elliot, discusses the evolution of plate collecting and offers tips on starting or enlarging a collection. Ms. Elliot feels that plates are the number three hobby in popularity, next to stamps and coins.

Readers receive a guided tour through The National First Day Cover Museum in Cheyenne, Wyoming, with its director. The text and visuals give a view of the first, the rarest, the most famous, the most valuable and the newest First Day Covers on permanent public display.

PAR EXCELLENCE has much to offer, not only to collectors, but to those interested in art, history, geography and culture. The magazine is not available on the news-stand or by paid subscription. Fleetwood makes it available, at no charge, to any interested person.

Members who wish to receive a complimentary copy of *PAR EXCELLENCE* should write to Customer Services, Fleetwood, One Unicover Center, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82008.

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BARREL CANCELLATIONS

We are indebted to Mr. L. G. Asquith for the following list of earliest known dates of barrel cancellations which update the previous listing published in our April issue (Whole No. 177). These dates were originally supplied by Mr. J. L. Purcell to whom we are equally grateful.

Fredericton	10.4.1956	Kitchener	6.6.1955
Lethbridge	5.3.1955	Montreal P.Q.S.D.	23.12.1955
Moose Jaw	11.8.1955	Oshawa	19.6.1955
Peterborough	30.11.1955	St. Catherines	12.12.1955
St. Johns Nwfd.	7.11.1955	Sudbury	10. 4.1955
Toronto, Ont. A.M.S.	15. 5.1955	Toronto, Ont. S.D.	19. 9.1955
Vancouver	19. 7.1955	Winnipeg, Man.	6. 7.1955

THOSE WERE THE DAYS!

EXCHANGE NOTES

“Three varieties of sea beans or two alligator teeth for every Nova Scotia stamp, except 3 cents, or for any Prince Edward Island, or New Brunswick stamp.”

(From *THE HALIFAX PHILATELIST*, March, 1887)

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA AT AUCTION

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A PICTORIAL TOUR OF CANADA THROUGH ITS POSTAGE STAMPS (Part 4)

by J. M. H. Parkin



Ten cents :— The Memorial Chamber, representing Ontario Province.

In this chamber, embodied in stone, is the spirit of the Canadian people. The Chamber beneath the Peace Tower of the Parliament Buildings, was opened officially on the 11th November, 1928. The walls and ceilings are made from stone presented by the people of France, as is the marble of the columns. The floor is made up of various types of stone from the principal battle areas in which Canadians fought, such as Mons, Ypres, Mount Sorrel, Somme, Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Arras and Amiens. The black marble of the altar steps was a gift from the people of Belgium.

Enshrined in this altar is the Book of Remembrance in which are recorded the names of the 66,651 Canadians who died in the 1914-18 War.

As early as 1632 Samuel Champlain recorded on his charts the excellence of this harbour. In 1749 Lord Cornwallis established a permanent settlement at Halifax and since that time it has been of great military value both in times of war and peace. Halifax first attained commercial importance in the latter half of the eighteenth century when trading was developed with the West Indies. The first regular steamships to Liverpool were started in the year 1840 by Samuel Cunard.



Thirteen cents :- Halifax Harbour, representing the Maritime Provinces.



Twenty cents :- Upper Fort Garry Gate, Winnipeg, representing the Prairie provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Now surrounded by the City of Winnipeg, and more or less overshadowed by the massive Fort Garry Hotel, this gate is a relic of the old pioneer days when the fur traders used to bring their furs into the town, from the great trapping areas around the Great Lakes and Hudson Bay. The actual gate is a remnant of a complete fur-trading fort.



Fifty cents :– Vancouver Harbour Entrance, representing British Columbia.

This natural harbour was discovered by Captain George Vancouver in 1792 and is Canada's major west coast port. Located in Burrard Inlet, it has easy access to the Pacific Ocean through the Straits of Georgia and Juan de Fuca. The harbour is normally ice free and open to navigation all the year round.



One Dollar :– Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal, representing Quebec Province.

This building in Montreal was built around the year 1705 as the hall and residence of the French Governor, Claude de Ramezay, after whom it takes its name. The chateau is now used as an historical museum and is open to the public. Many of the exhibits are related to the early settlement and agriculture in the area around Montreal.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill writes,

Fancy 'leaf' cancellation



An overseas member has asked me whether anyone can identify the leaf cancel which appears on the 2c Quebec Centenary illustrated above.

I cannot find a comparable type in 'Day & Smythies'. Stanley Cohen tells me that it is genuine and that he has examples of the same on other stamps. Although he does not have one on cover he has seen an example and believes, from memory, that it came from an office in Quebec Province.

If any member can help with more details I shall be most grateful.

Mr. H. Reiche writes :

Admirals on Horizontal Wove Paper

Further to my article on Admirals on horizontal wove paper, published in the last (August 1980) edition of *MAPLE LEAVES* it is over twenty years since I suggested that there was a possibility that in addition to other values found, the 50c might exist on horizontal paper. Although I mentioned this in a number of articles no actual copy had ever been seen by me. It is with great pleasure that I can now add that such a stamp exists. Amongst some of the material from the collection of Mr. F. W. Campbell an enlarged photo has two 50c stamps cut into half mounted on it. The enlargement has the following handwritten inscription: "Paper shrinkage vertically so far seen only on precancelled, grey stamps". The left half is about 1/2mm shorter than the right half. Both stamps are precancelled Niagara Falls, Ont. Both stamps come from the second plate apparently. The left half of one 50c stamp is on a horizontal wove paper, the other is on the regular vertical wove paper. The writer hopes that this major find can be confirmed by other complete copies of the 50c.

Breaking up a collection of Early Canadian Air Mail Covers 1924-30 period. Early ones with various Semi-Official Stamps on Laurentide etc. at £15 to £20 each. Later ones with no semi-official on £3 to £6. Anyone interested please write for further details. Covers can be sent on approval to interested collectors.

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B, N.
2277 BUNT, John P., "Alverne Hay", Trolver Croft, Feock, Truro, Cornwall, TR3
6RT. C
2278 WEATHERWAX, N. Jack, 23 Windham Drive, Willowdale, Ontario, CANADA,
M2K 1X7. CS.
2279 WARREN, Lewis E., 82 Cleavelands Road, Worthing, Sussex VN13 2HE. C
2280 NORRIS, Sydney, 24 Adversane Road, Worthing, Sussex BN14 7QH. C
2281 PEPLER, John, "Woodlands", 9 Oakfield Road, Ashted, Surrey. PBL
2282 HORNSBY, John C., 56 Highland Park Blvd., Thornhill, Ont., CANADA, L3T
1B3. C, BS, RPO
2283 HERSCOVICI, Seymour J., 1130 Lajoie #4, Outremont, Quebec, CANADA,
H2V 1N8. C, B, CR2, PH
2284 TALMAN, John H., 35 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ont., CANADA, M5C 2A1.
2285 BAILEY, Lt. Col. W. J., 2107 West 51st Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., CANADA,
V6P 1E2. B, MPO
2286 RUTHERFORD, Thomas S., 7 Johnshill, Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, PA12
4ES. C

Reinstatement

- 1848 BRIERLEY, William L., 66 Surrey Street, Glossop, Derbys. C, PS

Deceased

- 1991 BILLINGS, F. L.

Resigned

- 2268 MATTHEWS, V.
1842 SMITH, A. D.
1759 THORNE, L. B.

Change of Address

- 1548 BURNYEAT, C. E., 924 Lysander Dr. S. E., Calgary, Alberta, CANADA, T2C
1R9
1157 LUDLOW, L., c/o Gamlen Far East, #303 No. 1 Iwata Bldg., 10-18 Higashi
Gotanda 5-chome, Shinagawa-Ku, Tokyo 141, JAPAN.
2246 WHITE, I., 2 Jackies Lane, Wheatley, Oxford, OX9 1UN.

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

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.

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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.

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Modern Mint Canada sent against your want list on approval. Older issues, mint and used, also available. References please. Mattatuck Philatelics, P.O. Box 550, Barberton, Ohio 44203, USA.



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