

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by **L. F. Gillam**

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

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EDITORIAL

Volume 10

An index, which accompanies this issue, has been compiled for the convenience of those members who bind their copies of *Maple Leaves*. As with previous volumes arrangements have been made with the printers for such binding and members who wish to avail themselves of this service should forward the 12 issues (Nos. 85-96) to S. Cockburn and Son Ltd., Station Road, Ossett, Yorkshire, together with the index and a remittance of 41s. The work is undertaken by skilled craftsmen and complete satisfaction is guaranteed. The binding of earlier volumes can also be undertaken and in this connection we should urge those members who require back numbers to make early application to the Librarian, Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill. For details of the diminishing stock which he holds please refer to the last issue (*page 319*).

Convention, 1965

As we go to press final arrangements for this year's Convention are being made. The work involved in the preparation and organisation of such an event is very considerable and largely falls on the shoulders of a few local stalwarts who take up the burden almost immediately after the previous convention and are thereafter actively engaged in what amounts to almost twelve months' hard labour, with no remission for good conduct.

It is almost certainly not an exaggeration to say that with the years one convention after another has improved in some way upon the previous one, and if we entertain a *SUSPICION* (and it is no more than that) that when it goes "home" to Scotland, Convention excels itself, this is surely how it should be.

In an ideal setting, with a record attendance and a most charming lady President in the person of Mrs. Stanley Barratt to grace the proceedings, the dice is heavily loaded in favour of a Convention that will "out-convention" all conventions. The programme which has been drawn up, and which all members will have had an opportunity of studying, can leave no one in doubt as to the fulness and goodness of the many activities in store, but it can give no indication of the good fellowship and hospitality that inform every aspect of this annual event. To be fully comprehended these have to be experienced at first hand.

It goes without saying, of course, that we should not be able to underwrite a guarantee of success in such emphatic terms without foreknowledge of the work of the members of the Convention Committee, who cannot disclaim responsibility for all that has been done on our behalf. And if we add that in the background and quietly overseeing everything lurks the irrepressible "Stevie" it will be of no avail if *this* character pretends that he has been hibernating for a year. A file of correspondence on the editorial desk can be used in evidence against HIM!

We make no apologies for paying tribute to this "Bridge of Allan Committee"; we accept no modest disclaimers. The moving finger "hath writ" and neither Bonar's piety nor Stevie's wit will cancel out one line of it.

Contributions

It is a common illusion of editors that innumerable articles of unprecedented brilliance will shortly fall from the sky and light upon the desk. These dream works are invariably typed with treble spacing, impeccably spelt, phrased, paragraphed and punctuated. Apart from the sheer labour of love involved in their reading nothing remains to be done except to bundle them off to the printers and express grateful thanks to their authors. In their more extravagant flights of imagination an *embarras de richesse* is conjured up in the form of huge parcels of articles of scintillating originality and appeal, all of which will be avidly devoured by philatelic tyros and blasé specialists alike. This is the dream that persists and lives on no matter how often it may be shattered. It probably owes something to a kindly providence that sustains editorial life on the principle that "a man's reach should exceed his grasp"! At the moment of writing we would grasp at a straw. Has anyone any straws?

Convention Auction

May we remind members that AFTER the Convention Auction ALL communications relating to the sale MUST be sent to Mr. J. Hannah at 150, Ashgrove Road West, Aberdeen. This notice applies to vendors and purchasers alike. PLEASE DO NOT WRITE TO THE AUCTIONEER. ONCE THE ACTUAL SALE IS OVER MR. GILBERT'S RESPONSIBILITIES CEASE and any communication with him will be a waste of time and money. This does not prohibit members from writing to thank him and his staff for all the work they have done, BUT THIS IS THE ONLY EXCEPTION.

**Contributions and articles on all branches
of B.N.A. philately and Postal
history are urgently required
for publication in this journal**

THE PRINTING OF THE 1859 TEN CENTS CONSORT

by
G. WHITWORTH.
F.C.P.S.

This series of notes consists of my findings during the examination of a large quantity of dated covers and a few dated singles. I had all the material available at one time and was able to lay it out around a table in chronological order. After studying the notes published in the *London Philatelist* (Volume 48, April, 1939) by the late Senator Calder, I decided to use the same method of colour elimination. When I had finished I compared the results with the colour chart made up by Calder for Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones, and carefully re-checked any colour groups where my results appeared to differ. I have tried to give names to the different colours and am giving detailed colour descriptions as a guide to members who wish to follow through their own material in a similar manner.

I have been greatly helped in this work by the use of over 150 original Calder covers, and by the loan of the collection formed by the late Arnold Banfield, now in the hands of Mr. Stanley Cohen. My early correspondence and cross-checking with Banfield cleared up a number of problems, but some confusion still persists in the actual writing on the Calder covers. Mr. Lees-Jones recognises Calder's early writing but some later redactor, using Indian ink, has added some different classifications, and the earlier classification is not always visible.

During the period there were 26 orders for stamps which varied in quantities from one thousand sheets to five thousand sheets per order. During the summer months it was only possible to dry about 700-800 sheets per day in New York, but more during the winter when the heating system gave a drier air. This caused breaks in the printing of every order, and sometimes the break lasted for many days' duration. This break did cause a change in colour, and this study is an attempt to determine how many printings did take place to fulfil the 26 orders. Any second or third printing made to fulfil any one order is recorded in these notes as a "B" or "C" printing.

I have never seen any records of the recipes used to prepare the printing ink. Most of the shades are produced from blue pigments with varying amounts of reds and yellow added. On examining the completed colour chart I have the feeling that the printers often preserved any remaining ink from a printing and used it as a basis for making up the next batch. If this was so then the colours would tend to flow from one printing to another. There was always the possibility of over or under inking any one individual sheet, and a low power magnifying glass is useful to recognise the actual colour of any one stamp. It is convenient to be able to use a modern daylight lamp for the preliminary colour sorting, but the final checking has to be done in a good clear north light. Many of the colour names that I am using have been derived from Stanley Gibbon's recently revised chart which was compiled in conjunction with the British Colour Council. Many colours on these charts are very similar to those used on the Consort stamp, and I have added a prefix to the names to amplify the description of the colour.

A great help in all my 1859 studies has been the Canadian Post Office's annual stock-taking records. These records were made up to the year ending on the 30th September of each year until 1864 when the stock-taking date was adjusted to the 30th June. These records give the number of stamps received from the printer during the year and also the number of stamps used by the Post Office during the same year. We know with certainty the quantities which were delivered up to the year end in question and by subtraction we can find out the order from which the stamps were printed and the amount sent out to the public in that year. One great uncertainty arises in the latter instance. We do not know whether the new deliveries from the printers were always put under the existing stock of earlier printings, and we do not know that stores always sent out the older stocks. In one or two instances I feel that new printings were issued before earlier ones were exhausted. This would affect the stamps available by all Post Offices and would cover quite an area of Canada when such an event occurred. If an individual Post Office issued newly received stamps before old ones were exhausted, then only the area around that Post Office would use the stamps out of order. Another fact to be borne in mind is that small Post Offices held stocks of certain orders for much longer than the larger Post Offices at Montreal or Toronto.

Perforations

Many members will have read of my research into perforations in *Maple Leaves* (February, 1957). In 1859 the only perforating machine available was one which perforated with an average gauge of 11.7 (machine "A") and stamps from Orders 1-9 will be found with this perforation.

In 1862 two new machines were installed one of which perforated with an exact gauge of 11.75 (machine "B"), the other had wheels which were not very accurately made and which gave a perforation that varied from 11.85 to 11.95 (machine "C"). On the Consort stamp orders 10 to 18 were invariably perforated by both of these two machines giving a perforation of approximately $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$.

After 1865 machine "C" alone was used for a period. Orders 18 to 26 will all be found with this perforation in both directions. There are, however, a number of instances where the $11\frac{1}{4}$ gauge machine was used in one direction and stamps of the last few orders can also be found with perforations of 12.1 in one direction (machine "D").

I am now going to detail the known facts about each order and the results of my studies of the dated material. I will try to give my reasons for making any adjustment to the original colour chart, and perhaps members with dated material which contradicts these findings would be good enough to supply any missing details.

It was on the 16th March, 1859, that the Canadian Postmaster General ordered from the printers, the American Bank Note Co., of New York, a new set of postage stamps bearing the value in decimal currency, instead of in pence as before.

The instructions were that the stamps had to have the same device and colour as before, and in the case of the Consort stamp, the six pence value had to be changed to ten cents. From the six pence die a new transfer roll was made which

was worked upon to lay down part of a new die, which was completed by hand and eventually rocked twice on to the surface of a new transfer roll. The plate was made of 100 subjects and was never hardened. The first proofs were in black on India paper. Other proofs were pulled in deep brown and over-printed "specimen." The first order was delivered complete on the 28th May, 1859, and was put on sale on 1st July.

(To be continued)



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8. " 3d. deep red on thin wove paper, S.G.7, brilliant used copy on neat envelope	45	0
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11. " 3d. orange vermilion on medium wove paper, scarce shade variety on this paper	30	0
12. " 6d. slate violet on medium paper, S.G.12, attractive copy very lightly cancelled	70	0
13. " 6d. greenish-grey on medium wove paper, S.G.13, brilliant used copy	90	0
14. " 6d. greenish-grey on medium wove S.G.13, rare used pair with large margins on three sides and a frame-line just cut into at top. Exceptional appearance	95	0
15. " 3d. red on thick hard wove paper, S.G.15, fine used with Founda- tion Certificate	42	10
16. " 6d. reddish-purple on thick soft wove paper, S.G.17, small copy fine used with rare "Late Fee" cancellation	85	0
17. 1857 3d. red on thin soft ribbed paper, S.G.18, fine used on piece	35	0
18. 1855 10d. dull blue on thin wove paper, S.G.20a, fine used copy. B.P.A, certificate	70	0
20. 1855 10d. bright blue on medium wove paper, S.G.20b, fine used	70	0
21. 1857 7½d. deep yellow-green, S.G.22a, fine used copy with clear "37" 4-ringed numeral cancellation	180	0
22. " ½d. deep rose on wove paper, S.G.23, scarce mint	65	0
23. " ½d. deep rose on wove paper, S.G.23, fine used showing part in- scription in margin at top.	25	0
24. 1858/9, 3d. red perf. 11¼, S.G.26, centred used copy with 4-ringed numeral cancellation	30	0

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Contemporary Stamps

can be fun

by Dr. EDWARD S. MERCANTINI

Several months ago while browsing through Holmes' Specialised Philatelic Catalogue of Canada and B.N.A., I came across the write-up of the 1957 Canada sports series. It stated that the four designs were worked into each pane, this being a new procedure for Canada never had issued stamps in "se-tenant" designs previously. Then my interest mounted as the article went on to mention that many combinations of the se-tenant blocks were possible, although it did not list the combinations, nor disclose the number possible. I looked over my stamps of this issue and found two blocks which were not identical, so decided that this would be a good project for some study on contemporary Canadian stamps.

The first step was to obtain a complete pane of fifty of the sports series, and I was surprised at the high price it commanded for such a recent emission. I also discovered that a complete sheet of 200 stamps contained four panes of fifty, the left two being identical in format and the right two similar in layout. To work out and understand how the possible combination blocks of four evolve, we must know the layout of a sheet. The accompanying illustration of a block of four stamps displays the format with numbers as follows:—

1. Fisherman
2. Swimmer
3. Hunter
4. Skier



The four panes illustrated below show the actual arrangement, on the sheet, of the four stamp designs by using the above numbers to indicate the designs.

1	2	1	1	2
3	4	2	3	4
1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4
1	2	1	1	2
3	4	2	3	4
1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4

1	2	1	1	2
3	4	2	3	4
1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4
1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4
1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4

1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
3	4	2	3	4	3	4	2	3	4
1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	4
1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	2
3	4	2	3	4	3	4	4	3	4
1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
3	4	2	3	4	3	4	2	3	4
1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	2
3	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	4

Now, by extracting every possible combination of four stamps from the sheet we arrive at fourteen (14) different se-tenant blocks as follows:—

1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3
3	4	2	3	4	2	1	1
2	3	2	3	3	1	3	4
3	1	4	4	4	3	1	2
4	2	4	2	4	3	4	3
2	1	2	3	1	1	3	1
4	4	4	4	4	4		
2	1	2	3	2	3		

Two plates were used, numbered one and two, and hence four positions are available from each plate making eight plate blocks to form a complete set. All eight blocks are identical in format (i.e., 1-2-3-4) as can be seen from the arrangement on the sheet illustrated above.

The stamps were designed by L. Hyde of Montreal, and engraved and printed in sheets of 200 as mentioned above. They were perforated 12. There was a total of 50,200,000 stamps issued, or 12,550,000 of each design.

Because of the relatively small number of issued stamps of each design, they are not as plentiful as other recent issues and I had quite a time gathering each of the possible blocks and plate block positions but now have them all, and had a lot of fun with the project to boot! Who says contemporary stamps of Canada aren't fun to collect?

R. L. S. CORNER No. 2

1. **Registered 8c Covers.** Some of our readers may have seen an appeal in *Maple Leaves* and *Topics* for information and details of these rare covers and a preliminary summary of data recorded to date may be of interest. A study of various auction catalogues of the last decade and the welcome co-operation of some leading collectors has supplied details of 24 genuine 8c. covers (excluding one or two fakes and one or two "Heckler" covers), which are summarised in the table below.

Summary of 24 covers with 8c. Registered Stamps

Year	To G.B.	To Europe	To U.S.	To Canada	Total
1876	5				5
1877	2	1		1	4 (1 to Germany)
1878	1				1
1880		1		1	2
1882		1			1
1886			1		1
1887		1			1 (1 to Germany)
1888		1			1
1889				1 (Jany.)	1
1890		1			1 (To 1 Portugal)
1891		1			1
1893			1		1
After 1893		2		2	4
TOTAL	8	9	2	5	24

The following points are worth noting:—

- (1) There are *eight* of these covers to G.B. up to March, 1878, and thereafter NONE. We know, from Jarrett and official records, that the registration



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accompanying illustration of an 8c cover to France (Smythies Collection) has the 8c stamp for registration plus S.Q. 5c for postage, which again suggests that the 8c registration rate was still in force. We know, of course, that the 5c registration rate was made universal in May, 1889, making the 2c stamp unnecessary, but, so far as we know, no official notification changing the rate to foreign countries from 8c to 5c (prior to 1889) has been found.

However, Mr. Frank Campbell has very kindly sent us the following information from the *Postal Guide*:—

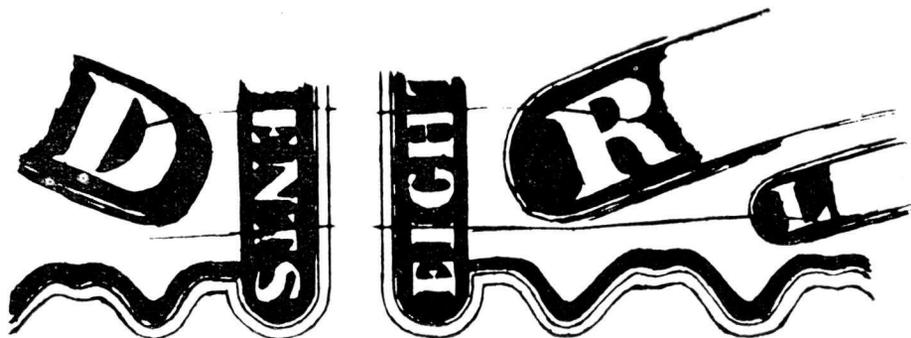
1. **July, 1881** (issued quarterly). Registration rate to G.B. 5c, to France and many other countries 5c (in fact no 8c specifically mentioned to anywhere at that date). Copies of the *Postal Guide* for 1883, 1887, 1888, confirm this. So from this official source we can say definitely that the rate to Europe generally was reduced from 8c to 5c before July, 1881, and the covers noted above must have been overstampéd!

We earnestly appeal to all other owners of these very interesting 8c covers to send (to either author of the R.L.S. handbook) the following details of the covers:—

- (i) Date. (ii) P.O. of origin and cancellation. (iii) Destination and all transit cancels. (iv) Any other S.Q. stamps—and so expand this interesting study.

2. **Plate flaws of the 8c value.** While on the subject of the 8c value, an interesting development can be recorded. On page 19 of the handbook a straight

line flaw was illustrated on stamp no. 33 of the sheet, and described as "misplaced guide line?" Mr. H. W. Harrison has written that he has a pair, Nos. 32 and 33 of the sheet, and they have *two* lines, vide illustration below, very kindly sent by him, which he calls plate scratches.



8¢ PLATE SCRATCHES

As the stamp illustrated on page 19 of the handbook has no trace of the upper line, it suggests that it is not No. 33 but must be somewhere else on the sheet. Jarrett once had a complete sheet of this value, and described two such lines, on Nos. 33 and 50. So we may tentatively conclude that the stamp with one line illustrated on page 19 of the handbook is No. 50, and the stamp with the two lines, illustrated above, by Mr. Harrison, is No. 33.

3. The Registered Crown Cancellations. The handbook illustrated two types of this cancel (Nos. 50 and 51) and noted: "we may assume that crown hammers of this type were made in Great Britain and used there, but also similar hammers were sent for use in Canada and on the mail-boats." A short supplementary note in *RLS Corner No 1* briefly mentioned that this cancellation is in fact usually described as the "Halifax Crown".

Mr. Fairbanks has pointed out that half a dozen Crown and REGISTERED (curved) cancels are illustrated in *Robson Lowe's Encyclopaedia* (Vol. I, pages 71, 72) as used in Great Britain, three of which were in use up to 1868, but they are all unlike illustrations 50 and 51 of the handbook, or any known used in Canada or the mail-boats.

In the Whitworth collection of the (1860-68) 1st cent issue there are three lovely covers, each with a different crown in red (but identical REGISTERED) and Mr. Whitworth has very kindly sent the accompanying tracings and notes.



1



2



3

No. 1. No date-stamp of origin. Addressed to "Ragged Islands." Postmarked Halifax Mar. 20 1869 and Locke Island N.S. Mar. 22 1869.

This cover was an internal cover that never left Canada. The Crown is like but slightly different from No. 50 with rounded corners.

No. 2. From Brantford dated Nov. 6 1865 to Rugby, England, "*by Cunard Packet*". Back stamped Hamilton C.W. Nov. 6 1865, Rugby Nov., 20 1865. This Crown has sharp top corners, and was presumably used on a mail-boat of the Cunard Line.

No. 3. Cover from Grafton dated Mar. 20, 1860 to Invergorden, Scotland. "*by Canadian Packet*". Backstamped Kingston U.C. Mar. 20, 1860, Liverpool Ap. 5 1860, Inverness Ap. 7 1860, and Invergorden Ap. 8, 1860. This Crown has balls at each top corner and in the centre, and we may assume was used on a mail-boat of the Canadian Line.

This evidence suggests that these Registered Crown hammers supplied from Great Britain were different for different users, i.e., No. 1 for Halifax, No. 2 for the Cunard Line, No. 3 for the Canadian Line. It makes one wonder if any more of these interesting cancels still await discovery? Further evidence on this point would be very welcome. E.A.S. and A.F.S.

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Balance brought forward at 1st October, 1963

Exhibition	Net Cost	2 13 0	
Dinner	Do.	4 1 6	83 7 10
Coach Tours	Do.	.. .. .	3 3 3	8 10 0
Supper, etc.—		.. .. .		.. .. .
Badges, etc.		3 1 2		.. .. .
Entry Forms, etc.		18 8 1		.. .. .
Postages, Telephones, etc.			21 9 3	91 18 10
			5 17 10	
Net Profit—1964 Convention		.. .. .	37 4 10	.. .. .
		.. .. .	9 11 11	45 2 1
			<u>£46 16 9</u>	46 16 9
1963 Convention—Booking Forms paid in 1963-64 Accounts		.. .. .	4 17 4	<u>£46 16 9</u>
Balance in hand after 1964 Convention		223 8 8	218 14 1
			<u>£228 6 0</u>	9 11 11
				<u>£228 6 0</u>

(f) **Convention Fund**

INCOME

Auction Net Profit—	
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BALANCE SHEET as at 30th September, 1964

General Fund—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance at 1st October, 1963
Add Surplus for the year
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Library Fund
Convention Fund
Repairs and Renewals Account
Exchange Packet Surplus Account
Total Society Funds
			400 9 6			188 16 4
						368 16 4
						141 19 10
						4 0 0
Sundry Creditors—						145 19 10
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			13 18 6			9 7 6
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POSTMASTER GENERAL

W. P. MULOCK

Map stamp collectors will need no introduction to Postmaster General Mulock, the designer of the famous 1898 "Map Stamp" which has engaged the attention of so many philatelists in recent years. It is thought, therefore, that the following biographical details may be of particular interest.

Sir William Mulock was the twentieth person to hold the title of Postmaster General of Canada.

Born at Bonehead, C.W. on 19th January, 1844, he was the son of Dr. F. H. Mulock who came from Ireland, and Mary, daughter of John Cawthra, a member of the Upper Canada Legislature.

Educated at Newmarket, Ont. he continued his studies at the University of Toronto where he obtained his B.A. in 1863. Eight years later he completed his work for an M.A. which was also conferred on him by the Toronto institution.

He embarked on a legal career and was called to the Bar of Ontario the year after Confederation. He later switched to the calling of his maternal grandfather — politics. A Liberal, he was elected a member of Parliament to represent the people of North York in 1882. He continued to sit in the House of Commons on their behalf for twenty-three years.

On the formation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's ministry "of all talents" in 1896, he was appointed Postmaster General. Two years later he made his outstanding contribution to the postal development of Canada. He introduced "Penny Postage." At first this was on letters being sent from Canada to all parts of the Empire. Then the 2c rate was introduced on domestic mail. At a Conference held later he suggested that Commonwealth countries adopt the "penny" rate among themselves. This was done eventually and became an important step in the development of Commonwealth communications. Another notable contribution in this field by Sir William was his negotiations towards the laying of the Pacific Cable in 1902. This link completed the "all red line" or all British cable connection, joining Britain and the Commonwealth countries.

In 1905 Sir William's legal training and experience were recognised with his appointment as Chief Justice of the Exchequer Court of Ontario. In 1923 he became Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal. He retired from public life in 1936.

Among the honours bestowed on him was the K.C.M.G. in 1902 and in 1925 when he was named Imperial Privy Councillor.

He was one of the few Canadian statesmen to pass the century mark. According to his biographers, on his 100th birthday he was still in amazing possession of his faculties.

In 1870 he married Sarah Crowther and they had two sons and two daughters.

His grandson William Pate, son of William Mulock, K.C., entered politics and represented the people of North York for fifteen years, some eight years short of his grandfather's record. Mackenzie King who was Prime Minister appointed him to his World War II cabinet as Postmaster General, a post he held from 1940 to 1945.

(Acknowledgment and thanks to The Postmark, the official journal of the Canadian Post Office, for permission to print this article)

POST OFFICES OF SASKATCHEWAN

By Dr. J. G. BYTH

	"D"		
1	Dafoe	37	Denholm
2	Dahinda	38	Denzil
3	Dahlby*	39	Depew*
4	Dahlton	40	Dernic*
5	Dalesboro*	41	Derrick*
6	Dalesview*	42	Deschembault Lake
7	Dalmany	43	Devil Lake*
8	Dalzell*	44	Deveron
9	Damour	45	Dewar Lake*
10	Dana	46	Dewdrop*
11	Danbury	47	De Yoe*
12	Daphne	48	Diebolt*
13	D'Arcy Station	49	Dilke
14	Darmody	50	Dillabough
15	Davidson	51	Dillon
16	Davin	52	Dimmock*
17	Davis	53	Dinsmore
18	Davis Creek	54	Dirt Hills*
19	Davyroyd*	55	Disley
20	Daylesford*	56	Ditton Park*
21	Daysville*	57	Divide*
22	Debden.	58	Dneiper
23	Dead Moose Lake*.	59	Dneister*
24	De Brecin*	60	Dobrowody*
25	Deckerville*.	61	Dodsland
26	Deer Creek*.	62	Dollard
27	Deer Lodge*.	63	Domrey
28	Deer Ridge	64	Donavon
29	Deerview*.	65	Doncrest*
30	Dee Valley	66	Donegal*
31	Delisle.	67	Donjean*
32	Dellwood*.	68	Donland*
33	Delmas	69	Donwell
34	Demaine	70	Doonside
35	Denare Beach	71	Dore Lake (<i>re-opened</i>)
36	Dendron	72	Dorintosh
		73	Dorrell*
			74 Douglaston*
			75 Drake
			76 Dreamwold*
			77 Drinkwater
			78 Driscoll Lake
			79 Driver
			80 Drobot*
			81 Droxford*
			82 Druid
			83 Drumbooy*
			84 Drummond Creek*
			85 Dubuc
			86 Duck Lake
			87 Duff
			88 Dufton*
			89 Duke*
			90 Dulwich*
			91 Dumas
			92 Dummer
			93 Dunblane
			94 Duncairn
			95 Dundurn
			96 Dundurn Camp
			97 Dundurn Military Camp*
			98 Dunelm
			99 Dunfermline *
			100 Dungloe*
			101 Dunkirk
			102 Dunleath
			103 Dunleath Station*
			104 Dunlop
			105 Duval
			106 Dysart
			*Office closed

(to be continued)

The Quebec Central Railway

By Lionel F Gillam
Part XXXVIII

This railway was incorporated in 1869 as the Sherbrooke, Eastern Townships & Kennebec Railway with power to build from Sherbrooke to connect with the Levis & Kennebec Railway at Beauce Junction. It changed its name to that of the Quebec Central Railway in 1875.

The Levis & Kennebec Railway had also been incorporated at the same time to build from Levis to the Maine boundary at or near Kennebec.

Construction of the latter began in 1874 (*circa*) and during the next two years some 52 miles of line were built between Levis and St. Joseph. No further building took place and the railway was soon in financial difficulties which finally resulted in its purchase at a Sheriff's Sale by the Quebec Central Railway (1881).

At the same time the Quebec Central inherited Provincial subsidies which had been granted originally to the Levis & Kennebec Railway and with their aid work began on the construction of a line from Sherbrooke north easterly towards Levis.

The first section of this line (between Sherbrooke and Westburg) had been completed in 1874 (14 miles). Seven years later, when the subsidies referred to became available, this line was extended to Thetford Mines and finally, in 1884, to Tring (90 miles) and Beauce Jct.

In 1895 a branch line from Tring to Lake Megantic was completed (59 miles) and this was followed shortly afterwards by the extension of the original Levis & Kennebec line from St. Joseph to St. George.

In 1906 a line was projected to run from St. George easterly to Cabano on the Temiscouta Railway and during subsequent years construction took place between St. George and Ste. Sabine, 32 miles (reached in 1912) and Ste. Sabine and Lac Frontiere, 24 miles (reached 1915). Here the line halted and plans to extend to the Temiscouata Railway were postponed for the duration of the war. They have never been revived.

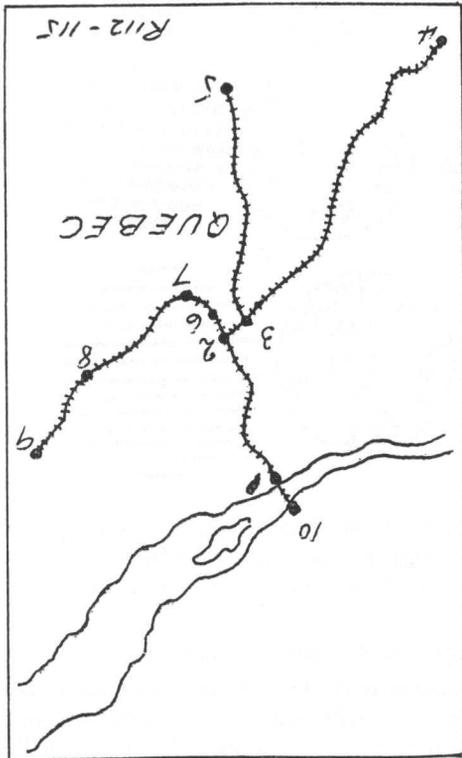
The Quebec Central was leased on the C.P.R. in 1912 and thus forms a part of the C.P.R. complex in Quebec.

Railway post offices operated over this railway from the time of the completion of the first line from Levis to Kennebec, but the postmark used (of unknown type), R.82, is extremely rare.

This was superseded by postmarks reading Quebec Central Rwy. or variations thereof (R.112-115) and these in turn were gradually replaced by those incorporating the termini of the following R.P.O.s: Sherbrooke and Levis, Levis & Sherbrooke, Lake Megantic & Tring, Tring & Lake Megantic, Beauce Junction & Ste. Sabine, Ste. Sabine & Beauce Junction, Beauce Junction & St. George, St. George & Beauce Junction, Ste. Sabine, Vallee Junction & Levis, Levis &

Lake Megantic, Levis & St. Francis de Beauce, Ste. Sabine, Vallee Junction & Quebec, Sherbrooke & Quebec, Quebec & Sherbrooke and Lac Frontiere & Vallee Junction.

N.B. Vallee Junction is the former Beauce Junction.



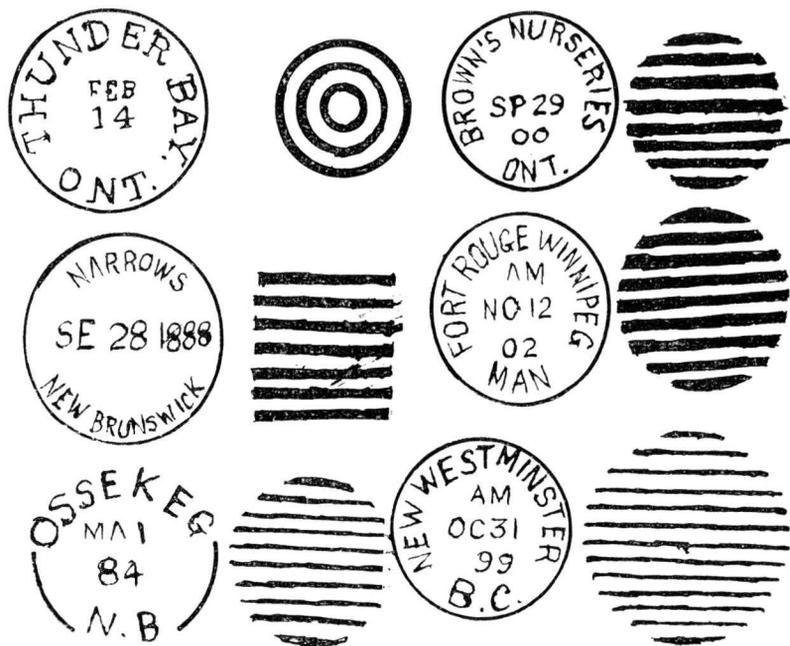
KEY

1. Levis
2. Beauce Jct.
3. Tring
4. Sherbrooke
5. Megantic
6. St. Joseph
7. St. George
8. Ste. Sabine
9. Lac Frontière
10. Quebec



DUPLEX CORNER No.

BY E. A. SMYTHIES, F.C.P.S.



The publication of the second edition of the *Duplex Handbook* has evidently stimulated some collectors to study their duplex cancellations again, and a number of interesting new duplex have been reported from various sources, and are enumerated below.

First, two rare "Postmasters' Duplex" in the Sivert's Collection:

1. **Thunder Bay ONT.** Three concentric circles with an unrecorded dater, the letters of which have serifs. It has a rather wide gap between killer and dater, and is very similar to the Kingston Station N.S. 1881 duplex illustrated in Plate VIII, Fig. 8 of the handbook.

2. **Narrows N.B. 1888.** A dater 26 mm diameter with very neat lettering and New Brunswick in full, and a killer with seven horizontal bars in a rectangular form, reminiscent of the Newmarket duplex plate IX, Fig. 6 of the Shelburne duplex plate IX, Fig. 5.

Then three standard type duplex from new post offices where duplex have not been recorded before, from three different Provinces:—

3. **Ossekeg N.B. 1884** (Sivert's collection). A type I dater with large letters, 25 mm, and a circular killer 23 mm with ten medium horizontal bars. No indicia.

4. **Brown's Nurseries ONT 1900** (Sivert's Collection). A type II dater 22½ mm, and a smaller killer 20½ mm with 8 thick bars, typical of this period. No indicia.

5. **Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, MAN, 1902** (Rorke's Collection). A small neat duplex, both dater (type II) and circular killer 23 mm diameter, the killer with 8 thick bars. Indicia AM and PM.

Finally, two new duplex from B.C. (Hansen Collection).

6. **Namaimo B.C. 1900**. Type II dater, AM/PM/, 22 mm, with circular killer with 9 thick bars.

7. **New Westminster B.C. 1899**. Type II dater, 24 mm, AM/PM, and large circular killer 28 mm with 13 thin horizontal bars.

8. **McLeod Alta 1899** (Rorke's Collection). A standard type II dater 23 mm, AM/PM with 9 thick bars in the circular killer.

Perhaps these brief notes may encourage the "maniac assiduity of more stamp collectors" and lead to further discoveries.

Reminders

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Membership of the Society is open to all interested in the study of the postal history and postage stamps of the Dominion of Canada and the former British North American Provinces. The annual subscription (£1) is payable on 1st October for the ensuing twelve months. (Overseas members are requested to remit subscriptions free of charge to the Society.)

EXCHANGE PACKET

Good quality material is urgently required by the Packet Secretary. Booklets should be sent to Mr. J. E. Bielby, 194, Skipton Road, Harrogate, Yorks. Please do your best to help.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR DECEMBER ISSUE

Contributors are reminded that the last date for the receipt of reports and notices (to guarantee inclusion in the December issue) is 31st October. Separate reminders by post have been discontinued.

LENDING LIBRARY

The library is available for the use of all members. Please refer to the Library List and take advantage of the service which is free (with the exception of postal charges).

'MAPLE LEAVES'—BACK NUMBERS

Back numbers of this journal are available from:—

Mr. R. B. Greenhill,
The Sheiling,
Village Way,
Little Chalfont, Amersham, Bucks.

Price 3/6 (post free).

P. E. I. ESSAYS by Leslie G. Tomlinson, F.R.P.S.L.

Three essays of this country are known:—

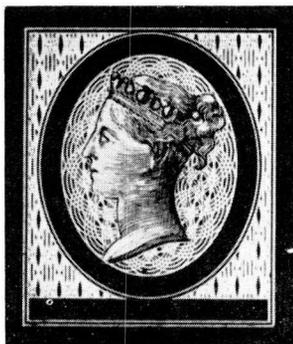
1. (illustration). No name, no value. By Chas. Whiting, London.
 - (a) Pull taken from original die, white on black, by Royal Philatelic Society, London, for J. A. Tilleard 1893, illustrated in the *London Philatelist*. The Society own the die.
 - (b) From the same die, white on solid bluebell background. Large die proof.
 - (c) From the same die but with grey-black spandrels in the four corners. White on solid faded Etruscan red background. Large die proof.

2. (illustration). 3c, probably by the British American Bank Note Co. (*see Canada S.G. Type 28, 1893, also Bill Stamps, Jarrett Types A6-7, 1868.*)
 Colour poplar green, perforated either $11\frac{1}{2}$ or 13.

3. (illustration). 6d. by Chalon, probably by American Bank Note Co. (*see New Brunswick S.G. Type 3, 1860.*)
 - (a) Large sunk die proof in black on white card.
 - (b) Small plate proof on India in black.
 - (c) Small plate proof on India in rose ash.
 - (d) Small plate proof on India in bois de rose.
 - (e) Small plate proof on India in Milano Blue.
 - (f) Small plate proof on India in Russian green.

It is not claimed that this is a complete list.

Note: The colour descriptions are from *Dictionary of Color* by Maerz and Paul.



LONDON SECTION

The annual contest for the "Beaver" Cup resulted in a popular win for Evan R. Gill with a nine sheet selection of Queen Victorian Varieties. The competition was judged by Mr. A. P. Fawthrop, B.P.A.



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(A few mins. from Charing X Stn.)

At the Annual General Meeting, Roland Greenhill was elected unanimously as Chairman for the next two years.

The annual London Re-union took place on Saturday, the 1st May, at the Shaftesbury Hotel and the thirty members who made the effort to attend thoroughly enjoyed the excellent displays given by the President (Mrs. S. Barratt) and Dr. M. Carstairs. The commission from the Auction proved sufficient to cover the expenses of the afternoon and to give a small balance in hand.

New Season's Programme

- | | | |
|---------------|----|--|
| Oct. 7th | .. | Members' Displays. |
| Nov. 4th | .. | "Small Cents" Study Group. |
| Dec. 2nd | .. | Auction. |
| 1966 Jan 13th | .. | Invited Displays. Postal History and Newfoundland. |
| Feb. 10th | .. | Major F. W. Ellis—Early Canada. |
| Mar. 10th | .. | Maritime Provinces. |
| Mar. 24th | .. | Visit to Hounslow and District P.S. |
| Mar. 31st | .. | Beaver Cup Competition. |
| May 5th | .. | Annual General Meeting and Displays. |

Meetings are held from 6.45–8.30 p.m. at 50, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1 (by courtesy of Mr. Robson Lowe) and if any members living near London or visiting London would like to join us they are asked to write or phone the London Secretary: Mr. W. Williams, 53, Central Road, Wembley, Middlesex (WEM 6442).

NEW STAMP ISSUES

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

The stamp is the first Canadian stamp printed by the duotone offset process, a method of printing particularly suited to the reproduction of photographs. It features the famous "roaring lion" portrait of Sir Winston Churchill by Yousuf Karsh, internationally renowned Canadian photographer. Complementary design is the work of Philip Weiss, Canadian artist and Director of the Department of Industry's National Design Branch.

The stamp is printed in brown by the Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd. of Ottawa, and the total number printed is 35 million. For other details see *Maple Leaves*, Vol. 10, No. 12 (August 1965).

Postage stamp programme for 1966

Eleven commemorative postage stamps will be issued by Canada in 1966.

The series featuring the official flowers and armorial bearings of the provinces and territories will be concluded next year. Alberta and Saskatchewan will be honoured on 19th January and the newest province, Newfoundland will be commemorated on 23rd February. Florals for the Yukon and Northwest Territories will be issued on 23rd March.

The Postmaster General explained that this sequence is one of the ways in which the Post Office Department is marking the Centennial. The series began on 14th May, 1964, when the Maple Leaf—Unity stamp appeared. Ontario and Quebec were featured on 30th June, 1964, followed by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on 3rd February, 1965. Prince Edward Island was similarly honoured on 21st July, 1965.

The three hundredth anniversary of the arrival of La Salle in Canada will provide the subject for another 1966 issue. The stamp will go on sale on 20th April.

May 18th has been selected as the date of issue for a stamp to focus attention on Highway Safety. The Postmaster General explained that traffic deaths are increasing alarmingly each year and expressed the hope that this issue will serve to make people more aware of this needless tragedy.

Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy will be the theme of a stamp to appear on 20th July, the date chosen to coincide as closely as possible with the opening of the CANDU reactor at Douglas Point, Ontario, which has been scheduled for the summer of 1966.

The third stamp in a series honouring the major steps which culminated in confederation will go on sale on 7th September. The London Conference will be the subject. The first such meeting honoured by the Post Office was the Charlotte-town Conference, featured on a postage stamp which went on sale 29th July, 1964. The Quebec Conference issue was released on 9th September, last year.

For the third consecutive year, Canada will have Christmas stamps in 1966. The P.M.G. explained that they will be of the 3c. and 5c. denominations, the most commonly used for Christmas cards and letters.

All these stamps, except the 3c. Christmas issue, will be 5c. in value.

FREAK TORONTO DUPLEX OF 1901 AND TWO RING DATESTAMP

BY Dr. C. W. HOLLINGSWORTH, F.C.P.S.

In *Maple Leaves* of February, 1959 (*Vol. 7, No. 8*), I drew attention to the similarity between the freak Toronto Duplex already listed by Mr. E. A. Smythies, and an unusual two ring Toronto datestamp. The Duplex is unique in that the dater is not circular and does not bear the town name, which appears in the killer. From similarities in size and format of the lettering it was suggested that the two ring c.d.s. was improvised by the insertion of the Duplex dater into a two ring surround. This transition now appears to be quite definite and the changeover occurred in January, 1902 (*see below*).



The further details of the two postmarks are as follows:—

The date. The lettering is unusually large, being 4 mm tall, and the month is expressed in three letters: Jan., Feb., Mar., Apl., May., Jun., Jul., Aug., Sep., Oct., Nov., Dec., with lines above and below.

Above the date. Numbers 10 to 23 inclusive, presumably expressing the hour on a 24 hour clock system.

Period of use. Duplex from 16 Apl. 1901 to 7 Jan 1902
C.d.s. from 31 Jan. 1902 to Dec. 1903.

This places the date of transition from Duplex to c.d.s. in the period 7th to 31st Jan. 1902. Millar Allen has a copy of the c.d.s. incompletely dated 2 Jan. 1902 which narrows the gap between the two to approximately three weeks. It is hoped that readers may narrow this interval even more by a study of their own postmarks.

Error of date. In 1901 an error may be found in the year which shows a transposition of the figures "01" to read "10". Two copies showing this have been noted, my own being 7 Jun., and Millar Allen's 18 Nov., both having the time mark 19 above the date.

To complete the story of this interesting pair of postmarks, I should be pleased to hear of any dates of either between 7 Jan. and 31st Jan. 1902 and any other dates of the Duplex with the year incorrectly expressed as "10".

Letters to the Editor . . .

Mr. J. E. Chambers writes:

Manila Postmark

I have recently come across a postcard posted in Montreal (25.5.05) addressed to the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, P.I. The address has been amended by the post office to Zamboanga 60 (?).

The postcard also bears a C.D.S. with "Manila P I" at the top and "R L C D" at the base. It is dated July 10th, 10.30 a.m. and the year date appears to be "8" but this could be a "5". I am wondering if any member could give me any information about this?

Dr. A. Whitehead writes:

Numeral Issues

The article on the Numeral Issues (*Maple Leaves*, February) interested me very much and sent me to a mounted volume of the 1 cent and 2 cents values of these issues. For some years I was quite avid about the varieties (re-cuts, re-entries), especially on the 2 cents carmine. This was about 20 to 25 years ago when large quantities (unpicked) were available. I looked over from one to two million of the 2 cent carmine, and about 200,000 of the one cent.

I found I mounted only the finest re-entries (many good ones I still have unmounted, from 2 to 10 copies of each a fair proportion dated). The finest on mounted paper are shown *one re-entry* to a page, generally with a sketch showing the most marked re-entry lines in red ink. There are from 6 to 10 copies for each variety, from one to six copies being dated.

Here are the figures in brief:—

Die one (four lines)	Centred at top, generally in leaves	..	10
	Centred at base/figures	..	11
Die two (three lines)	Centred at top	..	9
	Centred at base/figures	..	4

Generally the Die two are the finest examples.

Basing my judgment on many years collecting G.B. line engraved (40 volumes, sold about six years ago) I would emphatically opine that the 3 line plates were from a new die or dies. I still regard the two cents numerals, with the 1 cent close behind, as showing the finest range of Canadian plate varieties.

Mr. H. W. Lussey writes:

6 Cents Maple Leaf Issue

I think I may be able to add something to the problems involved in classifying the "retouch" or "engraver's" slip correctly. In my collection are several plate blocks of various size all of which are from the same pane as the position dots in the top margin prove.

On one of these blocks position 14 (on the plate) shows the heavy irregular line extending from below and parallel to the bottom outer frame line. On all

AMENDMENTS to Membership to 21st August, 1965

New Members

1501. BUDD, B. A., 56 Dorothy Avenue, Peacehaven, Sussex. N
 1502. WARMSKI, L. S., 7661 Molson Ave., Ville St-Michel, Montreal, Que, Canada. C,N,B,
 PA,FF,P

Resignations

1352. EMERY, R. C.
 1162. MUNCO, J. E. R.
 1415. PIGGOTT, E. R.
 529. WHITE, W. T.
 1242. WOOD, J. A.

Change of Address

1448. BELL, Mrs. M. J., 23 Orchard's Way, Highfield, Southampton, Hants.
 505. BURR, R., 95D, Wildwood Park, Fort Garry, Winnipeg, 19, Man, Canada.
 212. LEVINE, J., 211 Pine Tree Road, Oxford, N. Carolina, 27565, U.S.A.
 1442. McGOWAN, L. C., 10 Ellery Road, Newport, R.I., U.S.A.
 390. SAEGEANT, K. S., 64 Susans Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.

Net Change -3.

New Total 696

of the other blocks this line is missing. However, if you use a reasonably high powered glass you will see definite signs of the line having been burnished out.

From this I think it a reasonable assumption that the engraver's slip, which may have been a retouch to the plate at a very early stage in its use, was soon noticed and steps to burnish it out were promptly taken. The variety is much scarcer than is generally believed because it appears on only a fraction of the total plate impressions.

Mr. A. E. Stephenson writes:

Admiral Issue

Geoff. Whitworth in *Maple Leaves* No. 96 raises the point of softening, re-touching and then rehardening plates as mentioned in Drew Smith's article in *Maple Leaves* No. 93.

Mr. Drew Smith gave us a very good outline of the printing processes used at the time of the Admiral Issue, but there are one or two points with which I cannot see eye to eye.

I cannot reconcile myself to the idea that a hardened plate would be resoftened then touched up and hardened again.

In the past few years we have gone over and over this ground with issues ranging from the Edwards to the later Georges. We have, in the Society, an amazing number of metallurgists arguing for and against resoftening of plates.

As a layman on metals I cannot see this process being used practically or economically.

I should have supposed it would have been cheaper and quicker to roll out a new transfer. Substance of this argument will be seen in the Admiral Issue when one considers the vast number of plates used for this issue and a close study is made of plate progression through the various values.

I for one would be pleased to hear some positive explanation to this too often recurring problem.

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements. Special price 2d. a word for C.P.S.G.B. members only.

WANTED

Wanted to purchase—higher values Canada Jubilees with B.C. town cancels, also any other pre-1900 B.C. town cancels.—J. A. Pike, Ford, Washington, U.S.A.

WANTED for research purposes, envelopes and postcards with Duplex machine cancels of Truro, N.S.—Ross H. Baker, 114, Brunswick Street, Truro, N.S.

Collector seeks correspondence on Canada roller cancellations Q.V. to K.G.V with view to forming study group. Exchange and/or purchase. — Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall, England.

CANADIAN SLOGANS. Join the Slogan Bank. 1964 list now available. Information.—G. H. Potts, Halfmoon Bay, B.C., Canada.

WANTED. "Brant County" items.—Barchino, Brantford, Ontario.

"Street" and District cancellations. Buy or exchange—any towns. Particular interest, Morris Street, Halifax. Also town and other cancellations on 2cts. Carmine Numerals.—Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall.

PERIODICALS

Canada Calling is one of the interesting features frequently appearing in the Philatelic Magazine. Price 9d. from your newsagent or local dealer.

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1964-65

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MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

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Vol. 11, No. 2

DECEMBER, 1965

Whole No. 98

EDITORIAL

Miss B. Lyndhurst Ogden, F.C.P.S.

Elsewhere in this issue tribute is paid by our Founder President to our first lady member whose death was reported shortly after we last went to press. Those of us, and we are many, who had the privilege of knowing "Belinda", if only through her many cheerful letters, could never but be impressed by the high courage with which she faced the challenge presented by a grave illness which for upwards of fifteen years kept her completely deaf and half paralysed. That her intense interest in philately and undaunted spirit helped to meet this challenge cannot be doubted. But she did more than smile at adversity; she also proved an inspiration to everyone who, knowing the circumstances, could not fail to note the resolution which refused to acknowledge defeat and the determination with which she led a life so sadly bereft of all that, for most people, makes it worth living. Her example, and the inspiration which she afforded to so many, were her greatest gifts to our Society. These and the memory of a great lady will remain.

Contributions

During the past two years we have enjoyed the support of many contributors whose help has been invaluable. Without them it would not, of course, have been possible to produce an informative and interesting issue every two months. That this is appreciated by members both at home and overseas we have ample testimony. That we shall try to maintain this service we would hardly bother to add were it not for the fact that it will be difficult, if not impossible, without further and almost immediate help. Producing rabbits out of a hat may be a fairly simple exercise for a conjurer, but there is no magic about the process whereby *Maple Leaves* drops through 700 letter boxes with unfailing regularity and there is nothing simple about it either. Each issue is the result of co-operative enterprise on the part of contributors, advertisers and printer. It is a tribute in itself when we are berated by members who complain when *Maple Leaves* is a few days late and we welcome this assurance that it is anticipated so eagerly. We dare not contemplate just what would happen if there were a delay of TWO MONTHS or if we had to act on the principle that HALF an issue was better than none.

October Issue

Our last issue contained several "errors" which unfortunately in this instance may not add to its value. By some mischance the map of the Quebec Central Railway decided to stand on its head. This, we are assured by the printer, is an unaccountable lapse. Certainly we have no recollection of drawing it that way and editorial gremlins have been exonerated. The suggestion that the map originated in Australia has been brushed aside with the contempt it deserves and almost libellous innuendoes to the effect that certain beverages are notorious "deceivers" are being referred to a well-known Scottish solicitor. This is undoubtedly the work of the (printer's) Devil beside which the omission of the number "one" from the heading of Mr. Smythies' first article on Duplex Postmarks pales into insignificance. The question of charging extra for *Maple Leaves* No. 97 will be referred to the Committee, but it is unlikely to command a higher price than normal. ALL the issue was similarly printed, unfortunately. The errors were not corrected and the only unique thing about them is that it has never happened before in reality, only in editorial nightmares. And they can be very much worse, which ought to be a consolation to everyone.

Non-Delivery of Maple Leaves

Occasionally members complain, after a lapse of several months, that they have not received copies of *Maple Leaves*. Almost invariably this is because they have failed to notify a change of address or, more rarely, because the change of address has not been noted. In such instances undelivered copies are usually returned to us. The copies are then re-posted (in a new official envelope) to the correct address or we advertise for the correct address on the "Amendments to Membership" page in the next issue. Changes of addresses are constantly occurring and every effort is made to keep the addressograph up to date. It would help, however, if members who fail to receive a copy of *Maple Leaves* within a few weeks of its due appearance would notify the Secretary immediately. Copies should be received (in Great Britain certainly) before the middle of the months of February, April, June, August, October and December since we aim to be in the post during the FIRST WEEK of these months and are seldom, if ever, later than the SECOND WEEK. It ought not to be necessary to add that to leave a forwarding address with the post office is no guarantee of delivery after a few months. Please, therefore, help to avoid disappointment and, incidentally, help the Secretary by notifying any change of address immediately.

**Contributions and articles on all branches
of B.N.A. philately and postal
history are urgently required
for publication in this journal**

THE PRINTING OF THE 1859 TEN CENTS CONSORT Pt. II

by
G. WHITWORTH.
F.C.P.S.

All the colour names quoted in this series have been derived from the new enlarged colour chart No. 3333 (Stanley Gibbons). Some of the names are not the ones by which the stamps are traditionally known, but if the colour chart is used as a dictionary then the colour descriptions that follow will enable members to identify each colour more clearly than has been possible in the past.

Group I—Perforation 11 $\frac{3}{4}$

Order No. 1. 1,000 sheets put on sale 1st July, 1859.

A	Printing	Brownish Black
B	Printing	Deep Chocolate Brown

Covers examined with July and August, 1859 dates show that there were two colours of stamps being used simultaneously. One was a black with a brownish cast, the other was a deep chocolate type of colour. As the proofs had been in black and deep chocolate I have classed the blackest colour as Order IA printing, and the brownish colour as Order IB printing. The collection was then carefully checked, and all stamps of these two colours were removed and classed as from Order IA or IB.

Order No. 2. 1,000 sheets placed 12th July, 1859.

Delivered complete and only 120 sheets issued by 30th September, 1859.

A	Printing	Dull Bluish Maroon
B	Printing	Dull Maroon
C	Printing	Maroon

The next dated covers in the collection revealed a completely new type of colour and when those dated prior to the third order were carefully examined two distinct printings were found. Stamps dated in 1859, September 30th, October 5th, and 31st, November 17th and 24th were of a bright red purple shade, whilst others were of a rich brownish purple. A number of the stamps in the second group had a distinct bluish tinge and had the darkness of the chocolate printings of the first order. I have therefore, divided this order into three printings, and have made a colour change to flow from the chocolate of the first to the red purple of the third order.

Order No. 3. 1,000 sheets placed 9th November, 1859.

Delivered and issued before the 30th September, 1860.

A	Printing	Brown Purple.
B	Printing	Purple Brown.

The next dated stamps revealed only the slight change in colour. Some of the stamps were redder than 2C and the others were of a dull nature. They were both very different to the next colour group and must be the result of two printings to fulfil the third order. The colour of 3A is not as rich or as full as 2C and stamps were dated in 1860, 23rd January and 24th February, and 31st March. The colour

of 3B is duller and a little browner and the stamps were dated March 6th, 17th, and 20th.

Order No. 4. 2,000 sheets placed on the 10th February, 1860.

All had been delivered but only 1,271 sheets issued by the 30th September, 1860.

A Printing	Agate
B Printing	Reddish Agate
C Printing	Brownish Purple

There was a great change in colour of the next stamps which were dated prior to the fifth order. Those dated in 1860 August 22nd, 25th, September 2nd were very deep and rich in a violet type of colour. Only a trace of red is visible and there is a blackness in their appearance. They mainly resembled the colour Agate which is one of the names listed in Gibbon's recent colour chart. Although these were not the earliest dates recorded I consider the depth of the printing would indicate that a well cleaned plate was used and I have called this colour "A" printing. Stamps dated in 1860 June 5th, July 9th, 23rd, and August 14th had a lighter appearance and they were of a deep rich reddish violet and have lost all the darkness of the 4A printing. They were much bluer than any of the colours of the second order and I have classed them as Group 4B.

Calder did not record the 4C printing, but in the group being discussed I have a number of stamps dated July 2nd, October 4th, December 14th, and 24th, which were similar in colour to 4B but redder and not so deeply printed as the others. These are sufficiently different to be considered as a separate printing and as there were sufficient of them available I assume that it was more than just the odd sheet or two that had been printed in this colour, and I have distinguished them as from a 4C printing.

Order No. 5. 2,000 sheets placed before 29th September, 1860.

All had been delivered and issued before the 30th September, 1861.

A Printing	Yellowish Purple Brown
B Printing	Dark Rich Purple Brown

After eliminating all the recorded colours from the collection the next dates in 1860 were November 24th, December 14th and 20th, and in 1861 February 6th and 26th, and March 26th. These stamps were of quite a different colour and were now much browner than the last. The colour has very much of a yellowish brown cast and there were actually two depths discovered in these early dates.

As Calder recorded both depths of colour as from Order 5A I have maintained this one class for these two types of shade.

For the 5B printing Calder recorded the first date of 30th January, 1861, but my own observations are very much later. Thirteen covers dated between 9th September and 31st December were of a dark rich purple brown and very similar to 4C. Under a magnifying glass it can be seen that they were of a much browner colour in comparison to the violet touch in 4C. In Calder's notes he described the colour as a deep rich purple brown and these covers must bear stamps from this printing.

Order No. 6. 2,000 placed 6th March, 1861.

All deliveries and 1,285 sheets issued by the 30th September, 1861.

A Printing

Brownish Sepia

B Printing

Deep Rich Brownish Sepia

The next covers dated prior to the 7th Order were in 1861 June 18th, 27th, July 3rd, 17th, 20th, and August 8th, 15th, and 16th. They were of a Sepia Brown colour. These early dates were of a good deep shade and later dates varied a little and some weaker printings were recorded. This colour was noted through to December, 1861, and the next change of colour came with thirteen covers dated December 18th, to May, 1862. The colour had changed to a deep rich dark brown

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shade and on yellow envelopes it looked a very red brown, whilst on blue ones it looked a deep sepia. Mr. Lees-Jones had recorded this as 7B and although Calder does not record a 6B printing, I feel this colour should be treated as a second printing of the 6th Order.

Order No. 7. 2,000 sheets placed 13th August, 1861.

1,000 sheets delivered but not issued by the 30th September, 1861.

A	Printing	Blackish Brown.
B	Printing	Deep Sepia
C	Printing	Sepia

Covers dated in 1862 January 8th, 11th, 25th, and February 20th illustrated the very grey type of colour. A trace of brown is present and for 7A printing I have called the colour a blackish brown. There are shades and some sheets must have been rather weakly inked. 7B printing is represented by covers dated January 3rd and February 13th which were of a browner nature. Most of the stamps have a very dense inking but some were noted to be of a lighter shade.

Calder recorded 6th January, 1862, as the first date for a 7C printing. My earliest observation of a different shade is the 7th March followed by 23rd June. This colour is similar to 7B but lighter and redder. It has lost the grey appearance of 7A.

Order No. 8. 2,000 sheets placed on the 23rd January, 1862.

Delivered and 1,780 sheets issued by the 30th September, 1862.

A Printing	Brown—Shades
B Printing	Dark Brown

After eliminating the previously recorded colours I found that the dates of the 8th Order were very close to the time when the 9th Order was placed, indicating that the Post Office Stores were better stocked with stamps, and they were not being issued as soon as they were being received from the printers. The records show that at the 30th September, 1862, most of the 8th Order had been issued, and only part of the 9th Order had been received. This indicates that two printings are to be expected for the 9th Order which should not have been in the hands of the public on the 30th September, if issues were being made in the correct order of delivery. Stamps dated in 1862, May 9th, June 23rd, July 12th, and 17th, are very changed in colour to 7C, but one that flows naturally if a little more red is added to any remaining ink. It is a yellowish brown type of colour, and not very deep in shade, and is the colour recorded by Calder as from Order 8A. Stamps dated June 8th, July 3rd, and 15th are a much deeper shade of brown and by any reasoning cannot be of the 9th Order. I have, therefore, reallocated the dark brown colour to Order 8B and the various depths of shade in the yellowish brown colour I have placed as 8A.

(To be continued)

CANADA

PROOF MATERIAL

	£	s.
1. 1859 1c. Goodall Die Proof in green, mounted on card	75	0
2. „ 1c. horizontal strip of 5 on 1868 cover, Montreal to Owen's Sound	25	0
3. „ 5c. brown-red, on thin wove, Plate Proof overprinted "Specimen." Fine block of 4, upper right hand stamp very rare "Tree Flaw"	35	0
4. „ 5c. deep red, showing major re-entry, with clear light 7-ring cancel	45	0
5. „ 5c. deep red on cover to Toronto, big rare clear "Brockville and Ottawa Mail Coach" cancel	35	0
6. „ 10c. brown, fine used on cover to Buffalo, U.S.A., and tied by rare "Berthier-en-Haut No. 19 1863" pmk.	50	0
7. „ 17c. deep blue, S.G.42, fine used copy with Variety Burr on Shoulder. Great rarity	67	10
8. „ 17c. indigo, S.G.43b, perf 12, a fine used copy, variety imperf. Great rarity. Philatelic Foundation certificate	125	0
9. 1866 cover to London, England, brg. 1859 1c., 5c., 12 c. and 1864 2c. Of great rarity, possibly unique combination	125	0
10. 1868 3c. red-brown, S.G.49, on thin crisp paper, remarkable mint copy, well centred and superb. Rare in this condition	40	0
11. „ 6c. blackish brown, S.G.50, plate 1, on thin crisp, centred. Small open circle Garrett type 7 cancel	32	10
12. „ 12½c. bright blue, S.G.51, well centred pair with light cancels	35	0
13. „ 1c. red-brown, S.G.55b, superb centred used copy with dated cancel- lation on watermarked paper. Scarce	20	0
14. 1868/88 3c. brown-red mint pair, S.G.58, good centering. Rare in pairs	35	0
15. „ 6c. yellowish-brown, S.G.60, a fine used block of 4	25	0
16. „ 15c. slaty-blue, S.G.68, attractive strip of 4, fine used with "Ottawa Crown" cancels. Jarrett 853. Scarce	40	0
17. 1869 1c. deep orange, S.G.74, mint and perfectly centred	25	0
18. „ 1c. pale orange yellow (3 singles) on cover to Nova Scotia	25	0
19. 1868/88 2c. green, perf 12, horizontal strip of 5, mint	85	0
20. 1878 15c. lilac grey with rare script wmk. (portion) lightly cancelled	40	0

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3rd ISSUE OVERPRINT ERRORS

- (a) **THE MISSING "G"**
- (b) **THE WIDE-SPACED "G"**

During the overprinting of these stamps two major errors occurred, both of which are the first of their type in Canadian philatelic history.

In the first instance the sheet of 600 stamps was advanced too far in relation to the overprinting plate and as a result the top row of 20 stamps was not overprinted at all. This happened to the two bottom panes of the 6 one hundred units. The top row of the bottom two panes was also similarly affected.

As a result the next two panes directly underneath were overprinted with the "G" widely spaced along the top two rows, while the top row of stamps in the bottom two panes were also not overprinted.

In addition to these errors the two panes directly under the top row of stamps were overprinted with the "G" widely spaced. (*See illus. opposite*).

All the remainder of the 600 stamps have the "G" overprint badly misplaced in relation to the normal position.

A single sheet of 600 stamps printed in this fashion produced a total of forty pairs of stamps each of which had one stamp with and without the "G". In addition there were twenty pairs showing the wide spacing between the "Gs". The latter are therefore twice as rare as the "missing G" pairs.

These errors were not detected by the stamp inspectors and the stamps went on sale for postal use as well as at the Philatelic Agency, and there is every reason to believe that the errors occurred on two sheets. If all the errors were located, therefore, they would amount to 80 pairs with the missing "G" and 40 pairs with the widely-spaced "Gs".

The Philatelic Agency broke up its stock mostly into blocks of 4 and distributed the stamps to its subscribers without noticing the errors. All 2 cents stamps overprinted "G" have now long since been sold out and remainders in Government offices destroyed.

The first indication that the errors existed came to our notice early in 1964 when a block of each variety was found in our stock. Shortly afterwards Mr. William Jackson, of the Canada Stamp Company, Toronto, found one example of each error in his stock and got in touch with the writer. Much later a collector, Mr. Henry Esau, of Fort Willam Ontario, also found a block with the missing "G".

If collectors or dealers should find further examples of these errors they are asked to advise the undersigned. The stamps concerned are, of course, quite valuable.

K. Bileski, Station B, Winnipeg, Man.



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and
A Happy New Year
from*

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*Christmas
Greetings and
Best Wishes for
the New Year
to all Members
from*

**Charles and
Dorothy
Hollingsworth**

1928-1932 ISSUES, an outline

by A. E. STEPHENSON, F.C.P.S.



To many, the end of the Admiral Issue in 1927 was looked on as a philatelic disaster and the end of Canadian philately and study.

The issues which followed from 1928 to 1934, a positive deluge of new stamps, were mostly beautiful and interesting.

Why has this period then been shunned and neglected? Was it that the Admiral enthusiasts were still suffering from broken hearts at the loss of what they thought a most wonderful issue which had given them everything?

In this new era we are regaled with a most interesting group of stamps issued by the Dominion. During this period stamp production took a new turn. We had, with the last three plates of the Admirals, the process of chromium plating of plates. With the new issues this process became universal. We also saw the introduction of rotary printing, another revolution in Canadian stamp production. With the rotary prints we get quite a field for study in the gums and the effects of the new processes on them.

Another aspect of these new issues was the introduction of the pictorial issues. Previously historical themes had been depicted on stamps, but now Canada started putting her scenic beauties and industries in the shop window.

During the thirties Canada also introduced a number of stamps commemorating incidents of historical or national interest. Some of these commemoratives have produced some of the most beautiful work in line engraving which has not been equalled with the modern photogravure stamps.

In these issues we have so many aspects of trial and error experienced by the printers as they embraced the new processes being used, that the philatelist has been given a very wide field for study and plenty of scope for the search for varieties, but the period has been seriously neglected and the issues can certainly be looked upon as "The Orphans of the Storm".

Material is still plentiful enough and reasonably cheap to enable the newcomer to Canadian philately to cover these issues.



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As far as the bibliography of the issues is concerned there is much information to be had from Boggs' "Canada", Bileski's "Plate Block Catalogue" and copies, when obtainable, of Holmes "Handbook of Canada and B.N.A."

The Post Office Department at Ottawa is also very helpful in giving information to the serious student.

The 1928 Issue

In the latter part of 1928 when the Admirals as a definitive issue came to an end, the American Bank Note Company, later to become the Canadian Bank Note Company, was asked to produce a new regular issue of postage stamps.

Robert Savage, who had prepared the vignette for the Admiral Issue, again was commissioned for the work of preparing the vignette for the new issue. This was again lined engraved. The lower values up to the 8 cents all depicted King George V in uniform. A new departure presented the King's portrait in three-quarters to full face, as compared with the profiles of the previous regular issues. All the lower values were issued in the normal size stamp (2 x 2.5 cm.). The higher values (10 cents to one dollar) were double sized stamps (3.75 x 2.5 cm.).

The higher values, as already stated, depicted a pictorial view, each representing a scene from one of the Canadian provinces.

All values were surmounted by a "Scroll" with the word "Canada".

This issue takes various names in the different catalogues and handbooks. It is sometimes known as the "Dominion" Issue owing to the nature of the pictorial views on the higher values. It is also known as the "Bi-Lingual Issue" as it was

the first regular issue to be bi-lingual. Again because the of scroll design shown on all values it is most commonly called the "Scroll Issue".

Though the earlier "Confederation" issue had been bi-lingual, this was the first regular issue to be so and from this date onwards all Canadian stamps have taken this form.

The chromium plating of printing plates had now become general practice in the production of all Canadian stamps because of the hardness, thus cutting down the plate wear common on previous issues. Because of this fewer plates were required. This was all very nice from the printer's point of view, but it brought the philatelist a headache because after a time the chromium was inclined to chip and before the plate could be withdrawn a certain number of sheets would appear with little spots of colour. In other words "Flyspeck Philately" had been born. Collectors are advised to think before they start chasing these spots which in some cases are worthless and cannot be compared with the varieties, retouches, relief breaks, and re-entries, etc., which contribute so much to the interest of earlier issues.

The sheet printings of the lower values were as before: the printed sheet of 400 was divided into four printed sheets of 100 (10 x10). The higher values were in sheets of 200 (10 x 20) divided into four post office panes of 50 (5 x 10).

Two coil stamps, the 1 cent. and 2 cents, were produced in rolls of 500 stamps.

Booklets appeared with the usual 1 cent and 2 cents values and in addition a 5 cents booklet pane was also introduced for the first time.

The values 1 cent to 8 cents were all taken from the same Master Die and thence transferred to a secondary, or working die for each value. Die proofs are quoted by Boggs as all being produced in the colours of ultimate issue.

The values 1 cent to 8 cents on Sheet, Coil and Booklet printings all showed the portrait of H.M. King George V, and the higher values of larger format depicted scenes of Mount Hurd, British Columbia (10 cents), the Quebec Bridge over the St. Lawrence River, Quebec (12 cents), harvesting, Prairie Province (20 cents), "Bluenose", Maritime Provinces (20 cents) and Parliament Buildings Ontario (1 dollar).

Plate layout followed much the same pattern as the Admiral Issue. The lower values in printed sheets of 400 and the higher values in sheets of two hundred with the imprint appearing twice along the top margin.

Paper and gum were similar to those used in the Admiral Issues, but all the stamps were printed by the now standard dry process.

Varieties in this issue are few and of minor character. There have been various forms of imperforate or part imperf. varieties of this issue offered a various times at auctions, but like so many similar imperf. which have appeared among the Canadian issues they were not issued with the Post Office authority

Check List of 1928 Issue

Sheet Printings *Perf.* 12

It should be noted that dates of issue and quantities issued vary with different authorities.

Check List of 1928 Issues—Sheet Printings. Perf. 12

Value and Colour	Issued	Plates issued	Numbers issued	Design
1 cent Orange	Oct. 25, 1928	A.1 to 6	278,652,000	Portrait of H.M. George V
2 cents Green	Oct. 16, 1928	A.1 to 11	1,131,188,000	Portrait of H.M. George V
3 cents Carmine	Dec. 12, 1928	A.1 to 3	11,000,000	Portrait of H.M. George V
4 cents Bistre	Aug. 16, 1929	A.1	10,000,000	Portrait of H.M. George V
5 cents Violet	Dec. 12, 1928	A.1 to 3	32,000,000	Portrait of H.M. George V
8 cents Blue	Dec. 21, 1928..	A.1 to 3	12,000,000	Portrait of H.M. George V
10 cents Green	Jan. 6, 1929 ..	A.1 to 3	20,000,000	Mount Hurd, B.C.
12 cents Grey	Jan. 6, 1929	A.1 and 2	4,000,000	Quebec Bridge
20 cents Carmine	Jan. 6, 1929	A.1 to 3	7,000,000	Reaping wheat in Prairie Provinces
50 cents Blue	Jan. 6, 1929	A.1 to 3	1,000,000	Nova Scotian "Bluenose"
Dollar, Green	Jan. 6, 1929	A.1	500,000	Parliament Buildings, Ottawa
Coil printings				
1 cent Orange	Nov. 1928	Imperf. x Perf. 8	10,000,000	Portrait H.M. George V
2 cents Green	Nov. 1928	Imperf. x Perf. 8	83,000,000	Portrait H.M. George V

Booklet Printings Part Imperf. x Perf.

1 cent Orange ..	Oct. 1928 in panes of 6
2 cents Green ..	Oct. 1928 in panes of 6
5 cents Violet ..	Jan. 1929 in panes of 6

All values can be found in *lete beche* pairs

It should be noted that dates of issue and quantities issued vary with different authorities.

Notes on Canadian Forces Postmarks 1914-20

by Dr. M. W. CARSTAIRS

For some eight years the author has been interested in the study and collection of Canadian Forces Material. This short article is in no way intended as a check list but merely to show some of the lesser known marks.

Many of these described seem to be rare but this may be only because this field has been neglected. After all some of the postmarks were never used in Canada, most are stampless and do not look attractive on the album page.

The first to be described (Fig. 1) is on a large registered stampless legal envelope from somewhere in Russia with the large violet circular datestamp of the Siberian Expeditionary Force dated March 11th, 1919. Not only is the circle much larger than the usual datestamp (36 mm diameter against 29 mm) but the lettering is almost all serified. For some reason the word "Canadian" is in sans-serif. It is presumed that this is the "packet stamp" that accompanied the expedition. The envelope is backstamped at Vancouver on April 1st, at Montreal on April 7th and finally in London E.C. on April 21st, a journey of about six weeks,

The second (Fig. 2) is a roller cancellation, one of a group used in the Militia Camps during the First World War and after on parcels and newspapers. The attractive datestamps are well known from quite a number of camps but this roller has been seen by the author only from Niagara Camp, Aldershot Camp and Petawawa Camp.

The remainder of the postmarks are examples of a large family that were used in England by the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the 1914-1918 war. They were supplied by the G.P.O. in London except some which appear to be of unofficial origin (e.g., Figs. 8 and 9).

Fig. 3 shows a datestamp from C.F.P.O. 6E, one of a series, as 2E, 3E and 8E have also been seen. 2E may be from Seaford Camp and 3E from Witley Camp, but confirmation is lacking.

Fig. 4 shows an oval registered datestamp proofed by the G.P.O. on 7th December, 1916. Also recorded in the proof book are similar types from Bath, Bramshott Camp, Folkestone, Otterpool Camp, Sandling Camp, Seaford Camp, St. Martins Plains and Witley Camp, but most of these have not been seen by the author. Another like these has the inscription Canadian Base P.O. 1E, which was probably Shorncliffe Camp.

Fig. 5 is a skeleton marking familiar to British postmark collectors. It is regarded as a temporary postmark used when the normal datestamp was lost, damaged or when the post office was only temporary.

Fig. 6 is basically similar to Fig. 3 but the name of the camp is included. Others in this series came from most of the camps mentioned under Fig. 4.

Fig. 7 is an instructional marking from Canadian Base P.O. 2E, probably in Regents Park, London.

Figs. 8 and 9 are unofficial postmarks possibly more in the nature of cachets but it is often difficult to draw a dividing line.

Fig. 10 is one of the datestamps of the Dominion Army Letter Office in Regents Park, London, which are thought to have been used to cancel mail from other Empire contingents and not purely Canadian.

This brief survey shows clearly how much is waiting to be recorded in this vast field of postal markings. The author would be interested to hear of additional unrecorded types and any information regarding the location of the "dumb" types.



1



2



3



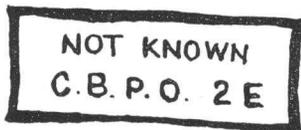
4



5



6



7



8



9



10

Dr. R. Willan
*sends to all
 members his best
 wishes for a
 joyous Christmas
 and happy hunting
 in the New Year*

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 for a
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1965 CONVENTION AWARDS

The Exhibition this year was the finest seen for a long time, the variety and standard of the exhibits being exceptionally high. Pride of place must be given to the exhibit of Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones who displayed a unique frame of S.G. No. 1 of Canada and the provinces on cover. This was possibly the most valuable exhibit seen at Convention.

In the Research and Study Class, the first award went to Mr. E. A. Smythies who showed roller cancellations, their various types and numbers illustrated by photographs and tracings. The unofficial use of rollers for precancelling mail was also illustrated, together with examples of errors involving the omission of town names, the misspelling of Toronto (Tornoto) and Montreal (Monontreal) etc. A final sheet showed the Jubilee Issue to 2 dollars cancelled with rollers and photographs of the lithographed forgeries of the Jubilees cancelled by forged rollers.

The second award went to Mr. R. J. Wolley who showed sheets from his reference collection of Perfins. This was probably the most exhaustive display of these stamps seen at Convention. The stamps were mounted in reverse against a black background for the better display of the perforated initials.

Other displays showed sheets of the freak Toronto duplex of 1901 and the subsequent two-ring datestamp (Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth); precancels, permit stamps and pre-cancelled postal stationery (Mr. R. B. Hetherington); early R.P.O.s, including the earliest recorded, on the St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad, October 22nd, 1853, and an interesting and comparatively modern item "End of Track & Prince Rupert", a R.P.O. operating on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for the use of construction gangs during its construction (1914) and an example of the G.W.R. "Air Line" postmark used on the R.P.O. operating between Glencoe, Ontario and Fort Erie (opposite Buffalo) (Mr. J. J. Bonar); registered covers and postmarks from 1846 (Money Letter) up to the Edwards (Mr. W. Williams).

In this class the award of the Godden Cup went to Sir George Williamson for his study of the flaws and papers of the 4d. P.E.I. The Class IIIa award was won by Dr. M. W. Carstairs with Transatlantic Mail illustrating rates and markings between Canada, the Provinces and the U.K. These included an 1866 Toronto to Glasgow cover franked with two 17 cents Cartier. Mr. G. F. George won the second award with a display of the inland letter rates from 1827 to the end of the century. Other displays included those of Mr. J. Winfield (early stamps of Canada and the Provinces); 1892 Barred Circle postmarks (Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth); and Newfoundland pence, including proofs, A.92 on 1d. (ship cancel) and 4d. Scarlet Vermilion and bisect 1/- Scarlet Vermilion, both on cover (Mrs. S. Barratt).

In Class IIIb (after 1897) the award went to Mr. J. Wannerton of South Africa, who displayed semi-official air stamps. The winner of the second award (Dr. R. Willan) showed complete sheets of 100 plate proofs of the 8 and 9 cents 1911 Newfoundland Coronation issues taken from the Donald plates; complete

Die Proofs of the 1911 Caribou by de la Rue; a page of the eight progressive Die Proofs of the 1929 four cents value (Prince of Wales, Perkins Bacon printing) and a series of die proofs by de la Rue showing the production of the 14 cents value taken from the original 9 cents 1928 Cabot Tower.

Mr. P. G. Walker also displayed Newfoundland including the following items of exceptional interest: Newfoundland Airmail Essays by Whitehead Morris in blocks of four with plate proofs, imperf. and perf. in three different colours; original 1931 die proofs by Perkins Bacon taken from the re-engraved Die of the 1928 Publicity Issue in both black and original colours; a complete set of 1911 Die Proofs of the Coronation Issue; a pair of Plate Proofs of the 1931 six cents Princess Elizabeth by Perkins Bacon, believed to be the only sheet of 100 printed.

The Bunny Cup was awarded to an exhibit in this section: the 1898 Map Stamp by Mr. G. B. Harper. This formed a part of his original study made in 1949-50 which Mr. F. Tomlinson water developed and made the subject of his well known handbook.

Also displayed were a series of covers illustrating the Alaska Highway (Mr. R. G. Woodall) and a collection of semi-official air stamps of cover (Mr. G. Reeves-Brown).

There were seven displays illustrating the Admiral Issue: coils and provisionals with imprint blocks (Mr. G. Whitworth); a general display of mint stamps (Mr. E. Whitley); first War Tax illustrated with plate strips, one of which showed the major re-entry on stamp 91 of plate 23 of the one cent (Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill); the 3 cent brown showing how the retouching was performed individually on each stamp of the plate (Mr. A. S. Mackie); lathe work and the plate progression of the 10 and 20 cents (Mr. A. E. Stephenson); and further examples of lathe work (Mr. D. G. Robertson).

The winner of this section was Mr. G. Drew-Smith with a fine display of the 1 cent green showing how the early plates can be indentified. One would have liked to have seen imprint strips to show the proof of the pudding, but this is, perhaps, asking the impossible.

Four displays of the Queen Elizabeth issues were on view: the 1954 issue one to six cents in all their varieties: sheet, booklet, tagged, plate numbers and paper varieties (Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill); 1964 Commemoratives (Mr. J. Ashcroft); Forces Mail (Dr. M. W. Cairstair); and the winning exhibit: a concise display of the great variety of postmarks to be found on current stamps (Sqn/Ldr. P. R. Grey).

HIGH PRICES FOR WORLD FAMOUS AIRMAIL STAMPS

Harmer Rooke of London's Airpost Sale on October 1st attracted world-wide interest, the realisations totalling £69,751. A list of some of the outstanding prices is given below:—

	£
Newfoundland: 1919 Hawker, 3 cent (vertical pair), original gum..	4,250
„ Ditto, on flown cover.. .. .	1,700
„ 1919 Martinsyde, 3 cent, on cover	3,250
„ 1927 de Pinedo, 60 cent, superb original gum ..	3,700
„ Ditto, on cover	800
„ 1933 Balbo, 4.50 on 10 cent yellow, original gum	
„ (error of colour)	5,500



BRIDGE OF ALLAN CONVENTION, 1965

TRIBE AND HAGGIS A LA ALLAN WATER

by Jack Canuck

What gets hold of our members at Convention time?

It may be the moon at work but we think light-headedness accounts for the way some folk act even before they reach Convention. For example, we find our editor turning the entire railway system from Sherbrooke to Quebec upside down, while another member sent a demand with his hotel booking form stating that he had no objection to a tent on one of the lawns providing we got him a little "deer" and we didn't "grouse".

This midnight madness seems to take hold of everyone. We find Philip Walker and Ernest Whitley with a haggis cornered under the hotel stairs battering it with clubs while our Aberdonians John Hannah and Allan McGregor protestingly point out that the correct way to dispose of it is to jab it in the midriff with a fork. All appeared settled and fine till Bill Williams mistook the season for Easter and the last we saw of the poor creature it was being rolled down the hill. But what could be expected from a mere Sassanach?

The Banquet was a very staid affair until the speeches, when our chief guest, Mr. MacFarlane Grey, took the lid off with some of his stories which only encouraged Mrs. Willan and John Gilbert to cap everything with theirs. Bob Woolley, who replied for "Our Overseas Members," must have wondered how he was going to get over his hurdle and at the same time be allowed to come back.

A very happy event in the evening was "The Signing of the Roll of Fellows". Sir George, for his very fine work on the stamps of Prince Edward Island, and our chief gremlin Lionel Gillam, for his wonderful work on the R.P.Os and Railways of Canada, a truly worthy signature. Then followed the accolade for J. Miller Allan, another very worthy signature to enhance our Roll, for the work he has put in on the Dominion Postmarks, but this has not been his only strong point, because anything Canadian has been mastered by him.

After the Banquet, as usual, the second session opened with an engagement party with the lucky victim in the chair. This turned out to be a champagne party which loosened a lot of tongues and it was a delight to see Bob Woolley's face as he tried to interpret some stories told by Sandy Mackie in the dialect of the Western Isles.

Competition Cups were going galore. Even Stevie won an unofficial Aberdeen Cup, a nice affair in "Cheenie" or in Border Scots "Wally".

The third session then continued with the survivors, including the hotel manager. In this session the Battle of Britain, Dunkirk, Bannockburn and Tony Pandy were all refought until the hotel barman said in a very determined voice, "Will you now go to bed", and like lambs we did. We had no strength to argue.

Sunday morning came with the usual goodbyes till next year. At the bitter end we witnessed the heartrending sight of Mary Hannah and one of our Canucks in heated argument about a bottle. Believe it or not, it was empty

Our last vision was of Geoff. and Connie Whitworth making a sudden dash South for Bowness on Windermere to lay on next year's Convention.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Upon reflecting over the events of a most successful convention in Scotland it occurs to me that our Editor's plea for more copy to maintain the high standard of *Maple Leaves* must also contain a suggestion that I supply some message for the new stamp season.

Firstly let me express my gratitude at the honour the Society did me last year in conferring upon me the award of a Fellowship, now followed by that of the Presidency for the ensuing year. Both these honours are bestowed on members only after careful deliberation and I will do my best to live up to the expectations of our members.

Secondly may I express the wish that all members should endeavour to increase the Society membership by introducing our activities to B.N.A. stamp collectors at their local stamp clubs. Whilst we as a society are interested only in B.N.A. material it does not require that new members should be specialists in the sense that they should have large collections of only one item. Any keen collector is a potential student and an introduction to *Maple Leaves* is certain to maintain interest in the hobby.

The entry of a successful exhibit at the Convention from a member in South Africa prevents me from saying now "that winter is upon us", but I would like to express the hope that members will now start thinking about their sheets for next year's Convention exhibition. Even new members must be encouraged by the kind donation of a new trophy to be awarded to the most meritorious exhibit of any B.N.A. subject where the exhibitor has not previously won a silver trophy. Full details of this trophy will be announced later. When this has been done the surplus material can be put together to send to our most capable auctioneer who will obtain the best possible price he can squeeze out of members at next year's Convention Auction.

While on the subject I would like to inform members that next year we meet from October 19th-23rd at the Belsfield Hotel, Bowness. This hotel is situated overlooking Lake Windermere and for that time of the year the weather forecaster expects it to be fine and sunny. The Autumn tints of the English Lake District are to be seen to be believed and above all the display of stamps will be par excellence and well worth the reservation of a late holiday with the C.P.S.

To conclude may I extend to you all on behalf of my wife and myself our most sincere good wishes for a Happy Christmas and a happy and prosperous new year.

GEOFFREY WHITWORTH.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1965

The Secretary, Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, reported 26 new members during the year. There were 41 lapsed members including 13 resignations, 5 deaths and 23 removed for non-payment of subscription. The nett change of minus 15 compared favourably with that of the previous year when the figure had been minus 59.

The Editor, Mr. L. F. Gillam, reported that he had virtually no articles in hand for publication and appealed for help from contributors. He proposed to continue to publish articles likely to be of interest to non-specialists.

The Librarian, Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill, reported the lowest number of requests for the loan of books since he assumed office in 1956. Only 21 members had borrowed books. The sale of back numbers of *Maple Leaves* had realised about £40.

The Exchange Packet Secretary, M. J. E. Bielby, reported that 21 packets containing over 300 booklets valued at £2,996 were returned from circulation during the year. Sales amounted to £811 which represented about 27 per cent of the value of the material circulated.

The Convener of Studies, Mr. A. E. Stephenson, reported the establishment of two new study groups for the Admiral and Small Cents Stamps, both of which were using a circulation sheet instead of the old method of a circulating file.

The Treasurer, Mr. A. F. L. McGregor, reported that the method of dealing with members whose subscriptions were in arrears was working well and the number of members (23) removed from the roll was the lowest for many years. Profits from the sale of handbooks had improved and he appealed for more sales among members in this country. Banker's Order forms were also available and would be supplied on request to any members wishing to avail themselves of this method of paying subscriptions.

Messrs. W. E. Lea and E. A. Smythies reported that on the subject of forged cancellations it was impossible to expertise this kind of material without a study of the ink used. Certification of genuineness in the same way as with stamps was an impossible task.

Resolutions

It was resolved that with effect from 1st February, 1966, Exchange Packet commission be raised to 10 per cent. This would apply to all sales from booklets received on and after that date.

It was also resolved that in future years auction catalogues would only be sent to those members who requested a copy, vendors and those who had submitted bids for material in the previous year. The name of the officer responsible for catalogues would be published in the February issue of *Maple Leaves* in order to give ample time to those who wished to apply for them.

New Trophy

The sum of £10 had been donated towards the cost of the purchase of a new trophy for competition at the Convention Exhibition. It was decided to award it for the best exhibit entered by members who had not been successful in gaining an Exhibition Award at previous conventions. Details would be formulated and the trophy would be available for competition at the 1966 Convention.

Officers elected for 1965-66

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Proposer</i>	<i>Seconder</i>
President	G. Whitworth	Mrs. G. Barratt	Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth
Vice-President	J. E. Bielby	G. Whitworth	Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth
Committee—			
(Scotland)	Sir G. Williamson	A. E. Stephenson	J. J. Bonar
(North)	Dr. R. Willan	Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth	G. Whitworth
(South)	Dr. M. W. Carstairs	L. D. Carn	J. Cater
Treasurer	A. F. L. McGregor	A. E. Stephenson	Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth
Secretary	Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth	Mrs. G. Barratt	L. F. Gillam

Election of Fellows

Mr. L. F. Gillam was elected to the Fellowship of the Society for his research into the history of the Railway Post Offices of Canada.

Mr. J. Millar Allen, LL.B., was elected to the Fellowship of the Society for his research into postmarks generally.

Convention Awards

Founder's Trophy	Sir George Williamson for research into P.E.I.
Admiral Cup	G. Drew Smith—1 cent Green Admiral
Lees-Jones Trophy	Sqn/Ldr. P. R. Grey—Postmarks on Q.E. II issues
Bunny Cup	G. B. Harper—1898 Map stamp
Godden Trophy	Sir George Williamson—P.E.I. 4d.
Aitkens Trophy	Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth

Diplomas

Class 1—Research and Study

1. E. A. Smythies Roller Cancellations
2. R. J. Woolley Perfins

Class 3a (to 1897)

1. Dr. M. W. Carstairs Transatlantic Mail
2. G. F. George Postal rates

Class 3b (after 1897)

1. J. Wannerton Semi-official Air Mails
2. Dr. R. Willan Newfoundland Proofs

The Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway

by **Lionel F. Gillam**
Part **XXXIX**

This railway has already been referred to in connection with the North Shore Railway (*Maple Leaves* No. 89) and the Pontiac & Pacific Junction Railway (*ibid* No. 91).

Its origins date back to 1869 when the Northern Colonization Railway was incorporated to build from Mile End, a small village in what are now the suburbs of Montreal, to St. Jerome, 33 miles to the north.

The completion of this line in 1875 stimulated wider ambitions on the part of its promoters and as a result plans were laid to extend the line westwards to Ottawa and Alymer. As a token of these intentions the name of the railway was changed to that of the Montreal, Ottawa & Western Railway. The hopes of the promoters, however, by no means matched their resources and as a result the project was undertaken by the Provincial Government of Quebec, under the name of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway.

The construction of this line, of which there was urgent need, would provide direct rail communication between Montreal and the capital city. Although the route adopted, along the north shore of the Ottawa River, did not provide the most direct line of communication, it would be about 125 miles in length, it would provide a most acceptable alternative to the only other railway connection available at that time (via Prescott), a circuitous route of some 168 miles. The line was therefore rapidly completed and opened of traffic in 1877 (Montreal to Ottawa and Aylmer via Hull). Five years later it was sold to the C.P.R.

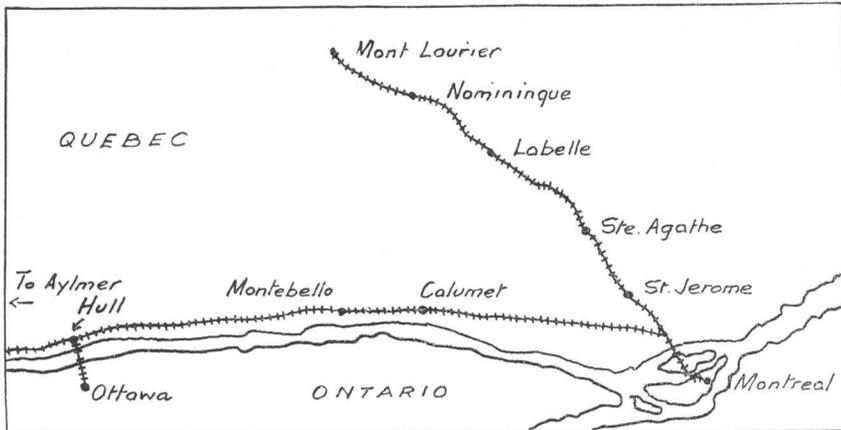
The Montreal, Ottawa & Western Railway survived in name only until 1883 when a change of title (to that of the Montreal & Western Railway) and the grant of numerous subsidies gave it a new lease of life. The subsidies were provided for the extension of the original line to St. Jerome northwards to Labelle (67 miles). This was completed in 1890 and immediately leased to the C.P.R. which 7 years later exercised its option to purchase the line outright.

In 1899 a new company (but again named the Northern Colonization Railway) undertook to build a further extension to the north via Nomingue and Mont Laurier to Lake Temiscamingue and during subsequent years sections were constructed between Labelle and Nomingue (1905) 24½ miles, and Nomingue and Mont Laurier (1909) 58 miles, where the line halted. Both of these sections were leased to the C.P.R. on completion.

R.P.Os were introduced on the line from Montreal to Ottawa immediately the line was opened for traffic, postmarks R.116-117A being used.

Other R.P.Os which have operated over this line include the Montreal & Calumet, Montreal, Calumet & Ottawa, Calumet & Ottawa, Ottawa & Calmet, Ottawa & Montebello and Ottawa & Montreal.

Those which have operated over the former Northern Colonization Railway include the Montreal & St. Jerome, Montreal & Ste. Agathe des Monts, Montreal & Labelle, Montreal & Nomingue and Montreal & Mont Laurier. Postmark evidence would suggest that these were introduced in the order given here as new sections of the line became available for traffic.



*Christmas Greetings
to all
Members
and
Good Hunting
in 1966*



J. J. Bonar

*Greetings and
Happy Hunting
to my correspondents
everywhere*

E. A. Smythies

SEASON'S GREETINGS

and every good wish to all
my C.P.S. of G.B. friends

JIM CATER

**21, Auckland Road, Norwood,
LONDON, S.E.19**

R. L. S. CORNER No. 3

1. **R.L.S. 5 cent perf. 12 x 11½.** Readers will recall that in the R.L.S. handbook we noted as follows (*page 31*): "Regarding the 5 cent value, in over 1,200 specimens examined we have failed to find even one perf. 12 x 11½. . . . A fair number of stamps have been found with perforation exactly 12 x 11.7. In the 2 cent value, a true 12 x 11½ perforation is found, but we have not found this in the 5 cent value."

We are happy to say this is no longer the case. Mr. Vincent Greene has very kindly shown us an interesting cover, illustrated below, which has a 5 cent deep green with the true 12 x 11.5 perforation (as readers can test for themselves) and a S.Q. 10 cent posted Victoria B.C. 6th August, 1886, to London (England) 22nd August, 1886, and in addition the R in oval cancel. (The illustration unfortunately cuts off the top edge of the cover.)

A very late use of this 12 x 11½, combined with a very early use of the R in oval has resulted in an overlap which we never expected. We shall have to correct our note in the handbook reading: "It is profitless to look for the rarer 11½ and 11¾ perforations on any stamp cancelled with the common R in oval or dated after, say, 1885"

Registered 8 cent covers. In R.L.S. Corner No. 2 (October *Maple Leaves*) a list of twenty-two covers with 8 cent registered stamps was published. Since then details of *three* more such covers have been gratefully received, which are recorded below. **No. 23** (Vincent Greene collection) Posted 6th November,



MANY NEW RECORD PRICES

were realised at the sale of the "General Robert Gill" CANADA which was held at the Piccadilly Hotel in London on October 27, 1965.



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1876, at Galt U.C. to Canonbie (G.B.), delivered 29th November, 1876. Back stamped Hamilton 10th November, '76. Also registered oval Liverpool 26th November, 1876.

No. 24 (Vincent Greene collection). Large piece posted 18th December, 1876, from Hamilton, Ont. to London (England), delivered January, 1877.

No. 25 (Edmond Smith collection). Posted 9th October, 1878, from Liverpool N.S. to Basingstoke (England). R.L.S. 8 cent plus S.Q. 5 cent both cancelled with 8 segment cork. Various transit cancels. Re-addressed to York 6th November, 1878, with additional G.B. 1d. red cancelled with Basingstoke 52 duplex.

Frank Campbell has sent some interesting information about 8 cent registration rates from his vast stock of official data. He writes: "No 8 cent rate to *anywhere* in my 1881 *Postal Guide*, which is very official. An immense list of countries with 5 cent rate to nearly all—no 8 cent rate to any. So 8 cent on a REG. to France or elsewhere after 1880 or so is a mistake in posting I should say."

This seems to dispose of the suggestion tentatively made in "R.L.S. No. 2", that while the 8 cent registration fee was reduced to 5 cent from U.K. in 1878, it was not reduced until much later for other foreign countries. Some specialists look on late 8 cent covers with a tinge of suspicion as being "philatelic". While this is probably true of several covers posted, at the time that the notorious Heckler was busy, from Halifax N.S. and/or to his agent in Germany, we believe that many 8 cent covers on the list were genuine mistakes, as suggested by Frank Campbell.

E.A.S. and A.F.S. (*To be continued*)

FELLOWSHIP AWARDS

Railway post office enthusiasts will be particularly glad to note the election to Fellowship of the Society of two most worthy recipients of this high honour in the persons of Lionel F. Gillam and J. Millar Allen, LL.B.

It is perhaps noteworthy that both of our new Fellows have collaborated for many years in the field of railway postal history, Mr. Gillam as a well known and regular contributor on this subject to *Maple Leaves* both since and for many years prior to his taking over the Editorship of our journal two years ago, and Mr. Millar Allen as a pioneer in this field of study long before it assumed its present proportions and popularity.

Members will also need no reminding of Mr. Millar Allen's work in connection with the 1859 issues on which he is an acknowledged authority, while in the field of Canadian postmarks generally it is certainly no understatement to say that every facet of this fascinating study has been his province and that very much is owed to him for the advancement of this subject to its present status of pre-eminent importance.

Mr. Gillam, a schoolmaster by profession, has devoted his time and energy to a task of formidable proportions: the revelation of the intricate history of Canadian railway development from the earliest years until the present time and its inter-relation to the history of railway post offices with which it is so closely connected.

A busy man with widespread commitments beyond the sphere of philately as Editor of a professional journal, education committee member and public relations officer, Mr. Gillam has not hesitated to assume new burdens on behalf of our Society. We can only hint at the extent of his commitments and can only marvel at his industry and devotion.

All our members will wish to join in congratulating both Mr. Millar Allen and Mr. Gillam as the recipients of the highest honour this Society can bestow upon its members.

OBITUARY

"Belinda, one of The Few"

It was with regret that we heard of the passing of Miss B. Lyndhurst Ogden, F.C.P.S., in her 81st year.

Belinda, as she was known to us all, was our first lady member and our first member from England to join us. No. 10 on our roll, she was also the first lady member to sign the Roll of Fellows.

She was stricken stone deaf about fifteen years ago and confined to her home, but this did not deter her from carrying on a most prolific philatelic correspondence with a wide range of C.P.S. members. To her the stamps of Canada and the C.P.S.G.B. were her passionate loves. She will be missed by so many in the Society. As a Founder member she gave everything to the Society; it was hers.

A.E.S.

VERY URGENTLY REQUIRED

Good B.N.A. Items for Your Exchange Packets

All material will be welcomed by:

ERIC BIELBY
194, Skipton Road
Harrogate, Yorks.

(Overseas contributors always welcome)

Please note :—

- (a) As agreed at the October, 1965 Convention, the rate of commission charged on sales will be increased from $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 10 per cent. The revised rate will be applied to booklets received by me after 1st February, 1966.
- (b) Payment for purchases of under 5/- may be made by MINT GREAT BRITAIN COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS if members wish to do so.

Letters to the Editor . . .

Mr. J. H. Short writes:

Registered Letter Stamps

Mr. Smythies' article in the June issue of *Maple Leaves* prompts me to ask if members have seen a copy of the Shanahan Auction list for the Bertram collection of Canada (*February 13/14th, 1959*).

This illustrates an Imprint block of the Montreal printing of the 5c (imperf) showing the reversed only "B" and a cover bearing the 8c R.L.S. with a Belleville cancellation of 12 Jan. 1891 etc.

I mention this as perhaps some have not seen this catalogue, which is very interesting.

H. Reiche writes:

Admiral Issue

The procedure as used in England and as stated by Mr. Whitworth in his letter (*Maple Leaves* No. 96) holds true for the transfer rolls and dies of the Admiral Issue, as far as I can determine. There is but one possible difference between Canadian and British work. The manufacturers in Canada have and are still repairing hardened plates to make some minor corrections if required, to avoid the expense of preparing a new plate. This difficult task of softening an area for repair to reharden the surface, does not always result in a perfect job, but it may pay off from an economic standpoint. I have Admiral stamps, and others of much later issues, where this has been done.

The explanation of reversing the design on the transfer roll as spelled out by Mr. Whitworth is of course absolutely correct.

Mr. R. B. Hetherington writes:

Duplex Postmarks, Phoenix B.C.

I have recently discovered a duplex postmark of Phoenix, B.C. This is the normal type for B.C. as recorded in *Canadian Duplex Cancellations* (2nd Edition), page 23.

Details are as follows:—

Phoenix, B.C. 23 mm. Indicia PM. Killer A. 9 bars, thick—small size.
Date JUL. 15 '02.

My example is on a postal stationery business card, Holmes Type 1419, 1 cent rose carmine, and according to Smythies this is a new discovery and must be very scarce. The post office at Phoenix is NOT now listed and neither Smythies nor I can trace this "town" in any of the Canadian postal guides we have. It is mentioned by member G. H. Melvin, however, in his listing of Post Offices in B.C. as follows:—

Phoenix. Established 1898. Closed.

Mr. Melvin further states in a recent letter to me that Phoenix is "a small mining town in southern B.C. 49 degrees N. 118 degrees W. some 7 miles N.W. of Grand Forks and now almost a ghost town. It was the site of the Phoenix Silver Mine, now closed.

The Post Office was established in 1.10.98 and closed 15.9.20. The postmasters were: 1898 to ?, T. Roderick; 1904 to ?, D. J. Matheson, 1919 to ?, A. Almstream."

AMENDMENTS to Membership to 26th October, 1965**New Members**

1503. ADAMS, C. J., The Lowe, Worfield, Brighnorth, Salop. C,P
 1504. KRAEMER, F., 4111-19th St. N.W., Calgary, Alta, Canada C
 1505. SARGENT, G., 16A Bright's Crescent, Edinburgh 9 C

Resignations

1262. DALEY, R. C.
 218. FARR, E. D,
 824. MARTIN, J. S.
 1192. MENZIES, R. W.
 1131. WILSON, F. L.

Deaths

886. HARRIS, S. J.
 10. OGDEN, Miss B. L., F.C.P.S.

Dropped for non-payment of subscriptions

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 951. AUGUST, Major J. C. W. | 1296. BARWISE, G. S. |
| 1347. BURWELL, R. J. | 1224. CLARK, E. A. |
| 448. COX, T. | 1253. CRANE, D. |
| 1320. FLETCHER, J. R. | 335. FOSTER, G. E. |
| 1233. GIRARD, A. A. | 548. HOBSON, C. |
| 1466. HUGGINS, Dr. D. | 995. INSLEY, A. H. |
| 1450. KATZ, S. | 1118. LAVER, F. W. |
| 968. MALCOLM, C. G. S. | 1161. MORSE, L. R. |
| 1383. NUGENT, J. R. | 1269. SLATE, W. H. |
| 1243. STROUD, H. G. | 779. TOTTEN, Mrs. E. A. |
| 1003. TRAVERS, J. W. | 975. TREVOR, G. W. |
| 774. YEATON, V. R. | |

Amendment to previous listing

1040. CHARRON, J. J., 459 Avenue St-Jacques, Longueuil, Que, Canada.

Change of address

982. CARSTAIRS, Dr. M. W., 5 Tennyson Rd., High Wycombe, Bucks.
 1430. GORDON, R.J.C., 16 Ravenhill Park, Belfast.
 952. HAIG, A. W., 10 Gerrard Close, Whitley Bay, Northumberland.
 739. HARRIS, E. A., 358 Queen Street, Flin Flon, Man, Canada.
 564. HITCHCOCK, J. N., 11 Dallowqay Rd., Arundel, Sussex.
 1094. HORNE, B., R.R.I., Priddis, Alta, Canada.
 513. NICHOLSON, E. A., Box 567, Squamish, B.C., Canada.
 945. SHOWERS, G., 27 Napier St., Goderich, Ont, Canada.
 1181. WHIPPLE, A. E., P.O. Box 1204, Station B., Montreal, Canada.

Information required of new address (last known address given)

1066. HILL, J. R., 9420-67th Avenue, Edmonton, Alta, Canada.

Net Change -27**New Total 669**

Mr. Melvin goes on to say that he has recently obtained a copy of the duplex used at Phoenix on the same type of postcard as mine, but dated NO. 1 06. This cancellation has no time indicia. He also says that ours are the only two copies of this duplex, that he knows of. It is rather extraordinary that two copies should be discovered within a few months of each other after such a long time.

Meanwhile Mr. F. W. L. Keane has also provided some very interesting information:

"Phoenix, B.C.," he says, "is a ghost town, roughly halfway between Penticton and Trail, both of which you will no doubt find in your atlas. But around the turn of the century it was a boom town, in the rich gold mining area. Melvin's list states that the Phoenix post office was established in 1898 but apparently the date of closing is not definitely known. However, I should think that it was closed before the beginning of World War I, as the place was already a ghost town in 1919, and the last time I heard of it was there only ONE inhabitant left there. That was several years ago. The Phoenix postmark must be very scarce. I do not have it in my collection and in fact I do not remember ever having seen it.

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements. Special price 2d. a word for C.P.S.G.B. members only.

WANTED

Wanted to purchase—higher values Canada Jubilees with B.C. town cancels, also any other pre-1900 B.C. town cancels.—J. A. Pike, Ford, Washington, U.S.A.

WANTED, Flag Cancellations on cover or piece, particularly the period 1917 to 1927.—John Hannab, 150, Ashgrove Road West, Aberdeen, Scotland.

CANADIAN SLOGANS. Join the Slogan Bank. 1964 list now available. Information.—G. H. Potts, Halfmoon Bay, B.C., Canada.

“Street” and District cancellations. Buy or exchange—any towns. Particular interest, Morris Street, Halifax. Also town and other cancellations on 2cts. Carmine Numerals.—Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall.

WANTED. “Brant County” items.—Barchino, Brantford, Ontario.

Wanted to purchase. The following Admirals: Plate blocks with inscription “Ottawa—No.—A...T—6...etc.” and vert. pairs of 1, 2 and 3 cts. Perf. 8 vert., Imperf. between, first printing.—Henning Hakansson, Katrinelundsgatan 8A, Malmoe ö, Sweden.

PERIODICALS

Canada Calling is one of the interesting features frequently appearing in the Philatelic Magazine. Price 9d. from your newsagent or local dealer.

FOR SALE

PHILATELIC CANADA; Try Jack's Stamp Farm, Route 6c, Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

1965-66

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MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

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EDITORIAL

Membership

Exactly ten years ago (*Maple Leaves* Vol. 6 Issue No. 2) Editor Tomlinson reminded readers that membership campaigns were commonplace practices among philatelic societies abroad and instanced particularly a recruiting drive for members that had just been inaugurated by the Canadian Philatelic Society. "Are we", he asked, "too conservative for such tactics?" He went on to suggest that dealer-members were in an especially advantageous position to help our society, presumably because of their frequent contact with collectors and their intimate knowledge of their interests.

We are prompted to raise this issue again because during the ten years which have subsequently elapsed more than 850 new members have been enrolled in our society. This would appear to answer Mr. Tomlinson's fears that not enough was being done by members (dealers and otherwise) to advance our membership. An average enrolment of 85 new members per annum would appear to be good progress in anybody's language and there can be little doubt that dealer-members have contributed to the full in making such progress possible.

When we study the *NETT* increase in membership, however, we have less cause for satisfaction. During the same period the total number of members increased only by about 120. Even allowing for losses through death the position revealed is one which should provide much material for thought. That an average of (say) 60 members should be lost per annum and thus provide only for an average nett increase in membership of 12 per annum suggests that (like old soldiers) our members do not die; they only fade away.

Such a loss is difficult to explain. There is no doubt whatever that the popularity of Canadian stamps and postal history continues at the high level which obtained in 1956 even if it has not been enhanced. We should surely be wrong to seek a reason in the modest subscription which our members are required to pay; this scarcely meets the cost of printing and distributing the society's journal. One would hardly suppose that what is the cash equivalent of the price of a few packets of cigarettes a *year* could be considered prohibitive

by anyone. When one adds to this the services provided by a free library and an exchange packet to say nothing of opportunities for members to meet locally and nationally it is difficult to resist the conclusion that lapses in membership cannot be explained in terms which suggest that the Society is failing to meet the needs of its members.

Neither would we suggest that the call of the road, the garden and the ubiquitous 'telly' are to blame. Philately continues to hold its own as the premier hobby from China to Peru and more specifically the sale of Canadian stamps continues to enjoy boom conditions characterised by high prices and keen competition for the purchase of all issues, and this is not excluding the much-maligned new emissions, as record sales at the Philatelic Bureau in Canada testify.

Wherein then lies the answer to what seems a baffling problem? Why are so many members losing interest in the Society as opposed to losing interest in their hobby? It has been suggested to us that many of our new members are not specialists in Canadian stamps and that our journal did not in the past do sufficient to cater for the needs of 'beginners' or collectors whose interest in Canadian stamps was of a general rather than of an advanced nature.

It is because we share this point of view that we have during the past two years published articles of a general nature from time to time and we shall continue to do so. At the same time it is necessary to admit that this has not been in response to an overwhelming demand from members who, if this does meet their needs, have not been very forthcoming in making their views known. We only *believe* that the policy is a welcome one. All we can say is that no one has raised any objections, least of all those members whose interests are highly specialised. They recognise that the Society's interests and those of Canadian philately generally can best be served by encouraging the specialists of the future. Indeed the Society is under some obligation to do so quite apart from any other consideration.

We are always open to suggestions for ways in which we can improve the Society's journal. We do not suffer from any illusions about the important role which it plays in fostering keen and active membership and we recognise the need constantly to have regard for every kind of collector, beginner and specialist alike.

We have implied earlier on that the problem of the RETENTION of members is one of paramount importance and that it is obviously one to which less importance has been attached in the past. Among those whose membership has lapsed during the past ten years must be many who still retain an interest, and possibly a keen interest, in Canadian philately. All of them have been sponsored by other members, many of whom must still take an active interest in the Society. The enrolment of new members must, of course, continue to be of the utmost importance but in our emphasis upon this aspect we should not overlook the possibility of reclaiming for membership many of those who have lapsed in the past. This is a field of recruitment that has been neglected and ought not to be neglected any longer.

THE PRINTING OF THE 1859 TEN CENTS CONSORT Pt. III

by
G. WHITWORTH.
F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S.

Order N.9. 2,000 sheets placed on 31st May, 1862.

1,000 sheets delivered, more issued by 30th September, 1862.

A Printing	Dark Yellowish Brown
B Printing	Purplish Brown

After eliminating stamps of the 8th Order the next dates revealed stamps very little changed in colour. There were only a few dates before the end of the year, and a number of stamps dated well into 1863 appeared to have the same colour. Covers dated October 6th, November 10th were of a deep brown and slightly more yellow than 8B. Some printings did not appear as deep as others but are still a very full shade of brown. One or two of the Calder covers recorded this as 9A which really confuses the division as dark colours of 8B were also recorded as 9A on some of Calder's covers. Covers dated in 1862 November 10th, and December 9th, and 1863 January 12th, 24th, 29th, were bearing stamps that were of a rich brown colour and were very well printed. By comparison it gives one the impression that 9A was printed immediately after the 8B printing without cleaning the plate and for the 9B printing the plate was very well cleaned. In 9B the colour is rich again and under a glass reveals traces of purple in the ink. Montreal was using this colour in January and also right through to July. A few stamps of this colour have been found with the perforation of $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$.

Group 2 Perforation $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$

Order No. 10 1,000 sheets placed 2nd September, 1862.

All delivered and issued before the 30th September, 1863.

A Printing	Red Brown
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After eliminating the deep brown shades of the 9th Order the next date was 28th May, 1863. The stamp was used in a small town (Sorel) and was of a full but dullish red brown shade. Other dates were June 2nd, August 3rd, September 12th, and October 28th. Most of the stamps recorded of this colour have come from small towns. The order was for one of only 1,000 sheets and whilst it was assumed that it would take two days to print, the difference is only in depth of printing rather than a change of colour. Most sheets appear to be clearly printed but others have rather a dullish effect. All the stamps recorded of this colour are perforated $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ and, whereas the shade itself is similar to 8A but fuller and richer, the 8A stamps are always perforated $11\frac{3}{4}$.

Order No. 11 2,000 sheets placed on the 17th December, 1862.

All delivered and issued by the 30th September, 1863.

A Printing	Reddish sepia
B Printing	Pale sepia

According to the Post Office records only 500 sheets of the 12th Order had been issued by the 30th September, 1863. It is, therefore, very unlikely that any stamps not already eliminated and dated prior to the end of September must be of the 11th Order. The earliest date recorded by Calder for 11A was April 4 and for 11B was July 16. The next dates on the stamps I examined were August 6 and September 15, followed by September 29, and October 6, 13, 16, and later. The colour on these dates had changed to a greyish brown purple. It had lost the redness of the 10th and was getting back to the colour of some of the sixpenny stamps. Upon sorting two different colours indicated the result of two printings, "A" printing having a pink cast, whereas the "B" printings were of a much colder colour. It was noted that some stamps were well printed, being deep and full of colour. Each line of colour was strong and unbroken. Some stamps appeared to be very poorly printed and the ink did not appear to have held to the paper, a fault which was caused by having the paper too dry. At one time it was suggested that the plate had become very worn and that the strong 12th Order printings indicated a repair to the plate but I have no evidence to support this theory.

Order No. 12. 2,000 sheets placed 27th February, 1863.

All delivered and 432 sheets issued by the 30th September, 1863.

A Printing	Light yellowish brown
B Printing	Rich dark brown

Calder recorded June 23rd, 1863, as the first date for Order 12A and although this is not impossible it could only be accomplished by sending some sheets to a Post Office before completing the issue of sheets from the 11th Order. The next dates I examined were from January to July, 1864. The colour had changed to a true brown colour. For 12A printing I allocated stamps dated in 1864 January 2, 20, and February 8, 16, 22, and forward. The colour of these stamps was a yellowish brown and some were rather weakly printed. 12B printing was allocated to stamps dated February 12, March 24, April 6, and were of a rich dark brown colour. The colour is much fuller and richer than the A printing and is not reproduced in any of the 16th printings.

Order No. 13. 1,000 sheets placed 14th September, 1863.

All delivered and issued by the 30th June, 1864.

A Printing	Light purple brown
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After eliminating all the previously examined colours the next dated stamps fell into a large group of purple browns. The 13th Order was of one thousand and the 14th Order was of two thousand sheets. Calder's first date for 13A was 5th January, 1864, and I would very much like to see this item as at this time stamps from the 12th Order were being currently used. Mr. Lees-Jones had a light brown shade allocated to Order 13A, but all the dated material of this colour show that they were used from the 21st November, 1864, to beyond April in 1865, and upon consideration I have re-classed this as a later printing. Banfield and I thoroughly discussed these two orders and came to the conclusion that the stamps from 13A and 14B are of a similar colour. 13A is lighter than 14B which is deep and full in appearance.

Order 13A is best described as a light purple brown, and the covers allocated to this order were dated March 7, May 14, 17, and June 2.

Order No. 14. 2,000 sheets placed 21st November, 1863.

All delivered and issued by the 30th June, 1864.

A Printing	Dark brown purple
B Printing	Deep purple brown

I have Calder's original covers marked 14A including his earliest, dated March 15th, 1864. The colour of this is very much bluer and richer than 13A. I found covers of the same colour on even earlier dates. To Order 14A I have allocated dates in 1864, February —, March 10, 14, 15, April 12, 14, 16, and 22.

In June, 1864, I find Montreal issuing stamps of a deep brown purple and not showing the bluish richness of 14A. This colour I have classed as 14B with dates of June 7, 13, 15, 18, August 11, and September 3.

Order No. 15. 2,000 sheets placed 1st March, 1864.

All delivered and 789 sheets issued by the 30th June, 1864.

A Printing	Deep rich chocolate brown
B Printing	Weaker chocolate brown

The next dates revealed another great change in colour. These dates were in 1864, May 16 and June 7, which showed a very deep and sometimes dark chocolate brown. It is a very red type of brown and is quite different to anything seen previously. One stamp is very dark in colour around the ovals but weak in the cross-hatching. Calder has marked a cover "15A" which showed a very poorly inked stamp, but on consideration I think that it would be only odd stamps that show such a weakness. The average colour appears to be weaker at late dates and so I have allocated this shade to Order 15B. The dates for 15A are, therefore, May 16, June 7, July 2, 2, 25, August 15, 18. The weaker shades classed as 15B and dated September 15, October 24, and in 1865 January 27.

Order No. 16. 3,000 sheets placed 6th May, 1864.

All delivered but not issued by the 30th June, 1864.

A Printing	Sepia brown—Shades
B Printing	Reddish sepia—Light and dark shades
C Printing	Brown—Light and dark shades

The next dated stamps revealed a return to dark brown colours. These dated July 22 and 28 prove the colour or be prior to the 17th Order, and are of a sepia brown colour with a distinct reddish cast. This naturally flowed from the colour of the 15th Order, and I have therefore classed it as 16A.

My next dates are rather scattered but the colour is still of a sepia nature. The printing is very clear and the stamps look very well printed. The redness of 16A has been reduced, and is of a much darker brown colour. Although I called the colour sepia it has not the darkness of the 6th Order, and is slightly redder.

The next dates of this colour group are November 21, December 9, and 26, and through to April, 1865. The colour is lighter and somewhat similar to 8A with a great variation in depth and shade and some are more yellow than others. This is the colour Mr. Lees-Jones had as 13A, but as it appears to have come naturally from 16B I have re-allocated these lighter brown stamps to Order 16C. The order was for 3,000 sheets and it was only natural to expect more printings than for 2,000 sheets order.

(To be continued)

Mr. G. Whitworth, F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S.

The 19th Annual Convention of the Society witnessed the election to the Presidency of Mr. Geoffrey Whitworth. This must be a popular choice with which no one can have reason to quarrel. Mr. Whitworth comes into office with a background of many years devoted to the interests of the Society and a knowledge of Canadian philately which has been characterised by painstaking research into many of its facets and which has recently been acknowledged by his election to the Fellowship of the Royal Philatelic Society.

In succeeding Mrs. Stanley Barrett in the Presidential Chair he does so with the knowledge that, under her leadership, 1965 was a supremely successful year for the Society, culminating, as it undoubtedly did, with a Convention that will long remain in the memory of all who were fortunate enough to be able to attend.

It goes without saying that with his keenness and energy the fortunes of the Society are in safe-keeping and that 1966 will be a memorable year also. His choice of venue for the next Convention, Bowness, in the Lake District, is undoubtedly a happy one and we need hardly add that all his efforts will be bent upon improving on the past year. No mean task indeed; but no better choice could possibly have been made for such a difficult assignment.

To Mr. Whitworth we are sure that all members would like to extend their heartiest congratulations and best wishes for a most happy and successful Presidential Year.

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MORE LIGHT ON THE MAPLE LEAVES AND NUMERAL ISSUES

By J. J. BONAR, F.C.P.S.
Part III

(Continued from whole No. 94,
April, 1965)

The Numeral Issue

This issue was dealt with so fully by the late Mr. H. H. Brown in his four articles (*Maple Leaves*, June, 1960, and succeeding issues) that I can do no more than add a few notes to his story.

DESIGN. A close examination reveals that a master die was laid down which contained the vignette and the upper half of the oval containing the words CANADA POSTAGE but did not include the Maple Leaves in the upper corners. The clue is found in the presence of a coloured dot in the white oval surrounding the vignette under the left arm of the T in POSTAGE. It is clear in all values except the 7 cents. The Maple Leaves differ somewhat in different values.

SHADES

Two Cents Violet. The earliest copies seem to be in a violet shade. The red purple and bright purple shades appear at the end of 1898 and are particularly common in January, 1899. The thick paper copies come in the latter part of 1899 towards the end of the period of use.

Five Cents. I have been unable to locate any pattern in the appearance of the two marked shades of this value. They seem to have been in simultaneous use at least from the beginning of 1900.

Ten Cents. The earliest copies are in a deep brownish purple which seems to get gradually paler during the period of use.

CONSTANT PLATE MARKINGS

Two Cents Violet. Mr. Brown mentioned a bold double dot and guide line at the top left corner of a pane. This comes from the left pane of Plate 2.

Six Cents. A line of colour across the upper part of the C of CANADA is found in position 9 of the pane.

RETOUCHES, ETC.

Two Cents Violet. There is a strong re-entry at the foot of position 5 left pane. Apart from this the only re-entries noted are very minor ones. I have not noted any retouches.

Five Cents. Some copies, normally in a distinctive dark shade of blue show retouching of the vertical lines of both right side spandrels. The retouches, particularly in the upper spandrel vary in length. This variety occurs on Plate 1. Certain of these retouched stamps show a break at the left end of the bottom line of the right numeral box.

Ten Cents. All copies on the sheet of 100 except those in the left hand vertical row show more or less extensive retouches in the right half of the four

line outer border at the foot of the stamp. The retouches vary in position and direction, some are horizontal, some slope upwards. In one case, position 2, the retouch extends into the white space above the border. The variety of the retouches may make it possible to plate this stamp.

Imprints. The imprints on two plates of the one cent have been re-entered. I have three imprints of Plate 1 in differing positions relative to the impressions below and three different types of figures. One of the imprints on Plate 3 shows very clear signs of duplication.

In this series of articles I have not considered the Two Cents Carmine. This stamp, particularly the copies with a three line border is a study in itself and requires separate consideration.

In conclusion, I return to the Maple Leaves Issue. Since my last article, Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth has shown me a clear re-entry on the Six Cents. It shows lines of duplication in the S of the SIX and in the maple leaf below. There is also a vertical line outside the frame alongside the right hand lower maple leaf.

AN APPRECIATION—A VIEW FROM OVERSEAS

Shortly after Convention we were delighted to receive the following letter from Dr. Ian W. Taylor upon his return to the United States. Dr. Taylor was our only American visitor, but that certainly did not prevent him from enjoying himself, despite a temporary setback. . . .

“From the time that ‘Stevie’ picked me up at the station in Stirling until he and his daughter made sure that I was finally away from the hotel, I thoroughly enjoyed the Convention activities.

I congratulate the local committee for handling the many details in such a capable manner. The Exhibition was comprehensive and well set up, the coach tours (despite poor visibility and other problems) were well routed and made an agreeable change from the normal philatelic diet. The study groups were well worth attending and as a neophyte to advanced philately, I am sure that I gained much worthwhile knowledge.

Gilbert and Sullivan’s performances were nothing compared with Gilbert & Taylor’s performance during the Auction, and I trust that the rest of the audience enjoyed it as much as I did. In addition to his ‘wit’ John deserves many thanks from the Society for the speedy and capable way in which he conducted the Auction. I am sure that his ‘style’ contributed towards its financial success.

The genuine concern and care shown by numerous members and their ladies during my sudden illness did as much, if not more, towards my recovery, than the ministrations of the physician. I especially want to express my appreciation to Mrs. Dorothy Hollingsworth, Mrs. Margaret Harper and Betty Stephenson for their many kindnesses.

I trust that I shall be able to come over to more future conventions and to renew the many friendships that I was privileged to make at Bridge of Allan.”

R. L. S. CORNER No. 4

3. **Registered Roller cancellations.** When the R.L.S. handbook was under preparation, not very much was known about Registered Rollers, but subsequent intensive research has revealed quite a lot about these interesting cancellations. In the handbook four tracings are shown on Plate V from Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto, and a fifth from Edmonton, Alta., while a sixth is mentioned from Winnipeg, Man., described as having the letter B. This is probably a misreading, as the only Registered Roller from Winnipeg shows

WINNIPEG MAN

RC

23

2

vide the accompanying photograph.



Montreal had a large number of Registered Rollers, which included

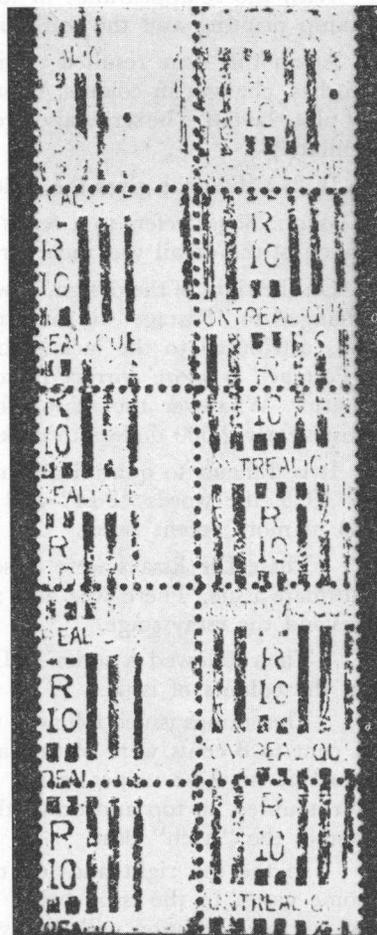
	Date of issue
Plain R (no number)	.. pre 1903
R1, R2, R3 .. .. .	.. pre 1903
R4 to R8 .. .. .	.. 1908-11

(These were in the type illustrated by No. 66 of Plate V of the handbook). In 1912 the design was changed, the number appearing below the R, i.e., R R R
9 10 11

A fine cancel on a block of ten of Admiral one dollar stamps is illustrated in the accompanying photograph.

(The stamp design has been filtered out out to show the cancel more clearly.) It must have been an expensive package with ten dollars for postage and registration.)

At some future time we will record and illustrate some more examples of Registered Rollers. E.A.S. and A.F.S.



ISSUES OF 1928-1932**Part II****AN OUTLINE****By A. E. STEPHENSON, F.C.P.S.****THE 1930 ISSUE**

In 1929 the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa came back into the field of Canadian stamp production.

They had produced the first Dominion issues from 1867 till 1897 and from that time till 1929 they had remained in the wilderness as far as Canadian stamps were concerned.

With the re-appearance of this company came a revolution in Canadian stamp printing and the introduction of rotary presses.

Again this issue resulted in many varieties of major types such as changes in dies, changes in colours, re-entries, retouches, plate damage and new types of plate layout. The series also provided a few spots for those who like "Flyspeck Philately".

In fact the issue gives the collector a little bit of everything.

Winn. Boggs refers to a series of Die Essays for this issue. In this die series much of the detail was incorporated in the accepted design.

On the right of the design, however, is the word "Post" which was ultimately changed to "Postage" in the proofs of the issued design. The need for change was attributed to the lack of balance, and also to the fact that the word "Postage" is more correct in so far as it means payment of dues for mail matter. Whatever the reason for the change Mr. Boggs points out that it cost nearly 2,500 dollars to make new dies for the accepted design.

It is difficult to quarrel on this point of wording, but in the "Scroll" issue of 1928, the words "Post" and "Postes" got on quite well together, as they do in more recent issues.

These Die Essays were in some cases in different colours to those of the ultimate issue. There was also a seven cents value which again did not get beyond the essay stage.

Then followed a series of Die Proofs of the accepted design; these were in the colours of issue.

The stamps issued followed the pattern of the 1928 issue in that the values 1 cent to 8 cents were of the same design apart from the value tablets. The portrait in these values was a three-quarter face of H.M. King George V surmounted on top and down the sides by an "Arch", hence the philatelist's name: the "Arch" issue.

In the top right and left corners were "Maple Leaves," which led, in some cases, to the issue being called the "Maple Leaf" issue, but because of possible confusion with the issue of 1897 the title "Arch" issue is certainly more suitable.

The higher values from the 12 cents to the Dollar were again of the broader format, with pictorial views.

The 10 cents was of normal size and illustrates the Library Building at Parliament House, Ottawa. This stamp was replaced in September, 1931, by the Georges Cartier stamp which had been intended to be issued with the "Historical" issue of 1927 but ultimately found its place as part of the "Arch" issue.

The 12 cents value depicted The Citadel, Quebec City; the 20 cents portrayed a new harvesting scene; the 50 cents shows the Church Grand Pré and the Evangeline Monument; and the Dollar value shows a view of Mount Edith Cavell.

It is interesting to note that the higher values do not keep strictly to the "Arch" pattern, but to a certain extent, reflect the old "Scroll" pattern.

As already stated this issue was the first Canadian set to be printed by rotary process.

The 1, 2, 3 and 5 cents value were printed on Stickney Rotary presses, but part of the 5 cents issue was also printed on Flat Bed presses, as were the 4 cents to the Dollar issues.

In the Rotary printed stamps one can find in some cases very marked ridging in the gum while in the Flat Bed printings the gum shows no ridging. It may be pointed out that flat gum is not a definite indication of Flat Bed printing, as it was found that the ridging, or cracking of the gum on Rotary prints was ultimately reduced considerably. For further explanation of this point I would refer readers to my article on Gums in *Maple Leaves* Vol. 5, Page 71.

A truer test for Rotary or Flat prints can be found on the outside selvages on the sheet printings. With Stickney printings the top and bottom selvages will be found with a wavy edge. Again as two plates were bent round the drum of the rotary press a thin line of colour may be found where the two plates join. This line can be seen running along the top or bottom selvages of the sheet printings. In the coils the join comes between each 24th and 25th stamp on the coil.

There was naturally one working die for each value, but in the case of the 1 cent and 2 cents values these apparently became faulty and new dies were made for these two values. It is difficult to give the exact dates of issue for the introduction of these two new dies. For a period the two dies were used concurrently but it is safe to say in both cases Die I is the scarcer.

There are quite a number of differences to indicate Dies I and II, but to save one's eyesight it is easier to check the small ball ornament above the words "Postes" and "Postage". In Die I there is a small line which only partially fills the circle. In Die II the line fills fully 60 per cent. of the circle.

It will also be seen that the characteristics of Die II are reflected in the new value of 3 cents, while the 4, 5, and 8 cents values retain the characteristics of Die I.

These dies of the 1, 2, and 3 cents were used for all printings, Sheet, Coil and Booklets.

(To be continued)

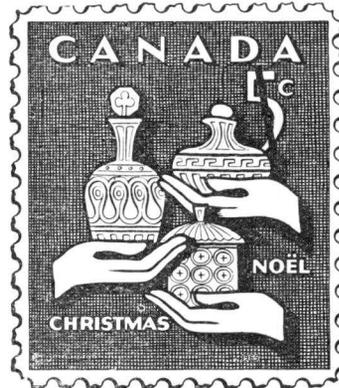
NEW STAMP ISSUES

Below we illustrate the commemorative stamp issued to mark the Centennial of the selection of Ottawa as Canada's capital. It portrays the first Parliament Buildings which were completed in October, 1865. The fourteen million copies of this large stamp, designed by renowned artist Gerald Trotter of Ottawa, are printed in brown.

Also illustrated is the commemorative stamp issued to mark the September meeting in Canada's capital of 75 member nations of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, a world-wide organization that promotes personal contacts between parliamentarians of all nations and encourages the development of democratic institutions. The meetings were held from 8th to 17th September. Sixteen million copies of this large stamp are printed in green. It is the design of Philips-Gutkin and Associates from Winnipeg. Both stamps were issued on 8th September, 1965.

Two 1965 Christmas stamps were also issued 13th October, 1965. Designed by Miss Helen Fitzgerald of Toronto, these stamps are printed in blue (5c) and green (3c). The Canadian Bank Note Company printed 95 million 5c and 285 million 3c stamps.

The design is a symbolic and formal presentation of the traditional gifts of gold, frankincence and myrrh. A blend of ancient symbolism in the presents and of a modern form of art in the stylized graphics was selected to underscore the continuing ideals and celebrations of Christmas. (See illustrations below.)



REVISED STAMP ISSUES FOR 1966

The Honourable Rene Tremblay, Postmaster General, announced recently that the stamp programme for 1966 has been revised in order to allow for the addition of two new stamps to the philatelic schedule.

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association will be honoured on a stamp to be released in early September, which will mark the opening of its 12th General Conference. The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was founded in 1911 in order to bring about closer understanding and co-operation between those engaged in Parliamentary Government in the Commonwealth. Canada is to be the host country of this distinguished gathering.

On June 30th, the floral emblem series will reach its culmination with the issue of a stamp featuring the Canadian coat of arms, and a maple leaf. The date of issue was chosen to coincide as closely as possible with Dominion Day, July 1st. This stamp will be similar in size and format to the floral emblem and armorial bearing stamps of each of the ten provinces and the Northern Territories and will complete the series begun in 1964.

Mr. Tremblay listed the revised stamp schedule as follows:—

Space Research	— January 5	Highway Safety	— May 2
Alberta Floral	— January 19	London Conference	— May 26
(<i>Wild Rose, see illustration below</i>)		Canada Coat of Arms (floral series)	— June 30
Saskatchewan Floral	— January 19	Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy	— July 27
(<i>Prairie Lily, see illustration below</i>)		Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference	— early September
Newfoundland Floral	— February 23	Christmas 5 cents and 3 cents	— October 12
Yukon Floral	— March 23		
Northwest Territories Floral	— March 23		
300th Anniversary of La Salle's Arrival in Canada	— April 13		



All stamps, except the 3 cents Christmas, will be of the 5 cents denomination. Mr. Tremblay remarked that this record number of new stamp issues is a direct reflection of the encouraging public interest in recent Canadian postage stamps.

N.B. The Prairie lily was chosen as Saskatchewan's floral emblem in 1941. This stamp is printed in brown, green and orange. Alberta adopted the wild rose as its official emblem in 1930. Tones of red and green were used to print this stamp.

The stamps were designed and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company of Ottawa from data provided by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The offset method was used to print the floral emblems. The provincial coat of arms and the backgrounds were printed by the intaglio process.

There were 15 million Alberta stamps issued and 14½ million Saskatchewan stamps issued.



We also illustrate the 'Grenfell' stamp details of which were published in our August issue (*Maple Leaves* No. 96).

The Exchange Packet

I have been notified by the Insurance Company of a rise in the premium rate from £6 to 10 guineas per £1,000 and regret that I shall accordingly have to raise the rates chargeable to members from 1½d to 2½d per £1.

In addition I have been notified of numerous conditions which must be strictly observed if packets are to be fully covered by the new policy. A number of these conditions would be difficult to meet and I have therefore written to the Company asking them to reconsider these points. They have agreed to do this and I should be in a position to give definite information to members in the April issue.

IF YOU HAVE NOT YET RESPONDED TO MY LAST APPEAL IN THE DECEMBER ISSUE AND HAVE NOT YET SENT ME AT LEAST ONE BOOKLET FOR CIRCULATION IN 1966 PLEASE MAKE A BELATED NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION TO DO SO NOW.

J. E. Bielby

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ALASKA HIGHWAY MAIL



To many people, a trip up the Alaska Highway is an adventure, something to look forward to, and to be remembered a lifetime.

Not so for Norman Arnott of Dawson Creek. He drives the 918 miles up the Highway to Whitehorse and back every ten days, for he is one of three truck drivers who deliver mail on the longest mail route in North America.

Dawson Creek is the main distribution point in this part of Northern B.C. for surface mail to the north, and this route up the Highway is the means of delivering it to all points along the way.

There is no other route like it in North America, and it might easily be the longest and most unique in the world. Because of the vast distances between settled areas in the district, there is a special postal rate that does not apply anywhere else for parcels addressed via this route.

Although this northern route has been in operation approximately fourteen years, it has only been in year-round service since Northern Freightways took over the contract in 1955. Since then, two trucks are dispatched each week, and between October and Christmas three trucks handle the extra load of Christmas mail. These huge 32-foot vans carry between 550 and 600 bags of mail in one load.

Norman Arnott was one of the drivers from 1955 to 1959; the two other regular drivers being John Pryor and L. R. (Sparky) McFaul. These three men could well be called the "Alaska Highway Riders", for most of their time is spent riding on its vast trail across the wild northlands. Northern Freightways have this contract, but nevertheless their employees are under orders issued by the Post Office, and are actually sworn-in postal couriers.

Not only does the driver deliver and pick up mail at the nine Post Office points en route, as well as at 28 non-Post Office points, but he also takes applications for money orders, sells stamps, and has the authority to cancel stamps on letters picked up on his route that are to be delivered along the Highway. This saves having the letters come to Dawson Creek or Whitehorse to be cancelled, and then carried back the same route.

The people along the Highway really look forward to the mail van coming, and get to know the drivers by name. "Not only do they know when the mail van is due, but they know which driver it will be," says Norman. "The people have always treated us very well along the Highway."

It is a common sight for them to see a lot of big game along the Highway, but the bears and moose don't bother them much. "In the mating season you have to be cautious if a big bull moose is in your way, for they can make a mess of the grill of your truck if they charge," said Norman. "I've had several eye me from the road side, but not one has ever caused me any trouble."

(From The Peace River Block News, reprinted in The Postmark, Canada Postal Service Magazine.)

EDITORIAL NOTE: A letter recently received from a friend in Dawson Creek, dated 27th August, 1964, says: ". . . I discussed this service with our Postmaster here, and he tells me that *no special postmark or cancellation is used on the truck*. Mail which is posted at a non-Post Office station is franked at the first Postal Station which it moves through with the normal cancellation stamp of that Postal Station. Mail which is taken in at a non-Post Office Station and delivered to another non-Post Office Station without going through an intervening Post Office is cancelled by the driver who simply draws across the stamp, using an indelible pencil. The Postmaster assures me that there is nothing to distinguish these pencil marks from those which anyone could apply over a stamp. . ."

(Thanks are due to Norman Hill, Editor of the T.P.O. & Seapost Society's Magazine, for permission to reproduce this report.)

**Contributions and articles on all branches
of B.N.A. philately and postal
history are urgently required
for publication in this journal**

THE ST. LAWRENCE & ATLANTIC RAILROAD

By **Lionel F. Gillam**
Part XL

The history of this, the first railway of major importance to be built in Canada, dates from its incorporation in 1845. The first section to be completed extended from Longueuil, opposite Montreal, to St. Hyacinthe (P.Q.), the 30 miles of line being opened for traffic on 27th December, 1848. Three years later construction had been completed as far as Richmond (P. Q.) a further 41 miles, the combined sections being opened for traffic in October, 1851. During the following year a further section, between Richmond and Sherbrooke (P.Q.) was completed (24½ miles). The line finally reached Island Pond, just over the Province Line in Vermont, U.S.A. in July 1853 (46½ miles). Here the railway connected with its American counterpart, the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad. The completion of the two lines gave Montreal direct rail connection with Portland, Maine, on the Atlantic seaboard, and provided it with an important outlet for winter traffic during the months when the St. Lawrence river was icebound.

The significance of this railway to postal historians lies in the fact that it was probably the first Canadian railway on which a railway post office was operated. From post office records it is known that the construction of this line, and that of the Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Union Railroad, was of special interest to the Canadian Postmaster General whose report for the year ending 31st March, 1853 states that the development of transport of mail by rail in Great Britain, in which the travelling post office played an important part, had prompted him to send an officer of the Canadian Post Office to England to inquire into the management and operation of railway travelling post offices.

Later in the year (12th August, 1853) in a letter to the Governor General of British North America, Postmaster General James Morris referred to the approaching completion of some important railways in Canada, and suggested that the establishment of travelling post offices in Canada would be advisable "for such portion of our Mail Service as may be covered by these roads."

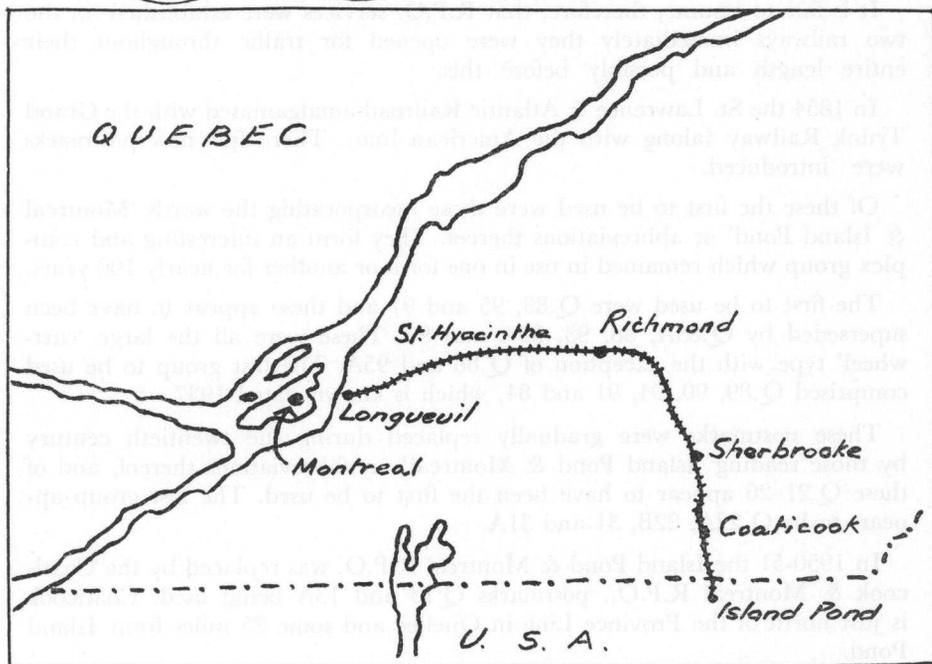
The 'roads' referred to were, as already indicated, the St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad in Quebec and the Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Union Railroad in Ontario. Later in the year two steel, dated handstamps were ordered from John Francis of Clerkenwell, London, who was contractor to the British Post Office for handstruck stamping equipment. These were for use on the two railways mentioned, and although the earliest recorded postmark for the Ontario line is dated 1855, there is every reason to assume that a R.P.O. was also established, as it was in the case of the St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad, immediately the line was opened for traffic on October 11th, 1853.

The postmarks listed as R.100 and R.153, are almost certainly impressions from the two handstamps first ordered from Francis. What is more interest-

ing, however, is the probability that they were not the first handstamps to be used on the two railways concerned.

That this is likely to be so is suggested by the existence of the postmark R.154 which is known dated October, 1853 and which proves the existence of an earlier handstamp of unknown origin.

The same can be said of postmark R.103, which was used on the Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Union Railroad. Unfortunately an extant example of this



postmark is undated, but it is fair to assume that, as in the case of the St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad, an R.P.O. was established on the former railway before the handstamps ordered from Francis had been delivered. Indeed it may well be that a R.P.O. was established on the Quebec line before its completion since regular passenger services were started between Montreal and Sherbrooke in 1852 and possibly over shorter distances before that. The same can be said for the Ontario line which operated services between Toronto and Bradford between June 1853 and October, when the line was completed to Allandale.

To meet the immediate needs of the R.P.O.'s, therefore, it is likely that handstamps were manufactured locally, or in the United States and that both R.103 and R. 154 are impressions from these. Certainly postmarks R.100 and R.153 are of the same type and their wording corresponds exactly with that stipulated by the Postmaster General in his letter to Francis.

If these were the first types of postmarks to be used the time which elapsed between the dispatch of the order from Canada in mid August, 1853 and the opening of the Ontario railway in October scarcely suggests that this is probable. Moreover, when it is considered that the St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad was opened throughout its entire length on July 18th (one month before the handstamps were ordered) it seems all the more likely that locally made handstamps of the 'cartwheel type' were provided for use pending the arrival of the 'official' handstamps. Certainly the inauguration of a R.P.O. service would not be delayed merely because of the lack of handstamps from normal sources of supply.

It is fair to assume, therefore, that R.P.O. services were established on the two railways immediately they were opened for traffic throughout their entire length and possibly before this.

In 1854 the St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad amalgamated with the Grand Trunk Railway (along with the American line). Thereafter new postmarks were introduced.

Of these the first to be used were those incorporating the words 'Montreal & Island Pond' or abbreviations thereof. They form an interesting and complex group which remained in use in one form or another for nearly 100 years.

The first to be used were Q.83, 95 and 97 and these appear to have been superseded by Q.83A, 88, 93, 95A and 96. These were all the large 'cartwheel' type with the exception of Q.88 and 95A. The last group to be used comprised Q.89, 90, 94, 91 and 84, which is known dated 1937.

These postmarks were gradually replaced during the twentieth century by those reading 'Island Pond & Montreal' or abbreviations thereof, and of these Q.21-26 appear to have been the first to be used. The last group appears to be Q.22A, 22B, 31 and 31A.

In 1950-51 the Island Pond & Montreal R.P.O. was replaced by the Coaticook & Montreal R.P.O., postmarks Q.13 and 13A being used. Coaticook is just north of the Province Line in Quebec and some 25 miles from Island Pond.

In addition to these R.P.O's the Montreal & Richmond (Q.126 - 128), Montreal & St. Hyacinthe (Q.133A), Richmond & Island Pond (Q.252) Richmond & Montreal (Q.253, 253B) and Sherbrooke, Richmond & Montreal (Q.287-288A) R.P.O's have also operated over this railway. The last named, indeed, is still in operation. It is also possible that R.P.O's operated between Island Pond & Sherbrooke (Q.31B) and Montreal, Island Pond & Portland (Q.98) although the use of the postmarks designated must have been most exceptional.

Reminders

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Membership of the Society is open to all interested in the study of the postal history and postage stamps of the Dominion of Canada and the former North American Provinces. The annual subscription (£1) is payable on 1st October for the ensuing twelve months. (Overseas members are requested to remit subscriptions free of charge to the Society.

LENDING LIBRARY

Please refer to the Library List and send your requests to: The Librarian, Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill, The Sheiling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amer-sham, Bucks. A comprehensive range of books on all branches of B.N.A. philately and postal history is available to members, free of charge, with the exception of postage charges both ways. Numerous catalogues, check lists and pamphlets are also available.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR APRIL ISSUE

Contributors are reminded that the last date for the receipt of reports and notices (to guarantee inclusion in the April issue) is 28th February. Separate reminders by post have been discontinued.

"MAPLE LEAVES" Back Numbers

For the benefit of new members and those who have incomplete sets of the Society magazine may I remind you that I hold adequate stocks of most numbers from No. 1. The price, post free, is 3s 6d. per copy.

Whole numbers at present out of stock are 15, 21, 31, 32, 35, 39, 40, 44 and 46

I will gladly buy in any spare copies of these at 1s. 9d. each as there are several members waiting for them to complete their sets. Of course, if copies can be donated the Society funds will benefit even more.

I also want many odd copies of B.N.A. Topics up to Vol. 15, and again I am prepared to buy them in at 1s. 9d. per copy if necessary. In this case please advise me first the numbers you have available, as they are only wanted for specific orders.

R. S. B. Greenhill

LONDON SECTION RE-UNION

Saturday, 26th March, 1966

This year there has been a change of venue and the Re-Union will be held at the conveniently situated Y.M.C.A. Headquarters, Great Russell Street, W.C.1, (close to Tottenham Court Road Underground Station) starting at 2 p.m. and continuing to 8.30 p.m.

Refreshments will be available from 2 p.m. at the Restaurant Bar and there will be a break during the afternoon for tea in the lounge (optional).

The date coincides with the last day of Stampex and members travelling to London might like to arrange to arrive early and visit the exhibition during the morning.

As on previous occasions we are looking forward to the President to provide the main display and general exhibits have been invited from groups and individual members.

Tables will be available for member dealers who wish to take the opportunity to cater for "wants".

At 5 p.m. there will be a Members Auction of specialised lots (including Early issues, Covers, Postmarks and Varieties—estimated values £1 to £5 per lot) followed by the sale of donated lots.

Although no charge is being made towards the expenses of the afternoon, it is hoped that each member will help by bringing along a small donated lot for the Auction.

Ample accommodation has been booked and it is hoped that this year all members will really make a special effort to "get together" and make the Re-Union a success.

Members wishing to include lots in the Specialised Auction (sold on commission) or would like to make up a party for Lunch at a nearby Hotel should communicate with the London Contact Member, Mr. W. Williams, 53, Central Road, Wembley, Middlesex. WEM 6442.

SALES OF HANDBOOKS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Our Society goes to a good deal of trouble and expense publishing handbooks on a variety of subjects, such as the Duplex, Map Stamps, R.L.S. etc. for the benefit of our members, and depends to an appreciable extent on recovering costs and perhaps making some profit, by direct sales to members in G.B.

It is an unfortunate fact that sales of handbooks in G.B. are pathetically small as the following figures show:—

Sale of R.L.S. handbook in G.B. to date... 40 to members, plus 4 (at a discount) to dealers, auctioneers and the trade generally. Sale of R.L.S. handbook through BNAPS ... 170 plus 48 to dealers etc. in U.S.A. and Canada.

Again, the sale of the Fancy Cancels handbook (published by BNAPS) ... 77 through C.P.S. of G.B. and over 800 through BNAPS. As a result BNAPS are making a good profit by sale of handbooks; C.P.S. of G.B. certainly are not.

CANADA

An attractive section is included in the British Empire sale which will be held on

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We cannot grudge the profits going to BNAPS since their sales alone prevent most of our publications from being financially disastrous.

It is notable that many of the leading dealers and auctioneers in Canada refer to these handbooks in their sale lists, e.g. a Fancy Cancel is often described briefly and adequately by three letters and a number (D & S 411 or 296 etc.) but corresponding lists in G.B. seldom if ever do so, and for an obvious reason. So few sales of the book have been made in G.B. that D & S 411 etc. would be meaningless to the great majority who see these lists.

To give another example, the sale of the R.S.L. handbook being limited to **four** amongst the entire traders in G.B. it is a safe bet that the rarer varieties (plate flaws, re-entries, etc.) will usually not be recognised, giving an opportunity of picking up bargains to those who have studied the book.

We are regretfully forced to the conclusion that while the publication of such books serves a very useful purpose in Canada and U.S.A., they are of comparatively little use or interest to amateurs and professionals alike in G.B. and the C.P.S. of G.B. suffers accordingly.

There are about 350 members of C.P.S. of G.B. resident in G.B. If more of these would make direct purchases of handbooks—published by either Society—how encouraging it would be—and especially for the hardworking members responsible for their production, to say nothing of the authors.

Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth



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By Dr. J. G. BYTH

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| 5. Earl Grey | 32. Eildon* | 59. Erinferry |
| 6. Earlswood | 33. Elardee* | 60. Ermine* |
| 7. East Anglia | 34. Elbourne* | 61. Ernfold |
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| 24. Edenwold | 51. Emmaville* | 78. Eyebrow |
| 25. Edfield* | 52. Endeavour | 79. Eyre |
| 26. Edgeley | 53. Englefield | (To be continued.) |
| 27. Edgell* | 54. Englewood* | * Office closed. |

Letters to the Editor . . .

Mr. A. E. Stephenson writes:

Admiral Issue

Further to my letter in *Maple Leaves* Vol. II, No. 1 in which I questioned the likelihood of softening and re-hardening plates, I have now received a letter from a very old friend, who wishes to remain anonymous, in which he explains the matter clearly. Underrated I append an extract from his letter which deals with the subject and hope it will clear the air on this often recurring matter:

“from all I have seen (have talked with the engravers and printers of the British American Bank Note Company, the Canadian Bank Note Company, and Bureau of Engraving and Printing) and studied—it is **not** practical to soften a hardened plate—recut—and reharden. It can be done, but the results are neither economical nor satisfactory. This is why American and Canadian manufacturers printed from unhardened plates until well into the 20th century. An unhardened plate will give many more impressions than the Bank Note Company publicly admit—and if runs are likely to be less than 250,000 impressions—it is easier to re-enter an unhardened plate. When however it looked as though the volume would require well over 250,000 impressions the plate would be hardened and then it was easier and cheaper to make a new plate rather than to take the trouble to repair it. There is also another factor, until 1910, or therabouts, material was expensive and labour was cheap—today labour is expensive and materials cheap. This meant that everything was done to keep a plate in service—and not hardening it was one way”.

8 Cents R.L.S.

Mr. W. Rorke writes:

Mr. Smithies' R.L.S. Corner No. 2 in the October issue has prompted me to forward him particulars of my three 8 cent Registered covers and also to send you this letter, with a copy to Mr. Smithies concerning Plate Flaws of the 8 cents value.

Let me point out at the beginning that as a careful student Mr. Smithies has only said “we may tentatively conclude that the stamp with one line illustrated on page 19 of the handbook is No. 50 and the stamp with the 2 lines illustrated above, by Mr. Harrison, is No. 33.”

Mr. Harrison's pair is most interesting. The first question which comes to mind however is Mr. Harrison's carefulness in reproducing the illustration. I ask this because while the line in the right hand stamp of his pair appears to be fairly straight it thickens and thins as in a scratch and also appears to curve slightly. Such variation in width or vertical height is not part of stamp 33.

I have a mint block of 4 of the 8 cent with the upper left stamp with the 'misplaced guide line' running through the I of EIGHT a millimetre lower than the Harrison illustration and it continues on in an unvarying straight line through the L and reappears in the upper part of the P of Stamp. There is no second line above it. I also have the same stamp on Cover from Ottawa in September of '89 again with the single 'guide line' as described above. As the stamp is the upper left in the block of 4 it obviously can't be no. 50 which was the bottom right hand stamp of the sheet.

I do however have a used copy which I believe to be No. 50. This has a similar guide line in the same position through the I and this stops at the L and is not seen on the right side in the P of STAMP. This I believe meets with Jarret's description.

Some 10 years ago a Winnipeg dealer had a complete sheet of these stamps and after I discovered the line in the upper left of the block of 4 I had he permitted me to examine his sheet and it was stamp 33.

To return to Mr. Smithies' 'tentative' conclusion. If the line shown in the illustration continues or rather re-appears in the P of Stamp then it is, in my opinion, based on the above information, correctly described as stamp 33. If it does not continue past the L of Letter then it is stamp No. 50. I find Mr. Harrison's pair most interesting but it is my belief that they must be relocated and that they are not stamps 32 and 33, but rather a heretofore unreported plate scratch.

In my collection is a postcard from a dealer in New York to a collector-dealer in Ontario in which the New Yorker says he will take used 8 cent registered in trade at 5 cents each but will only take **three** at that price!

Footnote by E. A. Smithies:

At the Bridge of Allan Convention, several experts examined my 8 cents stamp No. 33 or 50, and pointed out a straight line above, similar to Mr. Harrison's illustration, so faint that I had failed to see it. So we may tentatively conclude that the stamp with one line showing (and one not showing) on page 19 of the handbook is either No. 33 or a heretofore unreported plate scratch.

Dr. M. W. Carstairs writes:

Thunder Bay Duplex

The Thunder Bay Duplex illustrated in Duplex Corner in the issue for October, 1965, is of no little interest.

The post office was opened about 1869 and was re-named Port Arthur in 1883.

Mr. Frank Campbell of Royal Oak, Mich. illustrates the datestamp of Mr. Smithies in his "Canadian Postmarks" and dates it as 1875. His specimen was evidently dated NOV. 14. Previous to this Mr. Campbell lists a Type 7 or interrupted circle datestamp for the period 1871-75.

A rather similar datestamp to the Thunder Bay Duplex exists for Melbourne P.Q. I hazard a guess that it may also turn out to be a duplex.—If one is ever found on cover.

Amendments to Membership to 4th January, 1966

New Members

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1506. PARKIN, J. M. H. 80 Taylor Street, Hollingworth, Hyde, Cheshire. | C |
| 1507. STEPHENSON, Miss A. E., 30 Palatine Road, Manchester 20. | C |
| 1508. HASTIE, Lieut. J. H. (R.N. Ret'd.), 14 Clarence Parade, Southsea, Hants. | C |
| 1509. MORGAN, W. C. 7 Brooklyn Avenue, Bangor, County Down. | C |
| 1510. BAYLEY, C. H., 400 Field Street, Ottawa 2, Canada. | CL, CS, P |
| 1511. GAREAU, J. M., 1420 Carlyle Road, Calgary, Alta., Canada. | PS, BL, BS |

Resignation

1471. SOLOMON, D. J.

Death

883. CARTER, W.

Change of Address

726. HOLLANDS, J. H., 117 Fort Rose Crescent, Don Mills, Ontario, Canada.
 928. CARSTAIRS, Dr. M. W., 5 Tennyson Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.
 1496. HOPPER, R. H., 2 Craigmount, Hill, Barnton, Edinburgh 4.
 1363. LANE, Mrs. R. H., High River, Alta, Canada.
 487. LUSSEY, H. W., 3 Horizon Road, Apt. 402, Fort Lee, N.J., U.S.A.
 1442. McGOWAN, L. C., 10 Ellery Road, Newport, R.I., 02840, U.S.A.
 1457. MERCANTINI, Dr. E. S., 280 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4, Canada.
 1451. ROSENBLATT, P., 698 West End Avenue, New York, N.J., 10025, U.S.A.
 1411. TOPF, K., 45 Osnabruck, Vosskamp 21, Germany.
 1028. STOTT, A. J., Heald Bank, Langham Road, Bowdon, Cheshire.

Amendment to Year Book Listing

Insert

1472. COLE, Rev. N., 436 Curry Avenue, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.
 1113. STEWART, A., 3211 25th Street, S.W., Calgary, Alta, Canada.
 637. HARRIS, M. A., change of interests to CS, P, PE, PH, SC.

Net Change + 4

New Total 673

Amendment to previous listing

1424. SHORT, J. H., county is BERKS. not Surrey.

Information required of new address (last known address is given).

1066. HILL, J. R., 9420—67th Avenue, Edmonton, Alta., Canada.

Future Bond Street Sales, (H. R. Harmer, Ltd.)

With six important General Sales in December, January and February there will again be big excitement on March 14 when Part II of Mrs. Louise Hoffman's Grand Award Airmails comprising Europe, Asia, Africa and British Commonwealth (except British North America) will be offered. Part I, United States, British North America and Latin America, will be sold by Harmer's New York House on March 1-3.

The following week on March 21-22, will again see plenty of Continental buyers at Harmer's when the remarkable collection of German States, comprising Bavaria, Bremen, Hamburg, Hanover and Prussia will be sold for a past President of the "Royal", W. E. Gerrish, O.B.E. Both these sales will call for art catalogues and will include extensive colour illustrations.

Details of later sales including a fine mint collection of Great Britain and other outstanding properties will be announced shortly.

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements. Special price 2d. a word for C.P.S.G.B. members only.

WANTED

NIAGARA DISTRICT (Lincoln and Welland Counties) cancels on cover or card, e.g., Air Line Junction, Basswood Falls View, Garrison Road, Wesley Park, —C. J. Short, R.R. 3, Waterloo, Ontario.

WANTED, Flag Cancellations on cover or piece, particularly the period 1917 to 1927.—John Hannah, 150, Ashgrove Road West, Aberdeen, Scotland.

CANADIAN SLOGANS. Join the Slogan Bank. 1964 list now available. Information.—G. H. Potts, Halfmoon Bay, B.C., Canada.

“Street” and District cancellations. Buy or exchange—any towns. Particular interest, Morris Street, Halifax. Also town and other cancellations on 2cts. Carmine Numerals.—Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall.

WANTED. “Brant County” items.—Barchino, Brantford, Ontario.

Wanted to purchase. The following Admirals: Plate blocks with inscription “Ottawa—No.—A...T—6...etc.” and vert. pairs of 1, 2 and 3cts. Perf. 8 vert., Imperf. between, first printing.—Henning Hakansson, Katrinelundsgatan, 8A, 5 tr, Malmoe ö, Sweden.

PERIODICALS

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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

1965-66

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MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

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EDITORIAL

Issue No. 100

This is the hundredth issue of *Maple Leaves* and it is with considerable pride that we draw our readers' attention to the fact that for nearly twenty years it has been found possible at frequent intervals to publish an interesting and informative commentary upon the philately and postal history of British North America. That pride must also be shared in very large measure by former officers of the Society, editors, contributors and members who have made such an accomplishment possible.

That it is no mean achievement to be able to say "this is all our own work" perhaps needs emphasizing at such times as these when so many rely upon others for the fulfilment of their needs. It is characteristic of members of the Society not to be dependent upon others, but do help themselves and each other. Every issue of *Maple Leaves*, from the first to the latest, reflects the undeniable fact that members can say: "this is *OUR* magazine; we have not just paid for it. We have made it".

A careful study of backnumbers will reveal that almost every contributor has been a member of the Society, and while it is true to say that editorial policy over the years has not been to exclude "outside" contributions, they are, nevertheless, conspicuously rare. Neither has it been editorial policy to republish material which first saw the light of day in the pages of our contemporaries; but again there has been an evident desire to place as little reliance upon others as possible. It is our intention to continue to maintain such a policy.

The pages of *Maple Leaves* have, therefore, over the years testified, almost exclusively, to the painstaking work, study and research of Society members alone, and the many advances in practically every facet of B.N.A. philately and postal history that have been made are very largely due to them.

Pride in such matters must not, however, lead to complacency. Looking backward occasionally is no bad thing provided that it is not forgotten that progress is concerned with the future. And it is to the future that contributors, and not least of all editors, must look. As one issue is launched another appears

on the stocks. There is no close season when one can ruminate, vegetate or hibernate. There is always the next issue pressing closely on the heels of the last and issue No. 101 is very much in our minds as we write this.

It is to the future, therefore, that we must always be turning. The past provides the stimulation and the inspiration; but the contributions which represent the flesh and blood which cover the naked bones in the form of 28 pages of *Maple Leaves* cannot be conjured out of thin air. The articles, contributions, letters and news items that are always required to meet insatiable demands may be divinely inspired, but they do not drop from heaven!

Maple Leaves is now apparently as much essential reading for members in deck chairs in the blazing summer sun as it is in arm-chairs by the winter fire-side. No close season for members means no relaxation for contributors and if members in their gratitude resolve to join the ranks of the latter as well, this reminder will have served a useful purpose.

Convention 1966

A hotel booking/competition entry form is enclosed with this issue. This is another reminder that it is NOT too early to be thinking about Convention. The Society's officers, however, have not just been thinking about it; it requires more than that! Preparations are now well advanced and although October may seem far distant those "in the know" are already making sure of their place in the sun by making early reservations at the Belsfield Hotel, Bowness-on-Windermere. All the details are contained in the form supplied. Late-comers last year were disappointed and had no-one to blame but themselves. Six months' notice of what is afoot ought to be sufficient. The Belsfield is a large hotel BUT it is not the Grosvenor or the Waldorf Astoria. It relies for its reputation on comfort, service and good food in which spheres it is very much a competitor with the best. It does not supply tents, shake-me-downs, converted bathrooms or annexes. It is very much a case of first come first served, so make sure of your place NOW. We can confidently predict that in two months' time we shall be saying "we told you so" to those who put off till tomorrow what really needs doing today, (*verb. sap.*)

YEAR BOOK 1965-66

A number of minor errors, including misspelt names and addresses occur in the latest Year Book. In addition it may be possible that a few members' names and addresses have been omitted entirely. In this case such members might well fail to receive their copies of *Maple Leaves*.

While every effort is made to ensure that such errors and omissions are kept to the minimum it is not possible to eliminate them entirely without the co-operation of members.

Will YOU PLEASE check the entry against your name in the current Year Book in order to ensure that the details are correct in every respect and in the event of this not being so NOTIFY THE SECRETARY IMMEDIATELY. It will then be possible to publish any necessary amendments in the next issue of *Maple Leaves* while minor errors will be noted and the correction effected at the time of the publication of the next Year Book.

THE PRINTING OF THE 1859 TEN CENTS CONSORT Pt. IV

by
G. WHITWORTH
F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S.

Order No. 17. 2,000 sheets placed 9th July, 1864.

A Printing	Dull maroon
B Printing	Deep plum—Plate repaired
C Printing	Rich bluish shade maroon

After eliminating the brown shade of earlier orders, the next dates in 1864 were from October 31 to December 24. This is prior to the placing of the 18th Order, and therefore followed the printing of the 16th Order. Banfield was of the opinion that the shade of dull maroon was of the 16th Order, but the change in colour was so great I feel that Calder's original classification of 17A is more correct. Upon examining the stamps themselves it was noticeable that there was a very great difference in printing, and after sorting them for colour it was clearly seen that after the first printing the plate was taken and the transfer roll rocked onto it in order to deepen the impression. The repaired impressions can be proved by the fact that while rocking in the last two vertical columns some foreign material lodged in the "C" of Canada and caused a mark to be impressed into the plate, which filled with ink and printed onto the paper. It is clearly seen on the 20 stamps of the two right-hand columns and varies in depth from stamp to stamp. I have not yet seen this flaw on the violet plate proofs but would expect it to be present on the stamps of the end columns.

The covers allocated to 17A printing were dated November —, 18, December 23. The printing was not very deep and the colour was of a dull maroon. Covers dated October 13, 31, November 23, December 2, 13, 24, and 24, were of a very deep and clear printing, and the colour was of a very rich shade of maroon.

A third printing of stamps must have taken place, as I found stamps in the repaired state, and still of a similar sort of colour. The dates here were December 24, and in 1865 March 16 and 25. The colour was much bluer than 17B and becoming nearly a plum shade. There was no imprint on any of these stamps, even from positions 30 and 80 which I have with wide wing margins.

Group 3. Perforation 12 x 12 Imprint added to plate.

Order No. 18. 2,000 sheets placed 28th November, 1864.

All delivered and 1,151 sheets issued by the 30th June, 1865.

A Printing Perforation 12 x 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dull and bright maroon
A Printing Perforation 12	Brown purple
B Printing Perforation 12	Dull Plum
C Printing Perforation 12	Dull purple

Orders 18 and 19 were printed close together and were both in the Post Office Stores at the same time. The next twelve dated stamps revealed four

very different colours and so I have carefully followed the findings of Calder in deciding the sequence of the printings.

Against 18A printings I have placed the bright maroon shade because here I found the earlier 12 x 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ perforations, as well as the first instance of perforation 12. I found that some of the small towns were issuing stamps of a brighter shade than the ones designated to 18A by Calder, but they were in the same colour group. The first date of this colour group is April 25th, 1865 and runs through to September.

For the 18B printing the dates in 1865 were July 19 through to November 18. Here the colour was similar to 18B but a rather duller and bluer.

For the 18C printing I only had some rather late dated covers. The colour was again bluer and approaching the colour of the 22nd Order. The covers allocated to this printing were dated December 7th, 1865 and January 25th, 1866. I found no imprint on either 18A or 18B, but they were present on 18C printing.

Order No. 19. 2,000 sheets placed 28th January, 1865.

All delivered by the 30th June, 1865.

A Printing	Deep Dark Violet.
B Printing	Deep dark-Reddish Violet.—bright and dull

According to the number of sheets issued the stamps from this order should not have been on sale to the public until July or August 1865, but as they were in stock long before this date it seems clear that here is one instance where the the 19th printings were issued before the last of the 18th printing.

After eliminating the stamps of the 18th Order the five covers dated prior to the 20th Order revealed two colours. For Order 19A were dates April 24th, May 16th, 30th, in a shade of dark violet. It was a deep dark colour and would appear to logically follow on from 18C. After 19A were dates May 29th, June 3rd, and 5th, where stamps were not quite so blue and not so deeply printed. I noticed that on singles there were greyer shades, but I am of the opinion that these stamps tend to lose their red colour upon washing and appear much greyer.

Order No. 20. 3,000 sheets placed 22nd April, 1865.

1,000 sheets delivered and none issued by the 30th June, 1865.

A Printing	Dull slate purple
B Printing	Dull claret
C Printing	Pale maroon

After eliminating the stamps of the 18th and 19th Orders the next dated copies were found to be used in December, 1865. Calder records September as the first date for Order 20A, with a colour of a dull grey violet. Many sheets were very weakly printed, where the colour is pale, whereas some sheets were heavily inked the colour is very dark. I have seen one mint copy nearly black in colour.

Mr. Lese-Jones has no records of the colour Calder assigned to Order 20B and 20C. Banfield and I thoroughly discussed the colour of the stamps used

around this period as those from Order 21 had become confused with late uses of Order 18. We came to the conclusion that 20B was represented by copies dated in 1865, December 19th, and 23rd, and in 1866, January 3rd, and 18th, February 27th, March 17th, and 30th. The colour is a bluish red violet. Gibbons 'claret' is nearly a perfect match. It is a very red looking stamp and being dated December 18th, 1865, can be expected to come from Order 20 rather than from Order 21 which may not have been delivered by that date. Order 20C is represented by stamps dated in 1866, March 9th, 12th, June 7th, 25th, and July 7th. The colour shows an increase in the blue content and is generally paler in depth than 20B. It is still a claret type of colour, but not as red as 20B. It is similar in depth to stamps of 18A and B printings, but bluer than 18A and redder than 18C. This bluish claret type of colour is best described as pale maroon.

Order No. 21. 3,000 placed 26th September, 1865.

All delivered and issued by the 30th June, 1866.

A Printing	Dull reddish purple
B Printing	Dull purple
C Printing	Plum

Of the next dated covers only five copies could be said to be early enough to have come from Order 21 before the release of the 22nd Order. Those dates in 1866 January 11th, March 6th, 10th, 12th, and 13th were found to be of a deep lilac shade (Lilac in the Gibbons chart is a very pale colour). Covers dated April 16th, 16th, 23rd, May 16th, 23rd, 28th, were of a clear dull purple colour and those dated April 5th, 9th, 25th, and July 9th were of a paler lilac colour. Calder records February 13th as the first date for 21A. January 13th for 21B and April 2nd for 21C, and so I have arranged the stamps so that the dull purple is 21A which flows from 20C as being a little bluer but in a similar colour group. For 20B the bluer content has again increased and the colour has become a deeply printed lilac colour. It is still redder than 18C. For 21C I have only four covers which can be classed as a different printing. They are of a lighter colour, slightly bluer than 21B and one cover appears to be very weakly printed. This is a Calder Cover and marked in his early writing as 21C.

This group has to be put alongside the stamps of 18C Order in order to make a true comparison. They cannot be judged apart as the colours are very similar and only a difference in dates can prove the correct sequence.

(To be continued).

**Contributions and articles on all branches
of B.N.A. philately and postal
history are urgently required
for publication in this journal**

Canadian Railway Post Offices

By
P. R. GREY

By courtesy of Ed. Maloney of Pittsfield, Mass. and of the National Highway Post Office Society of America, I am presenting below what we believe to be an up to date list of the railway post offices of Canada which are still in operation.

I would be pleased to hear from any reader who receives news of further alterations or closures so that we can make some attempt to keep abreast of the changes through the medium of *Maple Leaves*.

Title of R.P.O.	Train Nos.
Eastern Districts	
St. John's & Port aux Basques	203, 204
Halifax, Bridgewater & Yarmouth	285, 286
Halifax & Moncton	1, 60
Sidney & Truro	7, 8
Moncton & Campbellton	1, 2, 103, 104
Charlottetown & Sackville	39, 40
Moncton & Saint John	613, 614
Saint John & Brownville Junction	41, 42
Gaspe & Campbellton	201, 202
Campbellton & Levis	1, 2
Mont Joli & Levis	3, 4
Levis & Montreal	1, 2, 3, 4
La Malbaie & Quebec	173, 175, 176
Quebec & Senneterre	11, 12
Hervey Junction & Montreal	113, 114, 117, 118
Montreal & Toronto	9, 14, 16, 17, 25
Sherbrooke, Richmond & Montreal	16, 17
Central Districts	
Montreal & North Bay	9, 10
Ottawa & Toronto	33, 34
Toronto & London	29
Toronto, Stratford & London	20
Toronto, London & Windsor	9, 10
Toronto & North Bay	41, 44
* Toronto & Capreol	9, 10, 50, 109
* North Bay & Longlac	9, 10

Western Districts

* Longlac & Winnipeg	9, 10
Emerson & Winnipeg	7, 8
Winnipeg & Rivers	3, 4
Rivers & Saskatoon	3, 4

Newfoundland T.P.O's (C.N.R. Ships)

Argentia & Port aux Basques	31 to 34
St. John & Nain	39, 40

* Commenced Operations 25.6.65

The following R.P.O's were discontinued during the second half of 1965:—

Ottawa & North Bay
 Capreol & Armstrong Station
 North Bay, Sudbury & Fort William
 Toronto & Washago*
 Toronto & Sudbury
 Boundary Line & Winnipeg
 Fort William & Winnipeg
 Winnipeg & Moose Jaw
 Moose Jaw & Calgary
 Calgary & Vancouver
 Jasper & Prince George
 Prince George & Terrace

(*Extended to Toronto & Capreol)

The picture is a sad one for those of us who study R.P.O.'s All except two of the Canadian Pacific mail runs have been discontinued, the two remaining being the "Saint John & Brownville Junction" and the "Ottawa & Toronto". The "Emerson & Winnipeg" is a revival of the old Great Northern (U.S.A.) mail run and the remainder of those still operating are on the Canadian National Railway.

I was amazed to see in a recent amendment list to Shaw's R.P.O. handbook the addition of a new route:—

N.13a. Channel—Port aux Basques, Nfld.

Channel is one mile from Port aux Basques and is, I believe, now a sub-office of Port aux Basques, hence the wording of the postmark. It could hardly be a T.P.O. or R.P.O.

I think R.P.O. collectors miss a great deal of enjoyment if they exclude the geographical aspect from the study and arrangement of their postmarks. This brings to mind another item which still persists in Shaw's record:—

Q.267. St. Angele & Rimouski (Type 17H)

I have seen the village postmark "St. Angele de Rimouski, P.Q." and can imagine only too well some super-keen R.P.O. collector misinterpreting "de" for "&" and "P.Q." for "R.P.O." from an imperfect strike, but a quick look at the map would have avoided misleading an awful lot of people

CANADIAN CANCELLATIONS

(Continued from Volume 10, No. 12)

by J. P. Macaskie, F.C.P.S.

Crown Cancellations. The first 'Crown' marks were made by brass seals for sealing letters, and produced in most cases a very blurred outline of the crown and the name of the Post Office. Later types were sometimes cut from wood, etc. Clear markings are rare, and it is easy to mistake such cancellations for blurred 'cork' types. The Crown marks were brought into use during the period 1857-1880.

'Cork' Marks. Postmasters in Canada showed considerable ingenuity in designing their own cancellations and a tremendous variety of designs awaits the collector of such items, ranging from simple bars and segments to crosses, letters, stars and flowers. Designs are frequently indistinct, as the cancellers were soon worn out and replaced, perhaps only a few days later, by equally crude patterns. The marks were probably made of wood or rubber, although corks may have been used in some cases.

Bar Types. Squares, circles and ovals composed of parallel bars are frequently found. Many of the square types were used at Toronto, and some of these may be found showing the centre portion broken into dots. This latter type is known as a scarifying obliterator, since the dots tend to puncture any stamp on which it is used. The oval and circular types were in general use in many cases and may also be found in conjunction with a postmark to form a duplex type. The first bar types appeared in 1857.

Flag Types. Several variations of this mark were used, but it is difficult to obtain the complete impression unless on a cover or piece, owing to the large sizes. The first type was a simple Union Jack incorporating the word 'Canada' across the centre. Later types show a small Union Jack in the upper left corner, the remainder of the flag being filled in with vertical lines, and with the word 'Canada' across the centre. Variations of this latter type have two thick parallel bars across the centre, above and below 'Canada', and show a small letter under the Union Jack. A special type was brought into use on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, and this gave the dates 1837, 1897 and the word 'Victoria' across the centre. Later types were produced for the Canadian Exposition at Toronto and the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, 1867-1927.

Railway Post Offices. These special marks consist mainly of the usual circular town type, but show the section of the route and the letters R.P.O. or M.C. e.g. Halifax and Sidney R.P.O. In addition to this information and the date, the marks usually show the direction of the train. e.g. E(ast), Up, Down, N.W. (Night West), etc. This group is a very interesting one and can provide an abundance of material as there are several thousands of different routes, sections and types.

Railway Station Offices. There are many varieties of these mostly of the circular type, and each usually shows the name of the station and the town. Prior to 1900 Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton and Halifax each had a

number of sub-station post-offices. These may be identified by the description in the circle, e.g. York Street, Toronto; Strachan Avenue, Toronto. These are not to be confused with "railway" stations, however.

Miscellaneous Marks. In this group are included the following special marks, Money Letter, Too Late, Way Letter, Advertised, Forwarded, Unclaimed, Returned, Dead Letter Office, etc. The majority of these are 'straight Line' marks in various styles of lettering and many of them are scarce. Registered marks are more common, but are also found in many styles. Marks on official correspondence are not common (e.g. House of Assembly, Senate, Free, etc.) There are many types, most of them circular.

Military Marks. In the First World War special circular postmarks were applied to Military Mail. These usually give the name of the Camp, as follows:— Petawawa Camp, Ont.; Dundurn Camp, Sask.; Sarcee Camp, Alberta; Niagara Camp, Ont.; Sussex Camp, New Brunswick; Camp Borden, Ont.; Vernon Camp, B.C.; In the Second World War a further group of M.P.O. and A.P.O. marks were used, particularly in connection with the Empire Air Training Scheme, and many of the camps were allotted a number which is included in the postmark. Bar cancellations incorporating the number and the name may also be found, and one circular type has the identification replaced by a thick ring. This was used for transit camps for reasons of security.

"MAPLE LEAVES" Back Numbers

For the benefit of new members and those who have incomplete sets of the Society magazine may I remind you that I hold adequate stocks of most numbers from No. 1. The price, post free, is 3s 6d. per copy.

Whole numbers at present out of stock are 15, 21, 31, 32, 35, 39, 40, 44 and 46.

I will gladly buy in any spare copies of these at 1s. 9d. each as there are several members waiting for them to complete their sets. Of course, if copies can be donated the Society funds will benefit even more.

I also want many odd copies of B.N.A. Topics up to Vol. 15, and again I am prepared to buy them in at 1s. 9d. per copy if necessary. In this case please advise me first the numbers you have available, as they are only wanted for specific orders.

R. S. B. Greenhill

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AN OUTLINE

ISSUES OF 1928-1932
Part III

By A. E. STEPHENSON, F.C.P.S.

THE 1930
ISSUES

(Continued from last issue)

Plate Layout, The Sheet printings were printed in sheets of 400 subjects (20 x 20) for the 1 cent to the 10 cents values and again divided into 4 Post Office Sheets each of 100 stamps. The higher 12 cents to the Dollar values being of larger format were in Printed Sheets of 200 stamps again divided into 4 Post Offices Sheets each of 50 subjects.

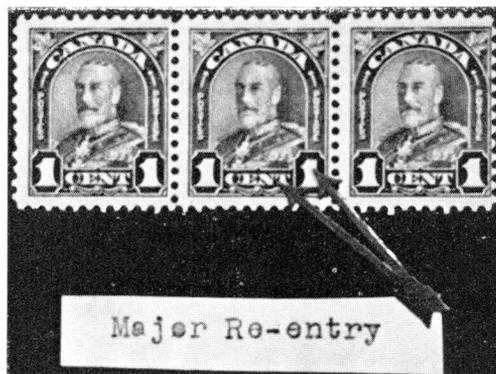
The margin imprints took a new turn. The words "American Bank Note Company", the Plate numbers and other information were printed in the top or bottom margins. The new printers, using the Rotary machines, now placed the Plate numbers on the side margins near the top and bottom of the printed sheets.

A fairly common type of plate number to be found in this issue and up to the 1932 issue, is the "Albino" plate number. In this type there appears to be a complete absence of ink but an embossed effect of the number.

A more interesting variety is what is known as the "Phantom Plate Numbers". This type in addition to the normal Plate number shows a different number to the actual number. It is believed to have arisen from an offset from another sheet from another plate when stacking.

Both Holmes and Boggs give indications that the mechanical wiping of plates led to badly smeared stamps. In my own collection I have a very good example of this faulty work. Six Imprint blocks (all "Albinos") from Plates 7 and 8, all show a dark ink blob in the lower left corner of the block, thus confirming the fault of the scraper and that the plates were placed round the drum in pairs.

In this issue one or two very good varieties exist.





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On Plate 2 of the 1 cent value is a very good example of a major re-entry. (*See illustration opposite.*) It occurs on stamp No. 96 of the Upper left pane of the printed sheet, and is repeated in both the orange and the green printings. Efforts were made to correct it in subsequent printings but slight traces of it remain in the green stamp.

Another variety occurs in the 2 cents value. This is known as the "Elongated, or Waxed Moustache" variety. It occurs on Die II on the 65th stamp lower right pane, Plate 8, and can be found on both the scarlet and brown printings.

Still another prominent variety exists, coarsely referred to as "The Cock-eyed King". This variety appears to have been damage caused to the plate of Die I for the 2 cent Coil printings. The damage it would seem was retouched but the effect is left giving the appearance of a squint to the King's eye. It occurs on the green, scarlet and brown prints. (*See illustration overleaf.*)

There are hosts of dots and minor hairline varieties to be found particularly on the 2 cents value. These may be repeated throughout all three colours of the value, but I am not fond of "fleyspeck" philately and I have managed to ignore them up to the moment.

During the life of this issue there are many changes in colours of various values which can be confusing to the collector. They were due to changes in the various internal postal rates and the requirements of the Universal Postal Union. They all contribute towards making this a very interesting issue, however.



One latecomer to the "Arch" issue appeared to meet a changes of rates. The 3 cents red had made its appearance and the 2 cents had been changed to brown. A large stock of 2 cents carmine had to be used up. An electrotype plate was made and the 2 cents red was overprinted with a "3" and four bars on each side with the intention of obliterating the numerals "2". These surcharges appeared on June 21st, 1932. On each Post Office sheet of 100, stamp No. 4 shows a damaged "3", while on stamp 54 the left end of the top bar of on the right was damaged and shows as a bent bar. (See illustration below.)



"Arch Issue" Check List

Sheet Printings	Die	Plates	Dates of Issue	Varieties
1 cent Orange	I	1 & 2 3 & 4	17 July, 1930 not used	Major Re-entry 96, U.L.2
1 cent Green	II	5 to 8		One sheet known imperf.
1 cent Green	II	5		
2 cents Green	I	1 to 6	6 July, 30	
2 cents Scarlet	I	3 to 6	17 Nov. 30	
2 cents Scarlet	II	7 and 8		
2 cents Scarlet	II	8		"Waxed Mous- tache" 65 L.R.8

2 cents Brown	I	5 & 6	4 July, 31	
2 cents Brown	II	7 to 10 (11 and 12 made but not used)		
2 cents Brown	II	8		"Waxed Moustache" 65 L.R.8
3 cents Scarlet		1 to 5	13 July, 31	
4 cents Ocre		1 & 2	5 Nov., 30	
5 cents Violet		1 & 2	18 June, 30	
5 cents Blue		3	13 Nov., 30	
8 cents Blue		1	13 August, 30	
8 cents Orange		1 to 3	5 Nov., 30	
8 cents Red		3	August, 32	
Orange				
10 cents Olive Green		1	15 Sept., 30	Library Bdgs.
10 cents Olive Green		1 to 3	30 Sept., 31	Georges Cartier
12 cents Grey Black		1	4 Dec., 30	
20 cents Red		1	4 Dec., 30	
50 cents Blue		1	4 Dec., 30	

Provisional

3 cents on 2 cents Red	I	3 to 6	21 June, 32	Stamp No. 4 damaged top of "3"
Red	II	7 & 8		Stamp No. 54 Top bar on right bent downwards

The actual dates of issue vary considerably in various references.

"Arch" Issue Check List**Coil Printings. Imperf. x Perf. 8½**

	Die	Plates	Date of Issue	Varieties
1 cent Orange	I	1 & 2	18 Sept., 30	Line Pairs
1 cent Green	I	1 & 2	4 Feb., 31	Line Pairs
2 cents Green	I	1 & 2	27 June, 30	Line Pairs Retouched Eye
2 cents Scarlet	I	1 & 2	19 Nov., 30	Line Pairs Retouched Eye
2 cents Brown	I	1 & 2	4 July, 31	Line Pairs Retouched Eye
3 cents Scarlet		3	13 July, 31	Line Pairs

Booklet Printings

		Panes	Subjects	Date of Issue
1 cent Green	I	4	6	5 Dec., 30
2 cents Green	I	2	6	6 July, 30
2 cents Carmine	I	2	6	August, 31
2 cents Carmine	I	4	6	August, 31
2 cents Brown	I	2	6	13 July, 31
3 cents Carmine		2	4	13 July, 31

Combination Booklet

1 cent Green	II	1	4
2 cents Brown	II	1	4
3 cents Red		1	4

(To be continued)

Reminder

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Membership of the Society is open to all interested in the study of the postal history and postage stamps of the Dominion of Canada and the former North American Provinces. The annual subscription (£1) is payable on 1st October for the ensuing twelve months. (Overseas members are requested to remit subscriptions free of charge to the Society.

CANADA

THE ADMIRAL STAMPS

of 1911 to 1925 by HANS REICHE

is based on the 1951 publication "Notes on the 1911-25 Issue" by the Hon. George C. Marler and incorporates information gathered since that time as well as additional detail regarding proofs, War Tax stamps and other aspects of the issue.

The 125 pages of text commence with general information on design, production, paper, gum, lathe work and plate inscriptions, proofs and postal rates. The individual values are then detailed with date and quantity of issue, plates, shades, types and varieties. Finally come seven pages of variety illustrations and two pages showing some of the cancellations which may be found.

The book measures 6 x 9 x $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, limp binding, and retails at **35/-** including postage.

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R.L.S. CORNER—No. 5

Registered 8 cent Covers. Two years ago we started to collect data on all covers with the registered 8 cent blue stamp, (S.G. R8, 9), and published appeals in the philatelic press to all owners of these rarities to send us full details. Thanks to the welcome co-operation of many leading collectors, and a study of auction catalogues during the past 10 years, we have obtained details of 35 items in all, which include 30 genuine covers classed as postally used, 4 covers regarded as “philatelic”, and 1 doubtful.

A brief summary of 24 of these was published in R.L.S. Corner No. 2 (*Maple Leaves*, Oct., 1965), and as the flow of new information seems to have stopped, we are now publishing fuller details of each item in the accompanying table, with comments on some of them. These are arranged in chronological order of posting and have all been examined by experts. The details given will enable all items to be recognised now and in future, and should therefore prove to be a useful list for reference.

In view of possible fakes, would-be purchasers of expensive 8 cent covers, **not** included in the list, would be well advised to obtain expert opinion before completing a purchase.

The rates for registration are taken as follows:—

- (1) To Canada, 2 cent to April 1889, thereafter 5 cents.
- (2) To U.S.A. 5 cents throughout.
- (3) To Great Britain and Europe, 8 cents to end of 1878, thereafter 5 cents.

Bearing these rates in mind, it is interesting to note how these 8 cent covers follow a certain pattern. They fall into three categories and can be classified as follows:—

- I. **Covers correctly stamped**, i.e. the 8 cents stamp paying the 8 cents registration rate. There are **fourteen** such covers on the list, all dated before the end of 1878, i.e. Great Britain and Ireland = 13, Germany = 1, total = 14 (Nos. 1-4, 6-12, 14-16).
- II. Covers with the 8 cents stamp **paying the reduced rate of 5 cents plus part of the postage**. There are **ten** such covers, i.e. **three** to Canada (Nos. 13, 17, 24); **two** to U.S.A. (Nos. 5, 28); **one** to Great Britain (No. 20); **four** to Europe (Nos. 18, 22, 29, 30). This was against regulations, but evidently accepted by the Post Office. Of these, four covers (Nos. 5, 13, 17, 28) were correctly stamped, three (Nos. 18, 20, 24) were slightly over stamped, and three (Nos. 22, 29, 30) were slightly under stamped.
- III. Covers with the 8 cents stamp **used by mistake for the 5 cent and thus over stamped by 3 cent**. There are **five** such covers, all to Europe after 1878 (Nos. 19, 23, 25-27). (One cover to U.S.A. (No. 21) not classified for want of details stamp used.)

The distribution by countries of destination is as follows: Great Britain and Ireland = 14; France = 6; Germany = 2; Portugal = 1; Turkey = 1; U.S.A. = 3; Canada = 3; Total = 30.

In addition there are four covers regarded as "philatelic", i.e. two "Heckler", two late dated (1896, 1899), and one regarded as doubtful, as the 8 cent stamp could have been added later. Details of these will be published in our next issue.

8 cent Registered Covers in Chronological Order

Serial No. & Source	Date of Posting	From	To	Additional Stamps	Cancellations and Remarks
1. Fairbanks	Ap. '76	Ottawa	Manchester (England)	S.Q. 5c.	Geometric grids and str. line Registered
2. George	June '76	Montreal	England	S.Q. 5c.	Cork & London red oval, 13 Ju. '76
3. (Jarrett Sale)	Jy. '76	Montague Bridge P.E.I.	Scotland	S.Q. 5c.	Segmented Corks
4. (Sissons Sale July '58)	Sept. '76	Bowmanville ONT.	England	S.Q. pair 2c. & 3c.	London red oval Registered. Large piece, double postage?
5. (Rorke)	Oct. '76	Petrolea C.W.	Brookfield U.S.A.	S.Q. 2c.	8 bar killer and str. line Registered
6. (Vincent Greene)	Nov. '76	Galt U.C.	Canonbie Scotland	S.Q. 5c.	Liverpool Registered & Hamilton O.N.T.
7. (Vincent Greene)	Dec. '76	Hamilton ONT.	London (England)	S.Q. 5c.	On piece
8. (Wolff)	Ja. '77	London ONT.	Dublin Ireland	S.Q. 5c.	Str. line Reg. in black & red, and others. Small mourning cover
9. (Jephcott)	Fe. '77	Halifax N.S.	London (England)	S.Q. 5c.	Str. line registered
10. (Fairbanks)	Mar. '77	Hamilton ONT.	Speyer (Germany)	S.Q. 10c. No. 90	Oval Hamilton Reg. London & Belgium transits etc.
11. (Lea)	Ju. '77	Goderich O.N.T.	London (England)	S.Q. 5c.	Red Crown Reg. Canada Red oval Reg. London
12. (Jephcott)	Jy. '77	Quebec	London (England)	S.Q. 5c.	Halifax Reg. Crown and pen-cancel
13. (Harrison)	Jy. '77	Hespeler ONT.	Minden ONT.	None	Large envelope

14. (Bayley Sale '61)	No. '77	?	England	S.Q. 5c.	Cogwheel Cork part cover
15. (Cohen)	Mar. '78	Baskerville B.C.	Leamington (England)	S.Q. 5c.	Str. line Reg and and blue pencil
16. (Smythies)	Oct. '78	Liverpool N.S.	Basingstoke (England)	S.Q. 5c. G.B. 1d. 192	Cork, duplex 52 and London red oval (illustrated below)



17. (Bonar)	Ap. '80	Toronto	Caledonia ONT.	S.Q. 3c.	Cork and transit cancels
18. (Fairbanks)	Dec. '80	Montreal	France	pair of 8c. no others	Montreal duplex London oval etc. 1c. overstamped
19. (Sissons Sale Dec. '62)	Ja. '82	Montreal	Paris (France)	Block of 5c. 5c. & 10c. S.Q.	Montreal duplex Large cover
20. (de Volpi Sale)	Sep. '86	Oshawa ONT.	Hertford (England)	S.Q. 3c.	C.D.S. & London Reg. Oval 1c. overstamped
21. (Sissons Sale '58)	Nov. '86	St. John N.B.	Plymouth Mich. U.S.A.	?	Large part cover Further details not available
22. (Burrus Sale & HarmerRooke)	Mar. '87 Oct. '65)	Morden MAN.	Germany	Two S.Q. 3c.	Large R in blue circle. 1c. under-stamped

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 23. (Smythies) | Aug. '88 | La Broquerie, MAN. | Lille (France) | S.Q. 5c. | Circular 9 bar cancel |
| 24. (Burrus Sale) | Sept. 89' | Ottawa | Montreal | S.Q. 1c. & 3c. | Large R in oval 1c. overstamped |
| 25. (Smythies) | Fe. '90 | Halifax N.S. | Lisbon (Portugal) | Pair LQ 15c. & S.Q. 10c. | Bull's eye cancels large front (illustrated below) |



- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 26. (Burrus Sale) | Dec. '90 | ? | Turkey | S.Q. 10c. + six 5c. grey | Tied by R in oval |
| 27. (Stuart Johnstone) | Jy. '91 | Ottawa | Paris (France) | Pair S.Q. 5c. grey | Large R in oval and transit cancels |
| 28. (Bayley Sale. Mar.) | Jy. '93 | Montreal | Boston, MASS., U.S.A. | 3c. envelope | Solid Cork cancel |
| 29. (Boggs) | Apl. '94 | Montreal | France | None | R in oval and Montreal barred, Circle. 2c. under-stamped |
| 30. (Bonar) | Dec. '97 | Montreal | Cambrai (France) | None | Montreal barred circle. 2c. under-stamped |

The St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway



Part XLI

by Lionel F. Gillam,
F.C.P.S.

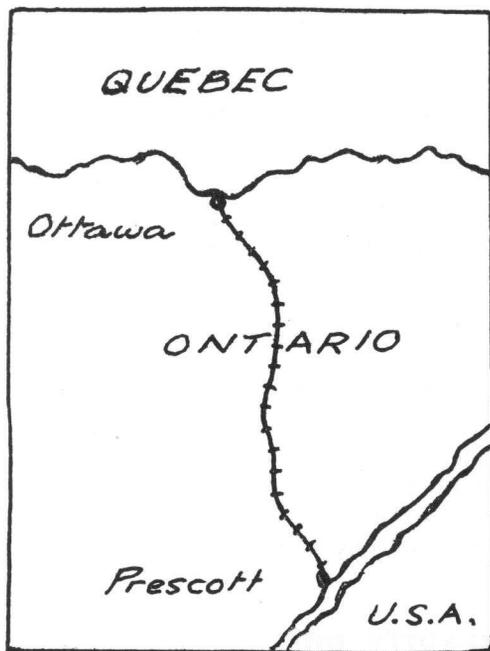


This railway was incorporated in 1850 as the Bytown & Prescott Railway to build from Bytown (later Ottawa) to Prescott on the St. Lawrence River. The 53 miles of line between those two points were opened for traffic in December, 1854 and in the following year the name of the railway was changed to that of the Ottawa and Prescott Railway in order to conform to the new name which had been given to Canada's capital city.

In 1867 the railway underwent a further change of name (after having been sold to relieve creditors) and under its new owners assumed the name of the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway. A change of name did not lead to a change of fortunes, however, and financial difficulties appear to have beset the new company no less than the old until 1884 when it was leased for 999 years to the C.P.R.

Railway post offices appear to have been introduced on this line immediately it was opened for traffic, postmark O.52 (Bytown & Prescott) being used. In 1855 (probably towards the latter end of this year) a postmark reading Ottawa & Prescott Railway (O.250) was brought into use and this appears to have been quickly superseded by O.251 to 252A and later O.253. The latter postmark was probably introduced after 1884 when the lease of the line to the C.P.R. took place.

Postmark O. 253 appears to have remained in use until 1912 or thereabouts when O.296 and 297 were brought into use. The former remained in use until 1957 when the R.P.O. ceased to operate after a continuous history of more than 100 years.



BOOK REVIEW

The Admiral Stamps of 1911-1925 (Robson Lowe—35/- post free)

Admiral enthusiasts will welcome this addition to the Admiral bibliography. The author, Hans Reiche, acknowledges his indebtedness to "Marler's Notes on the 1911-1925 Issues" and a great deal of information contained therein has been reproduced.

Much has been learnt, however, since 1951, when Marler's classic first appeared, and this latest work can truthfully claim to embody most of the findings of later research and study.

A number of "Admiral" specialists have contributed to this work, not least of all Marler himself, which should be good enough recommendation to anybody. This publication also provides an opportunity for students who do not possess Marler's original study (now long out of print) to rectify that omission fairly cheaply. The opportunity ought not to be missed. "Books on stamps" have the habit of becoming rare, and sometimes rarer, than the treasures they describe.

(Members in North America may obtain this work direct from the author at 22, Chapleau Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, Price 5 dollars.)

THE MEMBERS' TROPHY

At the 20th Annual General Meeting of the Society it was announced that a member had generously donated the sum of £10 to be used for the purchase of a new trophy. The matter was fully discussed at the meeting and the general principles of the award were agreed. Since then another member has kindly donated sufficient to enable the trophy to be purchased in silver in the form of a salver with sufficient space on the underside to add the dates and names of the winners. The Committee has also decided to name the new trophy the Members' Trophy.

It will be awarded annually for the most meritorious exhibit submitted by a member WHO HAS NEVER PREVIOUSLY WON A SILVER TROPHY AT ANY OF THE SOCIETY'S CONVENTION EXHIBITIONS.

The display must represent an aspect of British North American philately and must consist of at least sufficient sheets to fill one frame. The winning entry will be decided by the judges after the award of the classified trophies has been agreed upon.

The general rules governing convention awards will apply except as outlined above. A WINNER OF THE AIKINS' TROPHY, AWARDED FOR WRITTEN CONTRIBUTIONS TO MAPLE LEAVES, WILL BE ELIGIBLE TO COMPETE FOR THE MEMBERS' TROPHY SUBJECT TO THE CONDITION THAT NO OTHER AWARD FOR DISPLAYS OF STAMPS AT CONVENTION EXHIBITIONS HAS EVER BEEN GAINED.

STAMP POPULARITY POLL

Stan Shantz informs us that the New Brunswick floral stamp has been voted the best Canadian stamp of the year (1965) in the poll organised by the London Free Press, of which Mr. Shantz is Stamp Editor.

According to his report this floral stamp was established as the best only after a close contest (the Ottawa Centenary stamp was a very close second). Bottom of the poll were the 3 and 5 cents Christmas stamps issued in October, 1965.

LENDING LIBRARY

Please refer to the Library List and send your requests to: The Librarian, Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill, The Shieling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amersham, Bucks. A comprehensive range of books on all branches of B.N.A. philately and postal history is available to members, free of charge, with the exception of postage charges both ways. Numerous catalogues, check lists and pamphlets are also available.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR JUNE ISSUE

Contributors are reminded that the last date for the receipt of reports and notices (to guarantee inclusion in the June issue) is 30th April. Separate reminders by post have been discontinued.

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ing 34 towns. Can anyone oblige
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Mines; St. Hilarion.

Type II—Great Village; Noel (N.S.);
Metane; Bellerive; Hochelaga; St.
Gabriel de M.; Pointe a Pic; St.
Johns; Stanstead; Sutton; Windsor
Mills. (QUE.) ONT.—Blyth;
Comber; Fonhill; Forest; Fort
William West; Grafton; Kings-
ville; Millbrook; Palmerston;
Pontypool; Waterdown; Watford
(ONT.) ASSA.—Estevan. B. COL.
—Ashcroft Station; Mission City;
Revelstoke; Union.

(I have fine duplicate covers of Donald and
Golden to offer in trade and dozens of other
very scarce cover towns)

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BIRMINGHAM, 15, ENGLAND**

NEW STAMP ISSUES

CANADIAN SATELLITE, ALOUETTE II

A stamp to commemorate the launching of the Alouette II satellite was issued on 5th January, 1966.

The Alouette II is a Canadian satellite developed by the Defence Research Telecommunications Establishment and the National Research Council. It was launched in California as part of a Canadian-American programme of space research.

The main purposes of the satellite are to measure the hour to hour electron densities at the height of the satellite; to listen to the very low frequency noise in the range of 1 to 10 Kc/s and to measure primary cosmic ray particles outside the earth's atmosphere, including electrons, protons and alpha particles.

This 5 cent stamp was designed and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company of Ottawa from data provided by the Defence Research Telecommunications Establishment. The stamp features an artist's impression of the Alouette II orbiting over the globe. A partial outline of Canadian territory is visible. The colour is blue and a total of 26 million will be issued.

FLORAL EMBLEMS

Newfoundland's coat of arms and floral emblem appeared on a stamp released 23rd February, 1966. This large five cent stamp is printed in tones of black, green and red. The provincial emblem, the Pitcher plant, which was adopted in 1954, is printed by the offset process. The coat of arms is printed by the intaglio process. The stamp is one in the floral emblem series honouring Canada's centennial in 1967. The series began in 1964 and will be completed this year.

The Canadian Bank Note Company designed and printed 24 million stamps from data provided by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The floral emblems and coats of arms of the Yukon and Northwest Territories are featured on two new stamps released on the 23rd March, 1966.

These five cent stamps are the twelfth and thirteenth in a series initiated in May, 1964, symbolising the various geographic regions in Canada as a prelude to Centennial celebrations in 1967. A fourteenth and final stamp in the series will be issued later this year.

Yukon's colourful fireweed emblem, adopted in 1958, is pictured on one of the new stamps in tones of blue, red and green. Its companion issue uses shades of yellow, green and olive to illustrate the mountain avens, chosen as a symbol by the Northwest Territories in 1957.

Designs for both stamps were by the Canadian Bank Note Company and a total of 14 million for each issue, with a combination of offset and intaglio methods, have been printed.

RENE ROBERT CAVELIER

The arrival of Rene Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle in the New World 300 years ago is to be marked on April 13th by the issue of a 5 cent commemorative stamp.

The date of issue has been chosen to coincide with the date on which the famous French explorer first set foot on the soil of New France where he based his operations for twenty years before death at the hands of one of the colonists ended a colourful career.

One of a number of historical adventurers to be so honoured by the Canada Post Office, La Salle is pictured amidst symbols of his career including a spy-glass, a map of seventeenth century Canada and a ship. The issue, a vertical rendition in tones of aquamarine was designed by Brigdens Limited, Toronto, engraved and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa. A total of twenty-four million will be printed.

THE EXCHANGE PACKET

R.P.O. Material

Booklets are urgently required for a special packet which it is hoped to be able to send out in June. During the past two years R.P.O. packets have had good sales, above the average for general packets.

Holidays

Please notify your holiday dates early and please bear in mind that I SHOULD be notified of all absences from home of more than three days. In the event of failure to notify me, and the packet is lost, THE FULL VALUE OF THE PACKET WILL BE CHARGED TO THE MEMBER RESPONSIBLE, as the insurance company will not entertain any claims made under these circumstances.

Insurance

I am negotiating with a new company and should be able to give details in the June issue of amended rates, new conditions etc.

Packet Delays

It is now one year since I last warned members that anyone responsible for delaying packets would be removed from the circuit lists. THE POSITION HAS NOT IMPROVED and I feel that I must, reluctantly, take action in the future to improve matters.

Booklets

Good quality material is still required. Please do YOUR best to help me to maintain a welcome service to all members. All booklets should be addressed to the undersigned at 194, Skipton Road, Harrogate, Yorks.

J. E. Bielby

Amendments to Membership to 26th February, 1966

New Members

1512. CAMPBELL, Capt. N. D., R.N., Ordnance Board, Charles House, Kensington High Street, London W.14.
 1513. SNELL, J. V., 3 Pembroke Place, London W.2 C, N, B, PH
 1514. ARBLASTER, E. E. 291 Lorraine Dr., Baie D'Urfe, Quebec, Canada. C, N, B,
 1515. WENTZ, C. F., 308 Poplar Crescent, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada. C, N, B
 1516. MACPHERSON, I. G., House by the Green, Worplesdon Hill, near Woking, Surrey.
 1517. WILSON, R. S. 92 Dennis Street, Manhasset, New York 11030, U.S.A. C, O
 1518. SYMONDS, K. J., 102 Woodstone Avenue, Stoneleigh, Epsom, Surrey. CQ-CGE, PH
 1519. BURCA, J., Reids Hotel, P.O. Box 401, Funchal, Madeira. CR-CS
 1520. GILVARY, Miss A., "Ardenlea", Brennanstown Road, Cabinteely, Co. Dublin, Eire.

Resignations

1316. BIRD, E. M.
 384. BURROUGHS, F. J.
 218. FARR, E. D.
 1077. McGRATH, E. J.
 659. LINIKER, Capt. J. E.
 1324. SHEPHERD, Mrs. H. R.
 1421. SIMON, P. H.

Deaths

216. DAGGETT, H. M.
 441. THEEWISSEN, R. F.
 1368. WEBER, Mrs. M. M.

Change of Address

1256. EATOCK, A. J., 23 Compton Place, Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
 729. CHUDLEY, F. J., 82 Honiton Road, Exeter, Devon.
 941. GROMYKO, N., 10 Cholmeley Park, Highgate, London N.6.
 739. HARRIS, E. A., 358 Queen Street, Flin Flon, Man. Canada.
 1066. HILL, Dr. J. R., 5312-104 Avenue, Edmonton, Alta, Canada.
 1363. LANE, Mrs. R. H., Box 898, High River, Alta, Canada.
 1427. SMITH, R. F., 38 Shoreditch Road, Taunton, Somerset.
 1309. STEELE, A. C., 56 Hanbury Road, Dorrridge, Solihull, Warwickshire.
 1046. TRAQUAIR, R. S., 12 Hampton Gardens, Point Claire, Quebec, Canada.

Rejoined

1131. WILSON, F. L., 499 Quebec St., Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada.

Removed from Membership under Rule 6 from 1st October, 1965

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 951. August, Maj. J. C. W. | 1296. Barwise, G. S. |
| 1347. Burwell, R. J. | 1224. Clark, E. A. |
| 448. Cox, T. | 1253. Crane, D. |
| 1320. Fletcher, J. R. | 335. Foster, G. E. |
| 1233. Girard, A. A. | 548. Hobson, C. |
| 1466. Huggins, Dr. D. | 995. Insley, A. H. |
| 1450. Katz, S. | 1118. Laver, F. W. |
| 968. Malcolm, C. G. S. | 1161. Morse, L. R. |
| 1383. Nugent, J. R. | 1269. Slate, W. H. |
| 1243. Stroud, H. G. | 779. Totten, Mrs. E. A. |
| 1003. Travers, J. W. | 875. Trevor, G. W. |
| 774. Yeaton, V. R. | |

Corrections to Year Book Listing

797. Abrahams, C. House name should be "Chrismay".
 49. Aikens., should be Aikins.
 179. Cambell, should be Campbell.
 458. Mrs. Clougher, delete.
 6. Fraser, O. A., insert house number 85.
 1496. Hopper, R. H., address is 2 Craigmount Hill, Barnton, Edinburgh 4.
 316. Howe, B., should read Leith Walk.
 1126. Johnston, Dr. E. A., should be Johnston.
 419. Melville, D. G., should be Duddingston Road.
 234. Meyerson, D. C. delete entry.
 1222. Pike, J. A., amend town to Vancouver.

507. Pole, Dr. W. V., Polwarth Terrace.
 717. Robertson, A. W. delete entry.
 1505. Sargeant, G., should be Sargent.
 28. Nisbet, Dr. A. county should read Kirkcudbright.
 100. Whitworth, G. insert F.R.P.S.L.
 422. Allen, J. Millar, insert F.R.P.S.L.
 587. Thompson, J. 1 Westholme, Orpington, Kent. Insert.
 574. Willington, K., add interests CL, CS, F, P, PA, SC.

Information required of new address (last known address given).

1247. ARMSTRONG, R. J. P., Box 440F, G.P.O., Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

Net change: 0 New Total: 673

Letters to the Editor . . .

Mr. J. J. Bonar writes:

6 Cents Maple Leaf Issue

After reading Mr. H. W. Lussey's letter in October *Maple Leaves*, I looked again at my copy of position 14. I find on it a faint trace of a bulge under the C of CENTS. The final answer can be given if Mr. Lussey will state the location of the position dots. I have in corner blocks position 6 and 7 from each pane. On the left pane the dot on position 6 is above the frame, that on position 7 is at the right side level with the top of the frame. On the right pane in both cases the position dot is at the right side level with the centre of the top frame line.

Mr. E. A. Smythies writes:

Forged Cancellations

In December *Maple Leaves* I am quoted as saying that it is impossible to to expertise forged cancellations without a study of the ink. This gives a rather incorrect view of what I was trying to say, which was that 'it is not always possible to expertise cancellations without a study of the ink.'

There are plenty of examples where forged cancellations can be recognised without reference to the ink. For example, various articles in *Maple Leaves* in recent years illustrating forgeries of Ottawa Crowns, the B. C. Crown, Way Letters.

There were at the Convention some forged roller cancellations that a blind puppy could recognise. There are a number of examples of impossible combinations, for example, a S.Q. 3 cents orange tied with a Way Letter cancellation to a cover dated 1870; a L.Q. 2 cents tied with a brilliant 7 circles in red to a piece dated 1861.

Mr. Lea will remember at an earlier convention spotting a S.Q. 3 cents rose red tied by a fake cancellation to a cover dated March 1870. Such impossibilities are self-evident.

It is when we are uncertain what exactly the ORIGINAL cancellation was like that the difficulty arises.

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements. Special price 2d. a word for C.P.S.G.B. members only.

WANTED

NIAGARA DISTRICT (Lincoln and Welland Counties) cancels on cover or card, e.g., Air Line Junction, Basswood Falls View, Garrison Road, Wesley Park, —C. J. Short, R.R. 3, Waterloo, Ontario.

Flag Cancellations on cover or piece, particularly the period 1917 to 1927.—John Hannah, 150, Ashgrove Road West, Aberdeen, Scotland.

CANADIAN SLOGANS. Join the Slogan Bank. 1964 list now available. Information.—G. H. Potts, Halfmoon Bay, B.C., Canada.

"Street" and District cancellations. Buy or exchange—any towns. Particular interest, Morris Street, Halifax. Also town and other cancellations on 2cts. Carmine Numerals.—Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall.

Canada—Require fine, centred Mint copies of Canada S.G. 159, 181, 183, 185, 187, 207, 234. Also S.G. 215 Plate 1. Will reply by airmail. J. Frank, 101, Conrad Street, Florida North, Transvaal, South Africa.

Wanted—Newfoundland Revenues and any material with reference to "The Grenfell Mission" in Labrador.—Wallace B. Mitchell, 126, Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138, U.S.A.

PERIODICALS

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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

1965-66

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MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

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EDITORIAL

Membership

Our comments on membership and some of the possible reasons for the loss of members which we referred to in our February issue have elicited to date but ONE reply. This is from a member of long standing who allowed his membership to lapse at one time. The main reason for this writes our correspondent was that no other member was within easy reach 'to visit in order to discuss and show my stamps.' This member also complained that there were no stamp dealers in his area. 'Collecting stamps on your own,' he goes on to say, 'is all very well, but I think it needs discussion and the sight of other people's stamps to sustain interest.' Membership of a local stamp society is not the complete answer in this case we hasten to add, since our member does belong to such a society. As the only serious collector of Canada in the society, however, he does not gain much advantage (in this respect) from his membership.

How many members find themselves in a similar position we do not know but there must surely be many. It was to bring collectors of Canada together in an organisation catering solely for their needs that the society was formed. For the same reason local groups were also formed on a geographical basis as well as study groups based on different specialist interests which cut right across geographical lines.

Incidentally, we notice from the current year book that our member did not originally reveal what his particular interests were and we have suggested that publication of details of these interests in the 1966-67 year book may go some way towards helping him. Despite all that is done to bring members into personal contact through the meeting of local groups and the annual convention it is nevertheless obvious that by far the most frequent medium of communication is by correspondence. It is no exaggeration to say that hundreds of our members find complete satisfaction and a wealth of interest in corresponding with kindred spirits who are only known to them by name. In the establishment of such contacts the year book plays a most important part and obviously serves its most useful purpose. The latter can be defeated,

however, if members fail to reveal their interests.

It was for this reason that we urged members to let the Secretary know what their interests were before the publication of the last year book and we repeat that request now so that the 1966-67 year book can be as complete and informative as possible.

Convention Auction 1966

On page 137 we publish details of the Convention Auction for 1966. Please do your best to make this event a success by submitting lots to Mr. Whitworth NOW and PLEASE help him by observing all the instructions closely. Hurried, last minute entries will throw an extra burden upon him. The closing date for the receipt of lots (to guarantee inclusion in the catalogue) is 25th July BUT the earlier they are received the better for everyone.

Convention 1966

Enclosed with this issue is a hotel booking/competition entry form. News of bookings so far indicate that our advice regarding the need for early application for accommodation has not been ignored. Accommodation is still available, of course, but what the position is likely to be when we next write in August we would not like to say. In this connection and also with regard to the Convention Auction we commend our readers to the President's Report on page 138 of this issue. We also publish on page 127 an advertisement of the Belsfield Hotel and further details of the accommodation available.

Book of Scottish Philatelists

Congratulations, albeit belatedly, to Mr. J. Tierney upon his election to the Book of Scottish Philately.

Royal Philatelic Society of London

To Mr. J. Millar Allen our felicitations also upon the award of a Fellowship of 'The Royal'.

Donation

The President has received a most generous donation from Major Guy Grenier of Montreal who has asked that it be devoted to a worthy society cause. Our thanks are due to Major Grenier for his generosity. The use to which this donation will be put will be discussed at the next committee meeting and in this connection any suggestions which members might wish to make will be welcomed by the secretary.

Popular Stamps

A loan of a copy of a 1945 number of *Popular Stamps* is required for a short time only. One of these issues contains an article on the 2 cents 'Numeral' issue by Dr. Whitehead and any member who is good enough to send the copy (it is either the April or June number) to the Editor can rest assured that it will be gratefully received and promptly returned.

THE PRINTING OF THE 1859 TEN CENTS CONSORT Pt. V

by
G. WHITWORTH
F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S.

Order No. 22. 3,000 sheets placed 24th February, 1866.

Delivered but only 98 sheets issued by the 30th June, 1866.

A Printing	Bluish dull purple
B Printing	Dull purple
C Printing	Pale dull purple

The next dated covers prior to the 23rd Order were in 1866 August 2, 3, 8, 14, 17, and 20 which immediately revealed an increase in density of the printing. For Order 22A I allocated the dates of August 2, 14, 17, 18, September 17, 23, and October 10, 18, 19. Here the colour was similar to 21C but a very much deeper printing, and with clear lines of ink. It could now be described as a bluish dull purple. It is much redder than 19A and redder than slate purple although similar in depth of colour. 22nd Order stamps have brownish cast when compared to the 19th printings. For 22B printings the dates were August 3, 20, September 3 and later. The colour has become redder, but still with a brownish cast when compared to Order 18C or 19, but is still of a bluer nature than earlier purples. The title 'dull purple' appears to be the best description of this printing. For 22C printing the dates were September 14, 17, 25, November 14, 24 and later.

The colour had not changed very much but is much paler in depth and as 3,000 sheets were ordered one would expect three printings to have taken place. These colours are again of a pigment which appears to change with washing and single stamps must be assessed with care.

Order No. 23. 4,000 sheets placed 27th July, 1866.

Delivered and issued by the 30th June, 1867.

A Printing	Darkish brown red
B Printing	Dark claret
C Printing	Claret
D Printing	Reddish lake

After all previous orders had been eliminated from the remaining covers it was seen that all the stamps left were of a red colour. Previous descriptions do not appear to give a clear picture of this colour. Gibbon's colour chart give the names of 'claret' and 'lake' as a much more true representation of the colour. It was found that in the covers dated prior to the 24th Order there were six different shades, but I followed Calder's own descriptions, and have grouped them into four printings.

For 23A printing I have two shades. Those dated in 1866, November 17 and December 20, are a brown red in colour. Those dated October 13, 17, and December 27 are of a very bright, clear brownish red colour, but not so red as the first shade. The whole of this group is by far the reddest printing of these later orders.

For 23B printing I had a string of dates starting December 13 and going up to August in 1867. It is a similar brown red colour to 23A, but slightly bluer and the colour 'claret' appears to fit this group. In quite a number of instances the ink appears to have run on to the face of the stamp. It does not stand up on the paper as does a normal printing. The bright redness has changed to a tinge of brownness, but as Calder's covers are marked 23B, I have them in this category.

For 23C printing there were dates in 1866 November 22 going up to June 1867, the cover dated February 20 being one of Calder's and marked by him. I would have preferred to change this round to 23B as the colour is still bright claret, but a little more of the Carmine side, and I think it follows one logically from 23A. It is a deeper colour than 23A, and is easily recognisable when put next to this printing.

For 23D the first date was December 26th, 1866 running through up to August, 1867. Now there is a definite brownish cast in the colour if the stamps, the depth of colour has increased, and is a very near match to the Gibbon's lake, which name I have given to this category.

Order No. 24. 5,000 sheets placed on the 11th December, 1866.

All delivered and 2,500 sheets issued by the 30th June, 1867.

A Printing	Darkish brown lake
B Printing	Brown lake

This was the largest order ever issued for the Consort stamps, and was followed by a very small 25th Order. Calder records April 3rd as the first date when the 24th Order was seen, and states the colour to be dark a deep reddish lilac. My first dates for 24A printing are June 3rd followed by June 18th and July 17. The colour is very deep and very much browner than anything seen in the 23rd Order, and I have called it darkish brown lake. 24B printing is a similar colour, but slightly redder. It is still a deep and a clear printing. My dates are June 4, July 22, August 7, 21 and later. Although this was such a large order there only appears to be these two variations in shade.

Order No. 25. 1,000 sheets placed 22nd February, 1867.

Delivered but not issued by the 30th June, 1867.

A Printing	Brownish claret
------------	-----------------

This small order was delivered quite quickly and Calder records his first sighting of this printing as the 28th August, 1867, and describes the colour as a medium reddish lilac. I find the colour of medium depth but bright and redder than any of the 24th printings, but not so red as the 23rd Order. I would describe the colour as a brownish claret. The dates I have allocated to this order are September 3, 12, 18, October 4, November 1, 7, 14, and 28. The stamp dated September 18 is rather duller in colour than the others. This is one of the most difficult orders to allocate, it is somewhat similar to the 23rd and, being only 1,000 sheets, cannot be very common.

Order No. 26. 4,000 sheets placed 21st August, 1867.

Delivered after 30th June, 1867, and 608. sheets remained unissued at the 30th June, 1868.

A Printing	Lake
B Printing	Light brown purple
C Printing	Pale brown purple

The remaining covers could be divided into three classes. When these were analysed and compared with similar coloured stamps in my flaws collection and with the brown lake coloured proofs it was found that one class was weakly printed and the other two were strongly printed and could be associated with the proofs in their general character.

The weakly printed stamps were allocated to printing 26A and were all of a dullish darkish lake colour. The dates ranged from November 28, 1867 to March 1868 and they had not the characteristics found in the brown lake plate proofs.

The remaining stamps can be divided into two printings; 26B being the light brown purple shade, very similar to the 24th but perhaps a little duller, the 26C printing being lighter and brighter. The main distinction with these two printings is that the plate must have been repaired by the application of the transfer roll before printing Order 26B. The proof sheets in the brown lake colour must have been pulled at this time and numerous extra flaws developed mostly to the plate, but two flaws are on the transfer roll. The 'C' flaw (Calder's No. 15) appears stronger and on the stamps No. 80 and 100, I have found a new un-recorded flaw in the oval above 'T' of Ten. I think the latter printings of No. 90 will show it also, and I wonder if 70 or 60 show it also? These two flaws were on the transfer roll.

Other plate flaws which are now seen on these last two printings are those found on positions 2—3—78 (Flaw 14) and 100, none of which are on printing 26A.

This concludes these brief notes on the colour sequence as I see it. I should be pleased if members can give any useful additional information with regard to first dates observed for the various printings and in particular those from the Montreal Post Office. As a check I have tabulated the dates observed from Montreal and the printings allocated to that date. It can be readily seen how this large town issued the Consort stamp and how the whole picture has fitted in to the findings of Calder's original work after his most excellent study of these stamps. *(Concluded.)*

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ISSUES OF 1928-1932

Part IV

AN OUTLINE

The Imperial Conference

Issue (12th July, 1932)

By A. E. STEPHENSON, F.C.P.S.

In 1932 the Canadian Government sent invitations to all parts of the British Empire for the purpose of discussion in Ottawa of the manifold aspects of trade between the various governments forming the Empire.

The outcome of this very important Conference can be seen today in the various preferences and privileges granted to the different members of the Commonwealth.

To commemorate such an important event the Post Office printed a special issue of stamps to be first used on the opening day of the Conference, 12th July, 1932.

The new series consisted of three stamps for general postal use and an Air Mail stamp.

The postal issue of a 3 cents value in carmine depicts the head of King George V. This stamp was a complete departure from the old idea of a portrait of the monarch's head as shown on all previous issues and took the form of a medallion with the King's head in bas relief, which, incidentally, in sculpture parlance means in which the figure stands out only slightly.

The words 'Ottawa Conference' and the date were prominent in the designs of all values.

The 3 cents stamp was intended to cover the Inland and Imperial letter rate.

The 5 cents value was in blue to comply with the Postal Union rate. This stamp for design was a side face portrait of the then Prince of Wales, later King Edward VIII.

The third stamp of the series was a 13 cents value in green intended to cover the Imperial postage rate plus the registration fee.

The sign was a symbolic one depicting Britannia seated between two spheres representing the Eastern and Western Hemispheres respectively.

The Air Mail stamp was the 1930 5 cents brown issue in which the numerals '5' were cancelled by four bars while the right and left of the top portion of the stamp was overprinted with the numerals '6'. Across the centre of the stamp appeared the words 'Ottawa Conference 1932'.

The stamps were line engraved by the British American Bank Note Company.

The 3 cents value was printed by Stickney Rotary press while the 5 cents, 13 cents and Air Mail stamps were printed on flat bed presses.

The 3 cents and 5 cents values were printed in sheets of 400 (20 x 20) subjects, each sheet being divided into 4 panes each of 100 stamps. The 13 cents value was printed in sheets of 200 (10 x 20). The overprinted Air Mail stamp

was printed in sheets of 50 (5 x 10).

It is interesting to note that in 1931 the Government had increased the letter rate by 1 cent. This involved the existing 5 cent Air Mail stamps. The first overprinted Air Mail stamp appeared on 22nd February, 1932, and then in July, 1932 the 1930 Air Mail stamp was overprinted for the Ottawa Conference issue. Boggs gives an interesting side story to this second overprint in which he says 'The surcharge of the 5 cent for Ottawa Conference was for the purpose of expediting the official and personal correspondence of the conference. A special air mail service was inaugurated between Ottawa and Belle Isle, the last land-fall of vessels to Europe. This made it possible to get the mail to steamers that left Quebec the previous day'.

The margin Imprints and Plate numbers will be found on the vertical margins of the sheets.

One error appears on the 3 cents stamp. On Plate 2, Lower Right Pane, Stamp No. 87 shows the bottom of the E in 'Postage' with a break in it. To the writer this appears to verge on 'Fly Speck' philately, but it is constant so I take it to be collectable. See illustration below. (Top left hand corner stamp.)



This also shows the wavy edge to selvage typical of the Stickney machines and the ink line indicating the join up of the two halves of the rotary machine drums.

Check List

All stamps were issued on the 12th July, 1932

Value	Colour	Plates	Number issued	Varieties
3 cents	Carminé	1 & 2	109,000,000	
3 cents	Carminé	2 L.R.	27,175	
		Stamp No. 87		Broken 'E'
5 cents	Blue	1	83,000,000	
13 cents	Green	1 & 2	2,000,000	
6 on 5 cents	Brown	1	500,000	

UNIQUE CANADIAN POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL

As a highlight for Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue Centenary Exhibition last year at the Festival Hall, London, the Managing Director of Gibbons, Mr. A. L. Michael, was able to persuade the American owner of the world's rarest and most valuable stamp—the BRITISH GUIANA 1856 one cent black on magenta—to show it for the first time in Britain since 1923.

Now he has managed to persuade the British owner of the rarest philatelic item originating in the Continent of North America to allow this to be shown *FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA* at Washington for the International Stamp Exhibition (SIPEX) which was held at the Shoreham Hotel from 21st to 30th May, 1966.

The item in question is the only known example of a Canadian Postmaster's Provisional. (See illustration below.)



On 14th, March 1851 an official notification was circulated to all Provincial Postmasters informing them that control would pass to them, under the new Postmaster General James Morris on April 6th, 1851. The first Canadian stamp was not issued until 23rd of April, and during the interim period no doubt most Postmasters carried on as before. Not so, however, Mr. W. Kelly, the Postmaster of New Carlisle, Gaspe. He followed the example set by certain Postmasters in the United States and on his own initiative prepared a small stock of pre-stamped envelopes ready for use on taking over responsibility.

So far as is known, only one survived. Now, insured at Lloyds for £35,000 (100,000 dollars), this fabulous philatelic gem was on display on Stanley Gibbons' stand at SIPEX.

R. L. S. CORNER No. 6

Two "Heckler" covers classed as "philatelic"

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1. (Cohen) | July '87 | Halifax
N.S. | Berlin
(Germany) | L.Q. 12½c. (ex Burrus) |
| 2. (Stuart
(Johnstone)) | Feb. '89 | Halifax
N.S. | London &
on to
Hamburg | 1c. blue cover L.Q. "Service" sur-
½c. S.Q. ½c. charges. 63rd
& 3c. r. Rifles
carmine |

Two late covers regarded as probably "Philatelic"

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| 3. (Fair-
banks) | Nov. '96 | Halifax
N.S. | Montreal | 3c. red en- R in oval
velope |
| 4. (Bayley
Sale Mar. '61) | Aug. '99 | Vancouver
B.C. | ? | L.Q. 15c. R in oval part
cover |

One doubtful cover (8c. stamp possibly added later)

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|--------------------|-------------------|---|
| 1. (Shanahan
Auction) | Ja. '91 | Belleville
ONT. | Paris
(France) | S.Q. 5c. (2) S.Q. cancelled
& 10c. with J in circle,
but not the 8c.
Reg. which is not
properly tied.
(See illus. below) |
|--------------------------|---------|--------------------|-------------------|---|



Additional notes. No. 5. An early U.S.A. cover, the 8c. stamp paying 5c. registration plus balance of 3c. postage.

No. 13. A Canada cover, the 8c. stamp paying 2c. registration plus 6c. double postage.

No. 16. Latest recorded date for the 8c. registration rate to Great Britain (Oct. '78). This suggests the 5c. U.P.U. rate mentioned by Boggs came into force in **late 1878.**

No. 17. A Canada cover. The 8c. stamp paying 2c. registration plus 6c. balance of triple postage.

No. 18. Unique cover with **pair** of 8c. stamps paying 5c. registration plus 10c. double postage plus 1c. overstamped.

No. 20. The 8c. stamp paying 5c. registration plus balance of 2c. postage plus 1c. overstamped.

No. 22. The 8c. stamp, probably paying 5c. registration plus balance of 4c. double postage, minus 1c. understamped.

No. 24. A Canada cover. Assuming double postage (6c.), the 8c. stamp pays 5c. registration (after April '89) plus 2c. balance of postage plus 1c. overstamped.

No. 28. A U.S.A. cover, The 8c. stamp pays 5c. registration plus 2c. balance of postage plus 1c. overstamped.

Nos. 29, 30. Two unusual covers, both from Montreal to France, both under-stamped by 2c. (No. 29 guaranteed by Boggs; No. 30 guaranteed by Jarrett).

Two covers from Halifax, N.S. to Germany, dated 1887 and 1889, evidently Heckler "philatelic" covers. Two late covers dated 1896 and 1899 also regarded as "philatelic" covers.

One more cover is regarded as doubtful, as there is a possibility that the 8c. stamp has been added later. The reasons for thinking this are as follows (*see illustration*):—

(1) The 8c. stamp is not properly tied to the cover. The 7 concentric rings on the stamp do not fit on to the small piece on the cover which could have been sketched in later.

(2) The three S.Q. stamps are cancelled with J in circle, **not** with 7 concentric rings. We should expect all stamps on the cover to have the same cancel.

(3) The S.Q. stamps pay triple postage plus 5c. registration. The 8c. stamp is superfluous for this.

Judging by prices realised at recent sales, the values of these 8c. covers have evidently appreciated considerably in recent years. Specialists show a preference for Class I covers dated 1876-78, which now fetch £100 and up. Class II covers are also of considerable interest with the 8c. stamp paying part of the postage rate, sometimes entirely, sometimes in combination with L.Q. and S.Q. stamps.

E. A. S. and A. F. S.

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF G.B.

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NOT SO MUCH A POSTAGE STAMP ... MORE A WAY OF FRANKING

By S. F. COHEN

As one glances through the album pages of a collection, now and then a very special item hits the eye and immediately brings back memories of how, when and where it was acquired. In my case, I have been fortunate in having travelled extensively, and wherever I have been in the past thirty years I have always had a sharp eye open for anything unusual in Canadian stamps. I have invariably found that the hospitality extended by fellow-collectors throughout the world and particularly in Canada itself has, more often than not, led to the acquisition of something new, either by way of exchange or outright purchase or even by simple gift.

Throughout this series, it will be seen that postmarks are usually much to the forefront and this is because I have always been a keen postmark enthusiast as well as a stamp collector.

PART I—THE NUMERALS '57'

Let's start off by going to Paris! No, not the 'gay Paree', but Paris, Ont., for a look at what was going on in that gay little Post Office around the late 1860's.

Early in 1868, the new series of Large Queen stamps were distributed to post offices throughout the new Dominion. Along with 59 other important post offices, Paris received her supply of the new stamps, together with some special new official obliterating devices, each bearing the neat numerals '57' surrounded by two thick concentric rings . . . these to be used only in the Paris P.O.

The postmaster seemed to like the new stamps, but he was not too keen on the new official obliterators. No, sir, he already had been designated a special number which he now knew off by heart and with which he was very, very happy. He and his staff had been using it for years and no-one had complained. He had official No. 28 (surrounded by four thin rings) and if that had been good enough for his predecessors, it was certainly good enough for him.

So it seems that Paris continued to use her old 4 Ring no. 28 right through into the seventies. I show it (*Fig. 1*) on the 3cts. small queen and although it is not the clearest of strikes I think you will agree that there is no doubt about the number. The shade of the 3 ct. stamp is not a particularly early printing either.

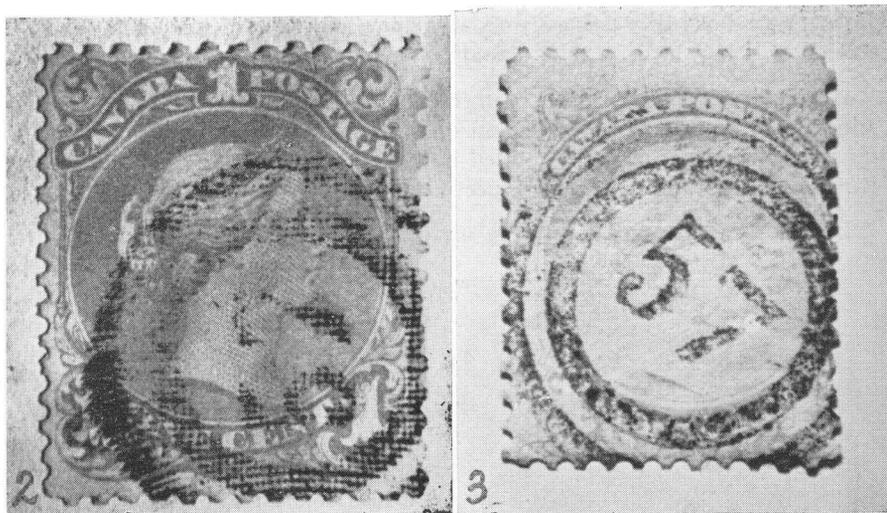
(*Fig. 1*—4 Ring No. 28 small queen.
Circa 1871)



All keen collectors of 2 Ring numerals will now begin to realise just why they find it so tough to find that elusive 2 ring No. 57 strike, both for the Large Head and the small queen collections.

But concurrently with 4 Ring No. 28, Paris **did** use the new 2 Ring types, albeit sparingly indeed. It was a long, long time before I found my example on a Large Queen, but then luck was with me and it turned up on entire, rather late dated, Dec. 22nd, 1870. No romantic memories in the acquisition of this little gem, I regret to say, for I confess I bought it, coldly, calculatingly and quite deliberately in a tiny auction room (for a remarkably inexpensive 65/-) This is a cover I would have very much liked to illustrate but the postmark is a little too faint for photographic reproduction.

Instead I illustrate below (*Fig 2 & 3*) a clear strike on a copy of the 1869 1ct. Orange Large Queen. Alongside is a fine full strike on a 1ct. Small Queen, also an exclusive item, which was obtained as a direct result of my long and friendly association with Horace Harrison of Pikesville, U.S.A., whose enthusiasm for the hobby knows no bounds.



(2 Ring '57' on 1ct. orange of 1869. (On 1ct. lemon small queen. Numeral Note short horizontal stroke of numeral '7') '7' has long horizontal stroke)

Now, please take another much closer look at these two strikes, which at first glance you probably thought were from the same obliterator. Some distortions must occur, of course, with each strike, but no amount of smudging or over-inking can account for the fact that the horizontal stroke of the numeral '7' on the Small Queen is far longer than that on the Large Queen. The 'tail' of the '7's are different shapes too. Under magnification these quite small differences appear to show that the entire shapes of both numerals are differently constructed, with the '7's being most distinctively in types.

So we know that there were at least two different official 2 Ring No. 57 types issued. Maybe there were others? Which type do you have in your collection?

Incidentally this strike on card or cover is of extreme rarity, for, as recently as 1946, it was still assigned incorrectly to St. Thomas for some reason, instead of Paris (*see Boggs*).

Paris goes really gay

The fun and games with number '57', however, is only just beginning. Like the popular brand of vegetables, maybe there really are fifty-seven varieties of '57' after all.

Early in my quest for postmarks, especially numerals, I turned, again and again, to my 'bible'—that wonderful 1929 edition of Jarrett. (Here I must mention that he is a most charming gentleman whom I was later to have the great privilege of meeting and talking to, in Canada.) Those of you who have a copy of his 1929 work will find on page 402 an illustration (type 104) of a very sick-looking 2 Ring '57' variety.

I had long since completed my 2 Ring Nos. 1—60 range and wondered if Jarrett type 104 really existed, and, if it did, would I ever see it in anybody's collection. I had little hope of actually acquiring it.

However, I was in Montreal in 1963, and spent one wonderful evening admiring the outstanding collection of fellow-member Graham Fairbanks at his home, when to my joy I spotted it—a superb strike of J.104, the queer 2 Ring No. 57 on a 3cts Large Queen.

I think Graham must have seen me jump, or my eyes nearly pop out, for he gave me the stamp there and then. Such is the good fellowship which exists amongst our happy band. It is with some pride that I illustrate it (*Fig. 4*) for I know of no other copy that exists and maybe this was the very copy that Jarrett himself had seen when writing his book. I can tell you little more than that it does in fact exist but whether from Paris or not, whether it is a delapidated state of some of those official 2 Ring obliterations cannot be known until a copy turns up on entire. (Who said 'some hopes?')

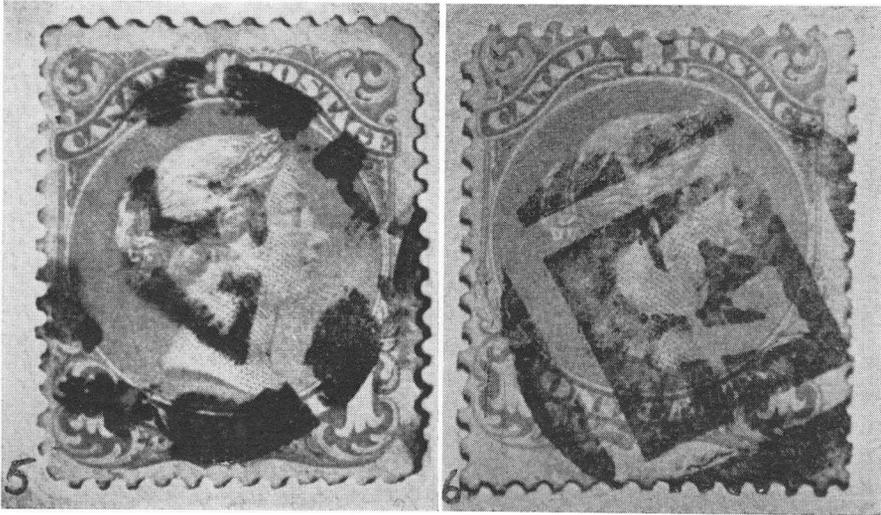


(*Fig. 4—Jarrett type 104 on 3 ct. Large Queen*)

Like Toronto (2's), Ottawa (8's) and Kingston (9's), fancy types exist of No. 57's too, and so it seems that Paris either became a little tired of those official ringed types or they wore out, or, who knows, maybe the postmaster was

so annoyed when they told him to stop using that No. 28, he decided to have a few fancy 57's made locally.

Some of these are exceedingly rare and at the same time quite beautiful. I show two types (*Figs. 5 & 6*) both on the Large 1ct. yellow, a stamp which always shows a good strike postmark to advantage.



(*Figs. 5 & 6 Unusual fancy designs incorporating numerals '57'*)

I have no proof that they emanate from Paris at all, but, if not, then why '57'? I like the intaglio one best. Do you?

Incidentally, if **anyone** does have either of these postmarks **on entire** of any kind, please let me know, and if it emanates from Berlin, U.C., or Boom, N.S., will my face be red !!

(To be continued.)

BOOK REVIEW—"Price List of Philatelic Literature"

by Fritz Billig. Price 50c.

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R. S. B. Greenhill

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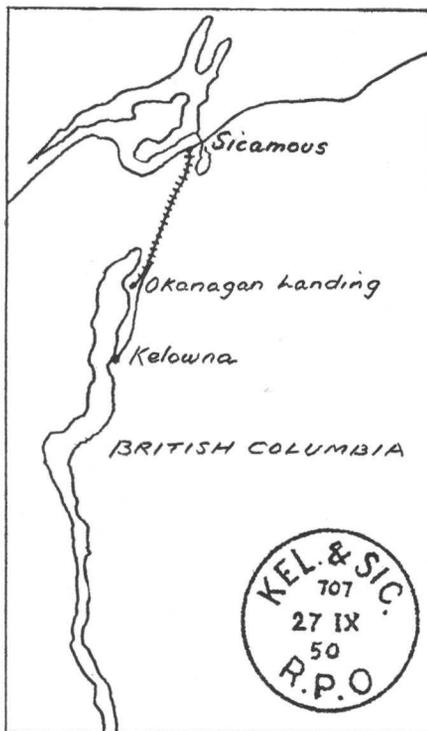
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THE SHUSHWAP AND OKANAGAN RAILWAY

by Lionel F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.
Part XLII



This railway was incorporated in 1886 to build from Sicamous Narrows, British Columbia, up the left bank of the Shushwap River to a point on Lake Okanagan (Okanagan Landing). The line appears to have been completed and opened for traffic over a distance of 51 miles in 1892 (circa).

Railway post offices appear to have operated over this railway from the time of its opening, postmark R.157 being used initially. In 1900 (circa) this postmark appears to have been replaced by R.102 and 102A and these in turn (circa 1913) by R.101. The latter is also known to exist with 'ornaments' (i.e. clerks' identifying marks) similar to those on R.102A. Postmark W.147 is of doubtful existence.

R.102 appears to have been replaced by W.64 (circa 1933) when the line was extended southward from Vernon (leaving a short spur to Okanagan Landing, which was subsequently abandoned) to Kelowna, a further 34 miles. Postmark W.64 (Kelowna & Sicamous) was replaced (circa 1950) by W.64D and this remained in use until September 25th, 1954 when R.P.O. services were suspended. A registered postmark (W.64B) is also known to have been used. Postmarks W.64A, 64C, 64E—64G are clerks' unofficial handstamps which were normally used on facing slips and other official forms. Their use for cancelling stamps was exceptional and quite unofficial.

N.B. This railway was leased to the C.P.R. in 1891 at the time of its construction.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Membership of the Society is open to all interested in the study of the postal history and postage stamps of the Dominion of Canada and the former British North American Provinces. The annual subscription (£1) is payable on 1st October for the ensuing twelve months. (Overseas members are requested to remit subscriptions free of charge to the Society.)

NEW STAMP ISSUES

NEW SAFETY STAMP



of blue and yellow on a black background. Of a five cent denomination, it has dual outstanding characteristics in being one of the few Highway Safety Stamps issued in the world, and in that it breaks with tradition by having the familiar visible gum replaced by a tasteless, virtually invisible gum with superior adhesive qualities. The Postmaster General has stated that the new adhesive had been used because of its non-curling characteristics and resistance to humidity in storage areas.

In producing twenty-six million Highway Safety Stamps for use on Canada's mail, the Post Office Department co-operates with the C.H.S.C. to impress upon users and recipients the need for an equal awareness of dangers to drivers, passengers, and pedestrians. Statistics compiled by the Safety Council show that three out of four traffic deaths occur on roads within twenty-five miles of the victim's home; moreover, half of the injury or death-dealing accidents happen at speeds of 40 miles per hour, or less, thereby pointing out the need to install and use seat belts even for short drives. Further figures supplied by the C.H.S.C. show that two years ago traffic accidents killed, injured or caused property damage throughout the year at a pace of one mishap every one and a half minutes. These accidents resulted in fatal injuries every two hours and caused bodily injury every four minutes for the full twelve-month period.

Engraving for the Highway Safety Stamp has been performed by the Canadian Bank Note Company whose facilities will be used to print the full issue.

(We illustrate opposite the René Robert Cavelier and floral stamps, details of which were published in our last issue.)

Support for a campaign to reduce traffic accidents came from the Canadian Post Office on 2nd May, 1966, with the issue of the country's first Highway Safety Stamp.

On the same day the Postmaster General participated in sessions of the Canadian Highway Safety Council at Calgary, Alta., where opening ceremonies of the Group's 12th Conference coincided with the date of issue for the new stamp.

Toronto artist, Helen Fitzgerald, executed the design for the new issue which portrays traffic signs and symbols in tones



LONDON CONFERENCE STAMP

The London Conference convened in the British Capital on the 4th December, 1866, third and final major assembly leading to Confederation, was commemorated by the Canadian Post Office with a postage stamp issued on the 26th May, 1966.

Of the five-cent denomination, the stamp is horizontal in format and produced in tones of brown. It was designed by Paul Pederson of Brigdens Winnipeg Limited, the Postmaster General stated.

Prominent in the design are delegates who, at the historic event one hundred years ago, included John A. Macdonald, Georges Etienne Cartier, Charles Tupper and Samuel Leonard Tilley, all eventually knighted for services to their country. To the left the stamp pictures the House of Commons area skyline on the far side of the River Thames in London. (See illus. below.)

Weeks of negotiations at the London Conference resulted in final agreement on the British North America Act, later to be approved by the British Government and given Royal Assent by Queen Victoria on the 29th March, 1867.

The London Conference stamp has been steel intaglio engraved by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa, whose facilities were used to produce twenty-four million of the issue.



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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Nominations of Officers and Fellows

Members are reminded that in accordance with the Society's rules, nominations for the Officers of the Society to be considered at the Annual General Meeting in October, must be sent to the Secretary no later than 22nd July, 1966.

The retiring Committee members are:—

North	—	J. A. Lea
South	—	G. R. C. Searles
Scotland	—	J. J. Bonar

Nominations for Fellowship which must be made on the appropriate forms obtainable from the Secretary, must be received by 22nd August.

CONVENTION AUCTION 1966

The Auction arrangements this year will be in the hands of Mr. G. Whitworth, **to whom all lots should be sent as soon as possible.**

Members are particularly asked to note the following:

- (a) **Only** B.N.A. material can be accepted.
- (b) Closing date to guarantee inclusion in the catalogue is 25th July, 1966.
- (c) If possible please send a note of estimated value, and reserve if any, together with a brief description of the lot.
- (d) Do NOT send lots with an estimated value of less than 20/-.
- (e) Single stamps and small lots should be mounted on paper or card not more than 5in. (horizontal) by 6in. (vertical).
- (f) Commission on individual lots is 10 per cent on prices realised 50/- and over. Commission on individual lots is 15 per cent on prices realised less than 50/-.

All lots must be forwarded direct to Mr. Whitworth at Westfield, Greetland, Halifax, Yorkshire. Please mark the parcel or envelope C.P.S. of G.B. in the bottom left hand corner. A stamped and addressed card must be included if a receipt is required.

Catalogues will be available in August from Mr. G. Whitworth.

Please support the Convention Auction and help the Society. Please help Mr. Whitworth by sending your lots early.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR AUGUST ISSUE

Contributors are reminded that the last date for the receipt of reports and notices (to guarantee inclusion in the August issue) is 30th June. Separate reminders by post have been discontinued.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

The Society has been favoured by the invitation to contribute a combined display of Canadian stamps in the Court of Honour, at the Convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada to be held at Hamilton on the 26th May. This co-operative gesture is to be welcomed as it is only by displaying our research material outside our own circle that we shall encourage other collectors to follow our activities. Unfortunately this request came at rather short notice to contact many members, and after a discussion between the Office Bearers it was decided that on this occasion a display of stamps and Postal History of the 1859 issue should be sent by the President. We wish the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada a most successful Convention.

The Leeds Philatelic Society have been host to the Royal Philatelic Society of London on the occasion of their 9th Provincial Meeting. This was another most successful venture on which our Society was well represented. Many unique items from the Royal's collection were on display including a number of frames of Perkins Bacon's die proofs showing the build up of the design for the Newfoundland stamps of 1931, and the Humphrey Gilbert 1933 set. It was most interesting to see parts of the design had been rejected and the notes on the die proof indicated that the parts had been ground off the roller before the production of the next proof.

The arrangements for our 1966 Convention are progressing and the hotel bookings have come in quite well. It is certain that those who book for the whole week at Bowness will find themselves in a most favourable hotel in pleasant surroundings. **Although there was no definite reminder about the Auction in the April Maple Leaves the Committee hope that all members will realise that our Auctions are the simplest way of disposing of surplus material at price levels which compares most favourably with those of the world market.**

One of our fellows, Mr. W. E. Lee is to be congratulated on the most magnificent Paper and Display of the early postal history and pence issue stamps of Canada, which he gave to the Royal Philatelic Society of London in January. Whilst Mr. Lee's collection covered all the early issues of Canada it is his profound knowledge of the subject which enables him to bring out new features on every occasion he gives a display.

G. Whitworth

LENDING LIBRARY

Please refer to the Library List and send your requests to: The Librarian, Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill, The Shieling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amersham, Bucks. A comprehensive range of books on all branches of B.N.A. philately and postal history is available to members, free of charge, with the exception of postage charges both ways. Numerous catalogues, check lists and pamphlets are also available.

GROUP NEWS

West Riding Study Group

The West Riding Group has held several meetings during the past winter and has almost completed its plans for a Group entry for the Convention Exhibition next October. The subject is still 'Top Secret', of course, but it can be revealed that it involves a new look at an interesting aspect of modern Canadian issues.

At its April meeting, the Group was sorry to learn that Mr. G. Mellor, one of its leading members, was planning to retire to Scotland at the end of May. Mr. Mellor's long experience and magnificent collection of Canada has provided the members with many hours of pleasure and Scotland must be congratulated on acquiring such a valuable resident.

J. P. M.

POST OFFICES OF SASKATCHEWAN

bp Dr. J. G. Byth

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>"P"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fairdale * 2. Fairholm 3. Fairlawn* 4. Fairlight 5. Fairlight Station 6. Fairmede* 7. Fairmount Station 8. Fairy Glen 9. Fairy Hill 10. Fanford* 11. Farmingdale* 12. Farrerdale 13. Fartown* 14. Fells* 15. Fenton 16. Fenwood 17. Ferland 18. Fernview* 19. Fertile 20. Festubert* 21. Feudal 22. Fielding 23. Fife Lake 24. Filiatrault* 25. Fillimore 26. Findlater 27. Finnie* 28. Fir Mountain 29. Fir Ridge 30. Fish Creek | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 31. Fishing Lake* 32. Fiske 33. Fitzmaurice 34. Flat Valley 35. Flaxcomb* 36. Flaxcombe 37. Fleming 38. Fletts Springs* 39. Fletwode* 40. Flintoft 41. Floral* 42. Flowing Well 43. Foam Lake 44. Folget* 45. Fond du Lac 46. Fonehill* 47. Ford* 48. Fore's Bank* 49. Forest Bank* 50. Forest Farm* 51. Forest Gate 52. Forest Hall* 53. Forester* 54. Forgan 55. Forget 56. Forres* 57. Fort-a-la-Corne* 58. Fort Comfort* 59. Fort Pelly* 60. Fort Pitt 61. Fort Qu'Appelle | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 62. Fort San 63. Fortune* 64. Forward * 65. Fossemour* 66. Fosston 67. Fosterton 68. Four Corners 69. Fournierville* 70. Foxdale 71. Foxbury* 72. Foxford 73. Fox Hills* 74. Foxleigh* 75. Fox Valley 76. Francis 77. Frankslake 78. Freemont 79. Fremington* 80. Frenchman Butte 81. Frenchman's Butte* 82. Frenchville 83. Frobisher 84. Frontier 85. Froude 86. Fry's 87. Fulda 88. Fundale* 89. Furness 90. Fusilier <p>* Office closed.</p> |
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THE EXCHANGE PACKET

(1) **R.P.O. Material:** Only four booklets have been received and a further 10-14 booklets are required by the middle of June if a special packet is so go out again.

(2) **Insurance:** I have completed negotiations with a new company and am pleased to say that it is now possible to reduce the charge to contributors from 1½d. to 1d. in the £. This takes effect from Packet 8/66. (Apl.)

IMPORTANT

In connection with the new insurance policy, **it will be necessary for members passing packets by hand, to obtain receipt i.e. signature on Advice Slip, etc. If no signature of receipt is obtained and the packet is lost, the member responsible for passing the packet will be held responsible for the full value of the packet.**

(3) **Holidays:** Don't forget—please notify the undersigned if you are going to be away for more than 3 days.

(4) Good quality material is still required. Please do YOUR best to help me maintain a welcome service to all members. All booklets should be sent to the undersigned at: 194, Skipton Road, Harrogate, Yorks.

J. E. Bielby

Letters to the Editor . . .

Mr. J. A. Pike writes:

Phoenix Duplex

As a mining engineer I think I should set the record straight as regards Phoenix, B.C. This was truly an important mining camp from 1895 to 1919, during which over 100,000,000 dollars worth of copper ore were produced. Two branch railways transported the ore from Phoenix to three smelters at Grand Forks, Greenwood and Boundary Falls. A strike at the Crows Nest Pass coalfield forced the closure of the smelters in 1918 and when the strike was settled in 1919 the price of copper had fallen so that it was uneconomic to resume smelting.

At present the Granby Company which operated during Phoenix days is again mining and milling ore in quantity on the site of the old Phoenix.

I have a tattered Phoenix cover with a duplex postmark dated January 6th, 1902. Since I only collect pre 1900 B.C. town cancels this is available to anyone interested.

Mr. J. G. Barbour writes:

Postmark, Jarrett Type 260

I wonder if you would mind publishing an enquiry as to whether anyone has the postmark illustrated, and if so, whether they can say what purpose it serves?



I have an example on 3 cents S.Q., the same as Jarrett's example except that in mine the letters ONT. cannot clearly be seen. The stamp itself does not appear to be the one in use in 1877 and therefore 1895 is more likely to be the date of use.

Mr. H. Reiche writes:

Admiral Issues

In "Letters to the Editor" Mr. A. E. Stephenson comments on a point which for many years has been a controversial question among philatelists: Can a hardened plate be re-touched or re-entered? In a sense I may have to take some blame for this controversy because many years ago I started not only to write about this subject in various articles but repeatedly informed others including Mr. Drew-Smith about my finding.

I have a number of letters from the Bank Note Company and I would like to quote one sentence from one before mentioning other points. "While it is necessary from time to time during the process of printing postage stamps to repair plates, no record is kept of these corrections or repairs."

In the Admirals I have examples of stamps coming from the same subject on a plate showing in one case a repair, in the other none. I have examples of the 1954 Q.E. issue where one subject on the plate shows a repair, another stamp from the same position none. This type of minor repair has been done for many years and is still being practised, because of the price of laying down a new plate is very high and often not justified when a small repair can be carried out.

The softening of steel after hardening is a simple process, especially if electronic means are used. Retouching does not present a problem once a localised area has been softened. Re-entering, although more complicated on a bent plate, should be possible in view of the fact that a number of manufacturers prepare plates which are bent by the use of transfer rolls.

Coming back to the cost of printing, an official of the P.O. once told us that to print the St. Lawrence Seaway stamps (2 plates) cost the department 25,000 dollars. The cost of the plates was about 10,000 dollars indicating clearly that almost half of the cost is in the plates. I am certain the Canadian Government would not be willing to pay for an additional 5,000 dollars for a new plate because a minor flaw exists on one already in use and neither would the Bank Note Company be willing to prepare another plate in such case without payment.

A repair of the 50 cents Textile was recently shown to me which does not exist on the original sheets (a retouch, Plate 1, LL No. 36.)

Mr. K. Willington writes:

Unrecorded Cancellations

I wonder if any member could help me with the identification of a cancellation which I cannot find recorded anywhere? This is on a 2 cent large queen and is the usual double arc circular cancellation. At the base are the words 'St. John, N.B.' and across the middle where the date usually appears is the word 'quarterly'. Unfortunately the top half of the cancellation is missing. The mark is in a dull orange red colour and it is my guess that it is some kind of a bank or revenue cancel, but I should be glad to learn if anyone else has seen this or can convey any definite information about it.

I have also a couple of early machine cancellations which may be of interest. The first is the mystery Jubilee Cancellation, type 6. This is for Ottawa and is dated 5th November, 1897. It has both dates 1837 and 1897 and is not recorded in the Flag Cancellation book.

The other is of unknown type with the straight lines of the cancellation following the arc of the datestamp. This is dated 12th March, 1896, which is some eleven months earlier than recorded. There is no error here as the cover is clearly backstamped 21st March, 1896.

Amendments to Membership to 2nd May, 1966**New Members**

1521. HOOPER, F. R., 11, Model Cottages, Diamonds Lane, Teignmouth, Devon. C,N,B.
 1522. GUNBY, E., 'Widcombe', 9, Chestnut Grove, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Notts. CGA-CGE,
 SP.
 1523. REED, A., 74, South Hill Park, Hampstead, London, N.W.3. C
 1524. BIRKENHEAD, M., 8, Hollow Lane, Hayling Island, Hants. C
 1525. PYTELA, Dr. M., Holice VI/45, okres Pardubice, Czechoslovakia. CS, P.

Resignations

979. BATES, A.
 259. FIELD, F. J.
 1441. THOMPSON, Major A. K.

Deaths

1330. HALL, A. R.
 419. MELVILLE, D. G.
 1368. WEBER, Mrs. M. M.

Change of Address

104. BETTS, F. E. M., 35, Ridgeway Road, Salisbury, Wilts.
 1096. CRAWFORD, D. A., 9, Gladiator Road, Markham, Ont., Canada.
 1478. GUILLE, C. R., 61, Desaulniers, Apt. No. 1., St. Lambert, Que., Canada.
 637. HARRIS, M. A., 'The Brows', Liss, Hants.
 906. HATFIELD, Lt. Col. F. E., c/o H.Q. Malaya Area, c/o G.P.O. Seremban, Negri Sembilan, Malaya.
 933. HARRY, R. H. C., Penwood, Park Hill Drive, Firbeck, Worksop, Notts.
 211. HEDLEY, R. P., 200, Farmington Drive, Camillus, N.Y., 13031
 1026. HILL, N., 62, Mile End Avenue, Hatfield, Doncaster, Yorks.
 1447. KLEIN, A. H., 29, Crowborough Drive, Warlingham, Surrey.
 1417. KELL, R., 'Pierremont', Wallace Street, Houghton Le Spring, C. Durham.
 212. LEVINE, J., 7061, Old King's Road, S., Jacksonville, Fla. 32267, U.S.A.
 1315. ROSENBLAT, D. G., Apt. 404, 2235 Laguna Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94115, U.S.A.
 1513. SNELL, J. V., 99 Binscarth Road, Toronto 5, Canada.
 726. HOLLANDS, J. H., 135, Fenelon Drive, Apt. 1608, Don Mills, Ont., Canada.
 1502. WARMSKI, L. S., 66, Charleswood Drive, Beaconsfield, Que., Canada

Latest Address required (last known address given)

985. BARTLETT, B. H., 3000 Archdale Road, Richmond, Va. U.S.A.
 1322. MALOTT, F/L. R. K., 16, Harwick Crescent, Ottawa, Canada.

Amendments to Year Book Supplement

989. BOYD, N., insert town name—Windsor, Ont., Canada.
 869. GOLDSMITH, 4331, Beaconsfield Avenue, Montreal 28, Canada. Insert whole entry.
 1330. HALL, A. R., delete entry.
 638. LAW, J., Add F.R.P.S.L after name
 1423. VAN SICKLE, delete entry.
 1433. WILSON, R. S., delete entry.
 496. WOODALL, R. G., county should be Dorset not Hants.
 1349. ZINKANN, R. W. M. D., 737, King Street, West, Kitchener, Ont. Insert whole entry.
 1518. SYMONDS, K. J., add interests D, F, PH.
 1513. SNELL, J. V., add interests C, P, PC, Per, R, SC, RLS.

Note addition to key of interests—RLS — Registered Letter Stamps.

Net Change -1. New Total 672.

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CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements. Special price 2d. a word for C.P.S.G.B. members only.

WANTED

'STREET' and District Cancellations. Buy or exchange—any towns. Particular interest, Morris Street, Halifax. Also town and other cancellations on 2cts. Carmine Numerals.—Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall.

CANADA—Require fine, centred Mint copies of Canada S.G. 159, 181, 183, 185, 187, 207, 234. Also S.G. 215 Plate 1. Will reply by airmail. J. Frank, 101, Conrad Street, Florida North, Transvaal, South Africa.

WANTED—Newfoundland Revenues and any material with reference to 'The Grenfell Mission' in Labrador.—Wallace B. Mitchell, 126, Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138, U.S.A.

CANCELLATIONS on large and small queens. Stamps or covers; especially Squared Circles.—K. Willington, 234, Brasenose Avenue, Gorleston, Great Yarmouth.

WANTED—8 cts. RLS. Superb mint or used copies, SG, R8/9. Very high prices paid.—S. Cohen, 51, Westfield Road, Birmingham 15.

CANADIAN Bank Covers. I am interested in acquiring covers of the above dated before 1905. Will trade or purchase. I also would like covers from saving and loan and investment companies.—Barry K. Haywood, 66, Hillholme Road, Toronto, 7.

ANYTHING not 'philatelic' from or about Yukon Territory.—Woodall, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

NEWFOUNDLAND train and ship cancellations, duplex before 1910, on piece or cover. Exchange for Canadian train cancellations, duplex, or buy.—Allott, 61, Twatling Road, Lickey, Near Birmingham.

PERIODICALS

CANADA calling is one of the interesting features frequently appearing in the Philatelic Magazine. Price 9d. from your newsagent or local dealer.

FOR SALE

PHILATELIC CANADA; Try Jack's Stamp Farm, Route 6c, Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.

POSTAL historians need 'The Magpie's Nest'. Specimen free.—Woodall, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

1965-66

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Secretary: Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, F.C.P.S., 17, Mellish Road, Walsall, Staffs.

Treasurer: A. F. L. McGregor, 339, North Deeside Road, Cults, Aberdeen.

Librarian: R. S. B. Greenhill, The Shieling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amersham, Bucks.

Exchange Secretary: J. E. Bielby, 194, Skipton Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire.

Editor of Journal: L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S., 66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire.

Advertising, Publicity and Handbooks: S. F. Cohen, 51, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

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AUGUST, 1966

Whole No. 102

EDITORIAL

Convention Programme

Inset with this issue are full details of the Convention Programme for 1966. At the time of writing (mid July) there are still a FEW rooms vacant at the Belsfield Hotel for the inevitable latecomers. NOW, therefore, is the time for ACTION on the part of all those who intend to come but who have not got round to letting Mr. Whitworth know their requirements. As usual, a hotel booking form is again enclosed for members' use. Incidentally those who are travelling by rail and who intend to return home on Sunday may like to know that a train leaves Windermere at 11 a.m. connecting with main line services at Kendal.

Convention Exhibition

Combined with the hotel booking form is an entry form for the use of exhibitors who have not yet sent in details of their entries to Mr. Macaskie. In particular we would draw the attention of members to the new 'Members Trophy' which will be awarded for the first time FOR THE MOST MERITORIOUS EXHIBIT SUBMITTED BY A MEMBER WHO HAS NOT PREVIOUSLY BEEN AWARDED A SILVER TROPHY AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION EXHIBITION. This is an opportunity for the majority of members and especially for those who modestly assume that they cannot compete for the normal awards with any great expectations of success. This may very well be a wrong assumption, of course, and one of the objects of the new award is to encourage members to raise their sights in future years. Please do your best to support this new venture. The submission of exhibits is NOT conditional upon attendance at Convention. This is one way for members to support the Convention at the cost of an outlay at the most of a few shillings to cover insurance premiums. Please refer to the official entry form for full details of this and other awards. Details of entries should be sent to Mr. Macaskie not later than 31st August AND UNLESS BROUGHT PERSONALLY TO CONVENTION EXHIBITS MUST REACH HIM NOT LATER THAN SATURDAY, 15th OCTOBER.

Harmer, Rooke Limited

Members are particularly asked to note that as a further step in the expansion and consolidation of the Gibbons Group the auction side of the business hitherto trading as Harmer, Rooke Ltd. will with the start of the new season be known as **Stanley Gibbons Auctions Ltd.** Thus the oldest established stamp auction house finally unites with the oldest established stamp retailers.

Simultaneously with the change of name comes also a **change of address.** By the time the new season starts **Stanley Gibbons Auctions** will occupy fine commodious premises at **Drury House, Russell Street, Drury Lane, London, W.C.2** which will include the **largest and best equipped auction room in the country**, conveniently situated on the Ground Floor and within a stone's throw of the Strand.

July and August will also see the transfer of the Editorial, Publications and Accounts Departments of Gibbons to Drury House which will leave more room at '391' for the stamp side and general convenience of customers as well as bringing the whole organisation under two roofs.

We are happy to make this announcement on behalf of old friends and advertisers and are sure that all our members will join with us in wishing **Stanley Gibbons Auctions** a happy and successful future in the service of philatelists everywhere.

Popular Stamps

It pays to advertise in *Maple Leaves*! Our appeal for a 1945 copy of Popular Stamps has met with such a ready response from members both here and overseas that we have been quite overwhelmed. One member even went so far as to photostat a copy of the article we referred to and others readily sent the required magazine. All have now been returned with our very sincere thanks. Incidentally, Dr. Whitehead's article appeared in the July, 1945 issue NOT the April or June number as we thought. We are, therefore, all the more indebted to members for the trouble they have taken, after being misled in this way. We hope to publish Dr. Whitehead's article in our next issue for the benefit of new members and those who have recently started to study the 2 cents 'Numerals'. This will be followed by comments from Mr. J. J. Bonar who will throw 'more light' on these fascinating and controversial issues.

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ISSUES OF 1928-1932

Part V

AN
OUTLINE

The Medallion Issue (1932)

By A. E. STEPHENSON, F.C.P.S.

The apparent success and appearance of the Imperial Conference 3 cents value led the Post Office Department to replace the existing definitive issue of the 'Arch' stamps with a new regular issue for the low values 1 cent to 8 cents showing the King's head in bas relief. As the increase in postal rates rendered the existing 12 cents pictorial issue redundant it was also decided to introduce a new 13 cents value which would replace the 12 cents regular issue and the 13 cents Imperial Conference stamp.

The old 12 cents stamp was in grey black showing the pictorial view of the Citadel, Quebec City. For the new 13 cents value the same design was used but the colour was changed to violet. All values from 1 cent to 13 cents were issued on the same day, 1st December, 1932.

The printing of this issue was placed in the hands of the British American Bank Note Company which had already printed the 'Arch' and the 'Empire Conference' issues.

They used the Stickney Rotary machines for the low value 1 cent, 2 and 3 cents stamps. The 4, 5, 8, and 13 cents values were printed on flat bed presses.

The rotary press stamps will be seen to have again all the characteristics of the Stickney machines, that is the wavy edges at the top and bottom of the sheet selvage.

All stamps of the issue had the imprint and plate numbers on the right and left vertical sides of the selvage.

Regarding the **ridged gum** to be found in the bulk of the rotary printed stamps, I feel I can only recapitulate part of an article I wrote for *Maple Leaves* (Vol. 5, No. 3.)

'Ridged gum appeared on certain issues, most noticeably on the Medallion issue of 1932. Winthrop Boggs explains this as the printing being done by Stickney process machines, the gum being broken or 'cracked' and so giving the appearance of broad parallel lines or ridges along the gum. This was done to help reduce the amount of curling in the printed sheets. It was, however, discovered that this breaking of the gum could be reduced considerably by allowing the paper to absorb a certain amount of moisture. This led to the idea of the so called 'ridged' and 'flat' gum varieties. Perhaps the old intaglio and recess printers working on slightly dampened paper, for the better taking of the ink, had something and did not know it.

The ridging on gums should not be confused with the fine parallel lines often seen on the gums, usually running vertically with the stamp. These lines are caused by the rolling or brushing on of the gums when the paper is first gummed. The 'cracking' ridges are much broader and usually run at right angles to the 'rolling' lines.

The curling of gummed papers is caused mainly by conditions of heat and humidity, and is corrected by a number of factors, including mechanical processes in the course of manufacture, such as the Stickney process already mentioned.

Other cases of curling crop up, not necessarily caused by gum, but owing to cutting and printing.

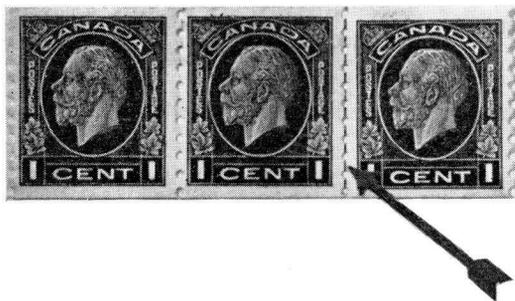
In a small surface such as a postage stamp the question of it being cut with or against the grain of the paper has an influence, in curling, not exactly related to the gum as, for example, with some of the Canadian booklet stamps, which were cut across the grain of the paper.

All values from the 1 cent to 8 cents were printed on sheets of 400 (20 x 20). The sheets were then broken into panes of 100 (10 x 10). There were no imperforate edges to the sheets as had been the case with the Admiral issues.

The 13 cents value was printed in sheets of 200 (10 x 20) and they were then separated into Post Office sheets of 50 (5 x 10).

The low values of the issue, the 1, 2, and 3 cents, were also issued in coils. These coils were in rolls of 500, imperf x perf. 8½.

On the rotary presses the necessity of 'coil paste ups' was eliminated, but like the 'Arch' issue between every 24th and 25th stamp a line of colour will be seen (*see illustration below*). These lines were caused by plates being placed in



two halves round the rotary press drum. On inking this join filled up with ink and was then passed to the paper as a printed line. These lines will also be found along the wavy edge of the sheet printings.

Booklets were also issued with this issue with 1 cent, 2 cents and 3 cents values. The 1 cent and 2 cents were issued in panes of four or six stamps, while the 3 cents value was only issued in panes of 4 stamps.

Regarding the Dies of this issue most lists quote the 3 cents value being in Die I and Die II. On the other hand Winthrop Boggs takes the view that 'the alleged differences are probably printing and relief variations. A new die would show several points of difference'. To the point of being controversial I am inclined to support the latter view.

A relief break can be found at the base of the oval above 'cents' in the 2 cents value. It occurs on some printings of Plates 1 and 3. It is not prominent on the printings of Plate 2, or the coil prints.

Shade varieties do not come prominently into the issue, though with the 5 cents value it can be found with two very distinct shades, a deep blue and a grey blue.

A number of 3 cents stamps appear quite often in a shade of very dark brown and are actually changelings. If dealt with in the same way as the very dark brown early G.B. penny reds by immersing in the quite safe hydrogen peroxide they will soon return to their original scarlet colour.

There are two constant re-entries which appear on the 5 cents blue. In one the cross-hatching of the background encroaches slightly onto the King's nose. Another re-entry appears with slight doubling of the word 'Canada'.

As with the 'Arch' issue the usual albino and phantom plate numbers occur.

The perforations of the issue show the sheet printings with what was intended as perf. 11 all round while the coils were Imperf. x perf. 8½.

The 5 cents value is also to be found vertically imperforate.

Medallion Issue Check List		
Sheet Printings		
Value	Colour	Plates used
1 cent	Green	1 to 6
2 cents	Brown	1 to 3
3 cents	Scarlet	1 to 12
		(9 and 10 do not appear to have been issued)
4 cents	Ochre	1 and 2
5 cents	Blue	1 and 2
5 cents	Blue	Imperf. vertically
5 cents	Blue	Re-entry 'Bluenose'
5 cents	Blue	Re-entry retouched
5 cents	Blue	Re-entry 'Canada'
8 cents	Vermillion	1 and 2
13 cents	Violet	1 and 2

Coil Printings		
1 cent	Green	
1 cent		Line pairs
2 cents		
2 cents	Brown	Line pairs
3 cents	Scarlet	
3 cents	Scarlet	Line pairs

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OCTOBER ISSUE

Contributors are reminded that the last date for the receipt of reports and notices (to guarantee inclusion in the October issue) is 31st August. Separate reminders by post have been discontinued.

CANADA 1859

THE FIVE CENTS

MAJOR RE-ENTRY

by
G. WHITWORTH
F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S.

A short while ago Mr. C. G. Kemp described a strip of three stamps, the upper ones being from positions 8 and 18, the lower one showing all the doublings of the major re-entry, R.1. (diagram 1) Unfortunately, this lower stamp was only attached to the upper pair by means of a stamp hinge, and although it appeared as an original strip of three it is desirable to prove this to be so in order to record that the major re-entry came from position 28. Members are invited to study the following notes and, if they have relevant material, to contact the author.

The stamps of diagram 1 (*N.B. See page 152 for diagrams*) are undated but position 8 does not carry Plate Flaw 42. (*For this and other flaws see opposite.*) This flaw is first recorded on a stamp dated 4th May, 1867, and last seen dated 9th October, 1867. Stamps dated December, 1867 and January 1868 do not carry the flaw. Position 18 carries P.F.24a where the only recorded date is September 16th, 1867. The major re-entry, B2, has been recorded with dates from 19th November, 1867 to 31st March, 1868.

Diagram 2 represents a vertical strip of three stamps dated 31st October, 1866. The two upper stamps, A and B, are normal, but the lower stamp, C, is a deep impression of re-entry No. 25.

Diagram 3 represents a block of 7 undated stamps. B1 is the major re-entry, C1 is re-entry No. 25A, the others are normal stamps. R.25a is a repaired impression of R25, most of the features remaining visible but the frame lines have been doubled by the repair. The earliest recorded date for R25a is 23th October 1867 and it remained on the plate until the end in March 1868.

Diagram 4 represents a strip of four stamps, positions 16 to 19, on a cover dated 16th September, 1867. Position 16 carries P.F. 31a, Position 17 P.F. 51, Position 18 P.F. 24a. Position 19 is a normal stamp. Many of the author's earlier doubts about R.1 being from position 28 were caused by P.F. 31a and, in order to avoid future confusion, P.F. 31a is definitely from position 16. Some other position, at this same period in time, carried a very similar flaw but the stamp can be identified because, as well as this similar flaw, there is also P.F. 57 and the remains of the doubling of Re-entry No. 7.

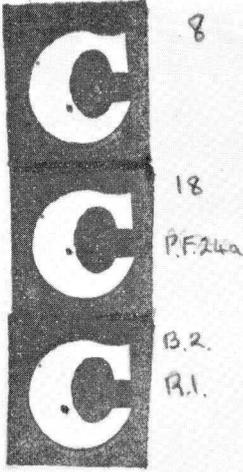
The stamp below R7 is R52. If this pair had been from positions 16 and 26 then stamp D on diagram 3 should have shown some traces of R52, which it does not.

The second stamp of diagram 4 carries P.F. 31a but on another cover dated 21st October, 1867, a stamp from position 16 does not show the flaw. P.F. 51 on position 17 remained on the plate until the end and any vertical strip showing position 27 should be identifiable with stamp E of diagram 3. P.F. 24a on stamp 18 has only been seen dated on this cover. It is necessary to know if later dates exist in order to prove that it was still on the plate at the time the major re-entry was visible.

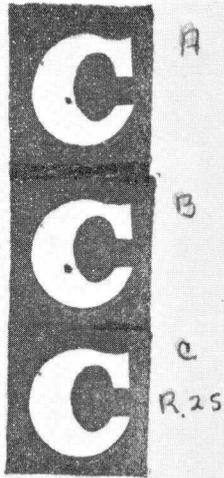


Diagram 5 illustrates a vertical pair Positions 6 and 16 on a cover dated 1st August, 1867. Position 6 carries P.F.s 89b, 98a and traces of 125. Position 16 carries P.F. 31a.

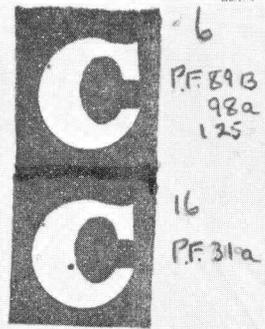
Diagram 6 illustrates an undated block of four from positions 9, 10, 19 and 20. Position 19 appears to coincide with the stamp from diagram 4. Position 10 carries re-entry No. 43d and position 20 carries the end of the re-entered imprint.



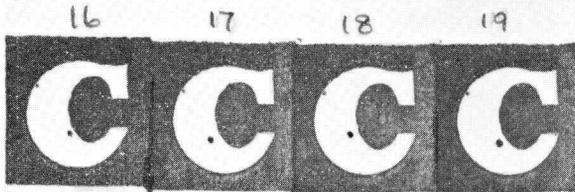
Diag. 1.



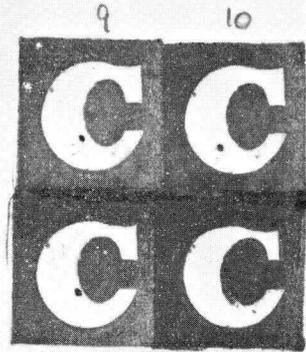
Diag. 2.



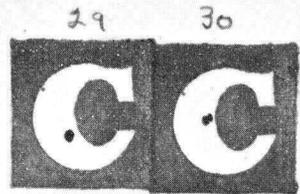
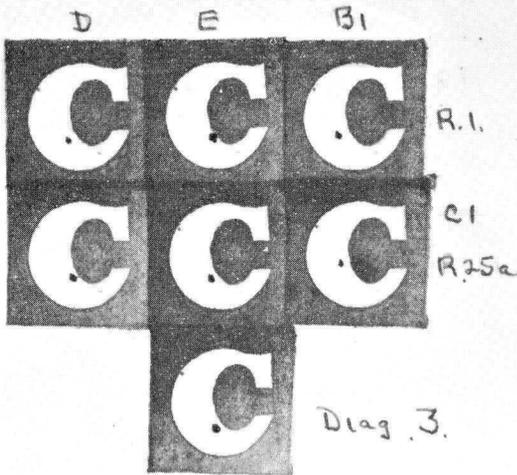
Diag. 5.



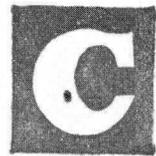
Diag. 4.



Diag. 6.



Diag. 7.



Traces R. 26.

Diagram 7 illustrates the 'C' dot of position 29 as it was in 1866. On 7th October, 1867, Position 30 carried re-entry No. 39b and the full re-entered imprint.

It will be seen that one or two linking strips would provide conclusively that the lower stamp, B2, of diagram 1 is correctly described as from position 28.

In diagram 2 stamp B had become the major re-entry by late 1867, but when did stamp A develop P.F. 24a and was this flaw in evidence later than 16th September, 1867?

The author would be very grateful for any information concerning pairs or strips containing the major re-entry. It is stated to exist in proof form and news of such a copy would help the records of proof material. It is hoped that these notes will be of interest to members and that some conclusion concerning the plate position of this most prominent re-entry can be given in a future issue.

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by Dr. J. G. Byth

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| 3. Gallivan | 41. Glen Mary* | 79. Grand Rapids* |
| 4. Gallocks* | 42. Glen McPherson* | 80. Grassdale* |
| 5. Gap View* | 43. Glenrose* | 81. Gravelbourg |
| 6. Garden Head | 44. Glenside | 82. Gravesend* |
| 7. Gardenia* | 45. Glentworth | 83. Gray |
| 8. Garonne* | 46. Glidden | 84. Graydahl* |
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| 13. Gerowville* | 51. Golden Gene* | 89. Great Deer |
| 14. Gibbs | 52. Golden Plain* | 90. Greenan |
| 15. Gillespie | 53. Golden Prairie | 91. Greenbrier* |
| 16. Gillies* | 54. Golden Ridge | 92. Greenbush* |
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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND 4d. BLACK

by Sir George Williamson, F.C.P.S.

Singularly little appears to have been written about this stamp. All I have been able to find is a long article in *The Stamp News Annual* of 1892 on the stamps of P.E.I. by Mr. A. A. Bartlett who, on referring to the 4d. mentions that he has only found two errors, one on stamp No. 10 as a dot under 'O' in Four and a badly formed 'E' in Pence, the other on Stamp No. 24 'Foup' for Four.

In the *London Philatelist* of April, 1893, Mr. J. A. Tilleard on referring to Mr. Bartlett's errors on the 4d. could not see that on No. 10 and could not agree that the 'R' of Four had become a 'P' but that there was a mark on the tail of the 'R'. Mr. Tilleard offered no further errors.

In studying this stamp I have had great assistance from Mr. Leslie G. Tomlinson who let me have his large collection of this issue for some considerable time.

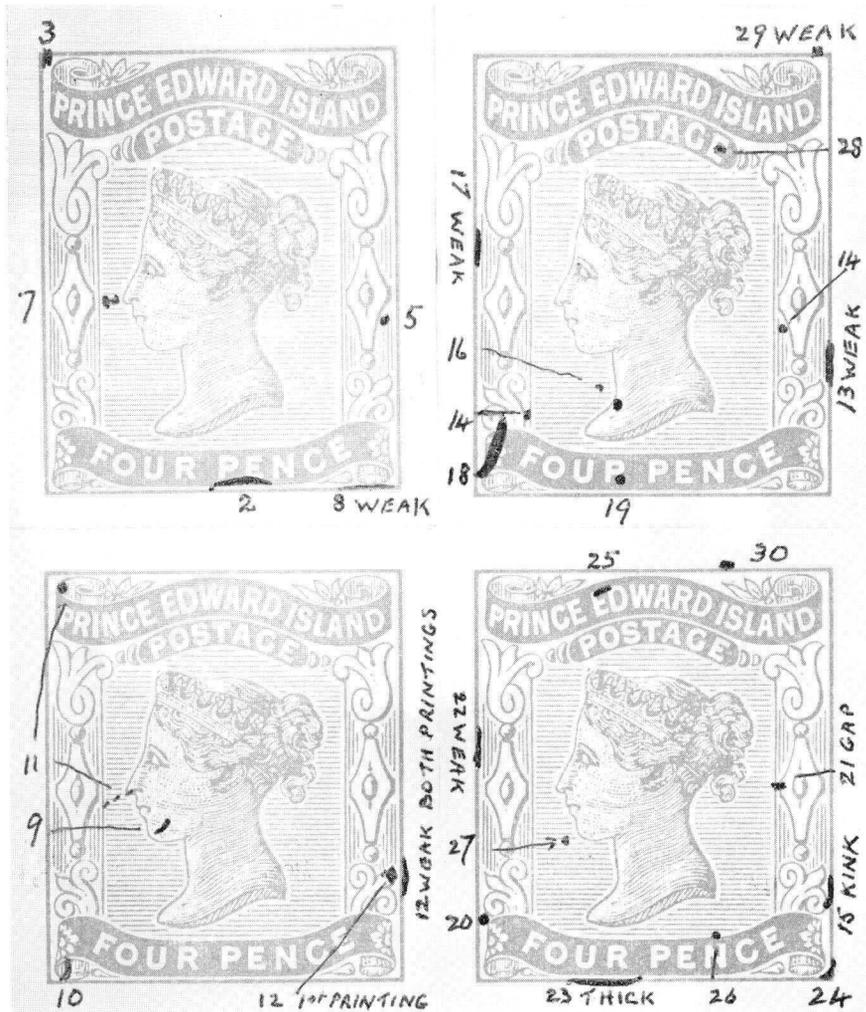
It has been impossible to find out with any certainty when this stamp was first available on the Island. The first justification for its use for a single letter rate would have been in November, 1868 when the rate for $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letters to the U.S.A. was reduced from 6d. to 4d. There were, however, two printings.

The last printing was on the poorish quality white paper referred to by Mr. Stanley Gibbons as 'Coarse wove bluish-white paper' which was common to all three values of the final printing of the pence issues. Any earlier printings were on yellowish toned paper. The toning is much more pronounced in mint copies than in used. The gum is brown but white in the second printing. Genuinely used on the second printing are hard to find. The normal perforation on both papers is $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$. There are a number with perf. 11 on two sides and I have seen $11\frac{1}{4}$ on one side. The machine usually used was not very true and the lines of perforation on a full sheet were not exactly parallel with the result that the distance between two horizontal lines of perforation is sometimes as much as $\frac{3}{4}$ of a millimetre off the true. I doubt if a full sheet exists with 30 well centred stamps.

In studying this stamp I have had the advantage of seeing 10 complete sheets, five of each paper, and one proof sheet on a white paper of a different type than the last printing. I have also seen 200 other stamps either as singles or in blocks. From this study I have found a constant flaw on 25 of the stamps the same on both papers. Three stamps, namely Nos. 1, 4 and 6 have no constant flaw. No. 3 has a constant flaw only on the white paper, not on the plate proof, but seen on 4 singles as well as the 5 sheets. Stamp No. 12 has an extensive flaw on the toned paper on the five sheets and two singles which seems to have been repaired on the latter printing where only a small flaw is still visible on the white paper (5 sheets and 6 singles). This apparently repaired flaw is also on the Plate proof sheet which might indicate that this proof was drawn after the flaw had been repaired and before the flaw on No. 3 had developed. The dealer who meantime holds the stock of remainders has confirmed for me that this flaw in No. 12 is in all his remaining sheets of toned paper (25 in number) and in none of his sheets of white paper (over 100). The plate of this stamp which was made by electrotype by Charles Whiting, Beaufort House, Strand, London, is in the Museum of the Royal London Philatelic Society, having been presented in 1892 by Mr. Tilleard.

Before the plate was defaced, printings were made from it and issued, along with prints of the 3 cent and 12 cent, with the April, 1893 issue of the *London Philatelist*.

These prints, often offered as proofs, are on stiff paper, nearly card, measuring .007. Before printing, the plate must have been extensively treated in some way as the extra frame lines so common on this stamp and about 1 mm. distant from the design have virtually vanished but only two small dots that appear to be constant in the stamps have disappeared, namely on stamp No. 23 dot at extreme right end of value scroll, but the thickening of the lower frame line remains. On No. 26 the dot above the 'N' of pence has gone but I have seen



this dot on 20 stamps. There are innumerable flaws which are not constant.

After the description of each flaw I have noted the number of stamps seen with the flaw.

Outer frame lines which appear throughout the sheets might help in plating the stamps, but these are too frequently interfered with by the perforations and vary slightly from sheet to sheet depending on the heaviness of the inking.

Of the 205 stamps other than sheets, 15 singles and 7 on pieces have no flaw, making 22 out of 200 which would be about right percentage-wise.

1. No constant flaw.
2. Lack of ink under 'PE' of pence. (19)
3. Gap in top frame line, extreme left (2nd printing only) (9)
4. No constant flaw.
5. Two vertical lines S.E. of right diamond joined at top (16)
6. No constant flaw.
7. 2 dots in front of nose instead of line (17)
8. Lower frame line at extreme right very weak. (16)
9. Scar on chin, also left frame line S.W. of left diamond weak. (19)
10. Flaw upwards from lower left corner (smaller than No. 18) (18)
11. Dot at top and extreme left of P.E.1 ribbon; apparent crack from point of nose to S.W. (17)
12. 1st printing large point of centre leaf in S.E. corner missing and frame line adjacent weak. (6 + 25 in dealer's hands).
2nd printing point of leaf restored but frame line still weak (10 + 100 in dealer's hands)
13. Right frame line weak $\frac{1}{3}$ way from foot different from and slightly higher than No. 12. (22)
14. Dot at lower left of right diamond; also dot over 'F' of Four just outside centre frame. (21)
15. Kink in right frame line towards foot. (19)
16. Dot on lower neck and in front of neck. (14)
17. Weakness in left frame line $\frac{1}{3}$ of way down. (17)
18. Large flaw lower left corner much larger than No. 10. (20)
19. Dot on tail of 'R' of Four. (21)
20. Dot extreme left, top, of value scroll. (23)
21. Break in right inner frame line opposite centre of right diamond. (This break not quite so large occurs in some other stamps where there is another constant flaw.) (17)
22. Left frame line slightly weak N.W. of diamond. Dot on lower frame line between 'O' and 'U' of Four. (16)
23. Thickening of lower frame line from 'U' of four to 'P' of pence. Dot at extreme right end of value scroll. (23)
24. Right frame line curls in at foot. (20)
25. Flaw on top stroke of 'E' of Edward. (20)
26. Dot above 'N' of pence. (A similar dot appears on some other stamps but not so large or constant). (20)
27. Dot over left leaf in N.E. Spandrel. Dot (smaller) 1 m.m. off chin. (16)
28. Centre prong of 'E' of postage missing. (18)
29. Small break in top frame line extreme right. (19)
30. Dot in top frame line $\frac{1}{3}$ from N.E. corner. (27)

NOT SO MUCH A POSTAGE STAMP ... MORE A WAY OF FRANKING

by S. F. COHEN



PART 2. CIRCLING THE SQUARE

Introduction

So much has been written on the subject of Squared Circles, and so eminently by Dr. Alfred Whitehead and his staunch band of enthusiastic colleagues in Canada, both in the wonderful handbooks that have been published and in the monthly articles in *Topics*, that it is a little with my tongue in my cheek that I enter into this subject in this series.

I do so because it seems to me that far too little has appeared in our journal on the subject in recent years and with new enthusiasts on this side of the Atlantic taking up 'squares' it is time that we of the C.P.S. of G.B. started to play our fair share in reporting new discoveries, new indiciae, etc. Our fellow collectors of BNAPS will, I am certain, welcome any new contribution that we can make to this fascinating field for still much new information constantly comes to light. It should also be remembered that whilst far more collectors exist on the other side of the Atlantic, for our part over here, we still have the only known existing copies of two of the 'lonely great' towns.

I have been fortunate in acquiring over the years the outstanding collections formed by Lew Ludlow; the cover collection of Clarence Kemp; the Bob Thompson collection and also the greater part of the collection formed by the late T. B. Elliott. Even so, in turning over my album pages, it has not been easy to find unusual items which have not already been described or illustrated in the handbooks or *Topic* articles. I hope that those chosen for illustration will be of interest to all squared circle collectors wherever they may live and will encourage more new enthusiasts into this fascinating specialist postmark field.

Lambton Mills. I think this town can still be described as one of the 'lonely greats'. I don't know exactly how many copies have now been discovered. I believe it is still a mere handful. My first illustration shows a very fine strike on cover, possibly the only cover known. But really the interesting thing is that

there are two covers, both long legal-size covers from J. M. Cotton, a Lambton Mills doctor, to a Mr. S. Wright who was the Recorder of Sudbury, Ontario.

The first cover is dated June 27th, 1895, and has the Lambton Mills squared circle strike on the 3 cents small queen stamp and selvage. The backstamp is a neat Sudbury c.d.s. for Ju. 29. 95. The second cover dated Jan. 29th, 1896, has exactly the reverse markings ! ! ! The 3 cents stamp is struck with the Mills c.d.s. (not too clearly, I'm afraid) but the backstamp has Sudbury Squared Circle for Jan. 31st, 1896.

(See illustration opposite)

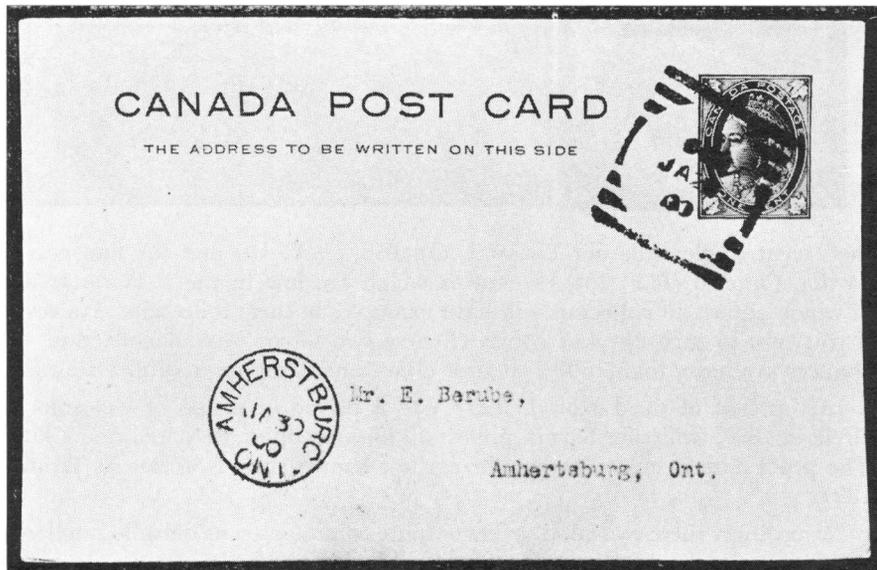
It seems then that the Squared Circle obliterator was only used occasionally at Lambton Mills which accounts for its rarity. However, its use could not have been discontinued some time between the dates of these two covers, because a later date in 1896 is known (see Handbook).

For these two covers I am indebted to Clarence Kemp of Toronto, a gentleman of great charm and hospitality. I must add here that squared circle enthusiasts who find themselves in Toronto are assured of a right royal welcome and, by contacting Clarence, are likely to be shown the most complete collection in the world of different towns. Clarence now has 308 of the possible 311 towns. Missing, with only one copy known are Coleman (Major Carstairs' collection), Fonthill (J. Millar Allen) and Montreal (Type 1) not as yet discovered.

Blank Markings

On page 60 of the Handbook (3rd edition) will be seen an off cover block of four showing a fine full strike of a blank squared circle. No town, no dates and the surmise is that this was probably used as a form of precancel.

The postcard which I illustrate below has only the indiciae '6.30. Ja. 29. 00'



shown in the square which postmarks the stationery 1 cent Maple Leaf type. It has the Amherstburg, Ontario c.d.s. on front as a receiving mark.

Here, at last, is evidence of the town, or one of the towns, which used this unusual form of squared circle, for the postcard on reverse is seen to have been sent from **Toronto**.

This unique card was kindly sent to me by my good friend and most active correspondent, E. A. Smythies, whose name is such a household word in the field of Canadian postal history research and whose prolific writings have done so much for the benefit of B.N.A. philately in recent years.

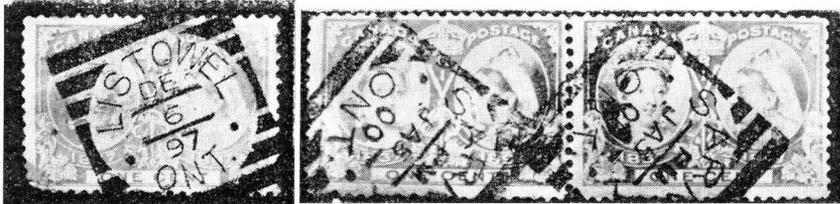
Jubilees

Collecting Squared Circles on specific stamps is now all the rage, and high amongst the popularity of certain stamp groups are the Maps and Jubilees, because these double-size stamps tend to show fuller strikes. Even so, I know of collectors who are only looking for examples on the 2 cent or 10 cent small queens, whilst more ambitious ones go for the Registered Letterstamps or 15 cents Large Queens.

In each of these cases quite different Rarity Factors apply than those shown in the Handbook. The reason is that the years of usage of the particular stamps do not coincide with the squared circle dates.

With Jubilee stamps, commencing in June, 1897, it is obviously impossible to find examples of towns which had by then discontinued using squared circle obliterations.

If I were asked to state which were my best Jubilees, I suppose the Sandon (shown in the Handbook) or the Wolfville cover (5 cents) would be obvious choices, and so it may come as a surprise to some that I elect to illustrate below



the 1 cent single strike for Listowel, Ontario, (R.F. 10) and the fine pair of Sarnia, Ontario (R.F. 25), two towns which are low in the R.F. range and of which almost all collectors will have examples in their collections. However, if you care to turn up your copies of these two towns in your collection, the chances are more than 1000/1 against either one being on a Jubilee stamp.

In the case of the Listowel, there was a period of disuse of the squared circle in 1897, whilst for Sarnia, almost all known copies are dated much later. The proof date is unknown but the earliest known copy is as late as January 1897.

Accordingly these two good strikes of quite common towns must be rated very highly *on a Jubilee stamp*, putting them well into the R.F. 100 group gauged by

normal standards. (*The illustrated Sarnia pair are late dated, Jan. 1900, which is outside the normal period of use of Jubilee stamps.*)

Continuing my reminiscences of how these stamps came into my collection, the story concerning the Sarnia pair of 1 cent Jubilees is worth telling. Not many years ago I was visited by a local collector who had just started to specialise in Canadian cancellations. I was delighted to help him by letting him have a number of R.P.O.'s, squared circles and other postmarks from my duplicates. In return, he insisted that I take something from an enormous stock book which he had brought along and which contained a mass of Canadian but, as he was a beginner were mostly items which I already had duplicated many times in my collection.

As I turned over the pages I was about to thank him and refuse his offer, when I spotted the Sarnia pair. I had never seen the town on a Jubilee stamp and much doubted its existence. I think he was a little surprised at my elation and satisfaction in getting this quite common 'town' in return for so many oddments that he wanted. So we were both pleased. Incidentally I only know of one other strike of Sarnia on a Jubilee. This, of course is in the fabulous Jubilee collection of Doug. Crawford, who now has some 230 different towns on Jubilees, easily a record.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

The Programme for the 20th Annual Convention has now been completed and is inset with this issue. On the first evening Mrs. Wressell of Huddersfield, will be showing a number of recent issues of Canada with some unusual varieties. On the Thursday morning the discussion on Postal History is aimed at unusual features found on covers and will include postage rates. It is hoped that members attending will bring along any covers that can lead to a discussion. Mr. Philip Walker has given many displays of his Newfoundland collection and will show us something different this year.

On the Friday morning, Mr. J. Bacon, of Manchester, will lead a Study Circle on the Admiral issue and again members are requested to bring their own material to help with the discussion. Mr. S. Kanee hopes to be with us and will be showing items that we have never had the pleasure of seeing at a previous Convention.

On the Saturday we hope to run a boat trip on the lake for the ladies but this will depend upon the weather conditions and a final announcement will be made on the day. We have been fortunate in obtaining the services of member W. Williams to run the Auction for us and we are looking forward to a good clearance of the lots that are beginning to come in.

The Hotel bookings are up to normal already with a number of regular attenders still to book. Please send your reservations as soon as possible to secure the accommodation you require. The entries for the exhibition are not forthcoming as early as usual but those already notified seem to be of a very high standard. We look forward to a full contribution by the regional groups.

The Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad

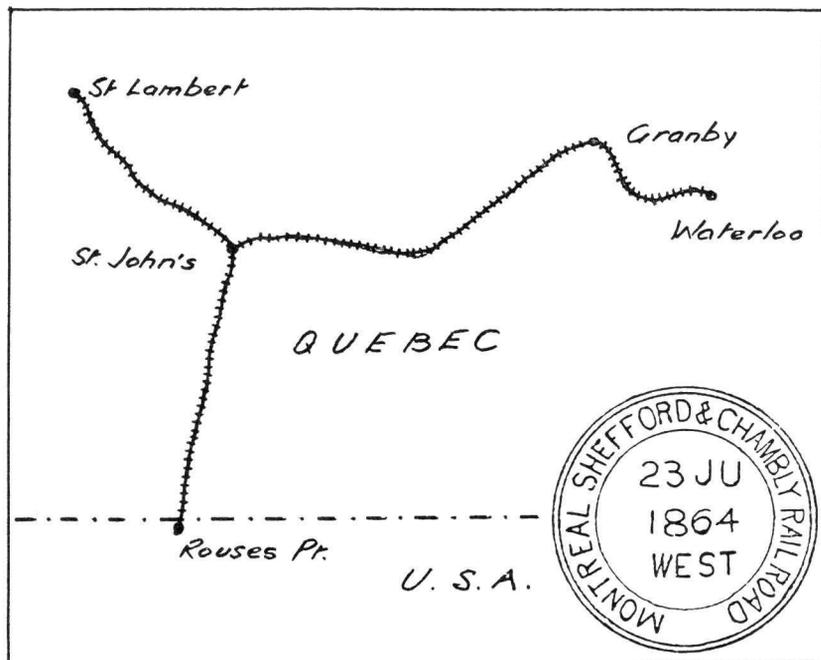
by L. F. GILLAM, F.C.P.S.

Part XLIII

In 1853 a few prominent citizens in Waterloo, Quebec, formed the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad with the object of providing railway communication between the Province line in Stanstead County, on the border of Vermont (U.S.A.), and Shefford, Chambly (two important eastern townships) and the St. Lawrence River.

Work on the line began five years later with the construction of a trestle bridge over the Richelieu River at St. Johns (Dorchester) the original terminus of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad (the first steam railway to be built in Canada). Thereafter a line, 28 miles in length, was built from St. Johns to Granby via Farnham. This was completed and opened for traffic in December, 1859. It was later extended to Waterloo, a further 15 miles, but the exact date when this extension was completed is not certain. It was certainly after 1860 and was probably 1861.

As a railway company it had certain unique features: it possessed no rolling stock. This was provided by the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad (which also operated its services) and for all intents and purposes it was a branch of the latter. Finally, its title bore no relation to its route.



The intention of its proprietors was to link up eventually with the American line of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, a scheme which was thwarted by the Vermont Central Railroad (U.S.A.) which leased the 45 miles of line in 1864 at the time of the opening of the Montreal and Vermont Junction Railway (St. Armand to St. Johns) and which connected with the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly at Iberville (opposite St. Johns).

Financial jugglery of the least reputable kind, but not untypical of American (or Canadian) railway history at this time, was more responsible than any other factor for the survival of the Vermont Central as a viable enterprise for many years, and by 1893 the system (not for the first time) was on the verge of bankruptcy. Five years later it passed completely under the control of the Grand Trunk Railway which by 1898 had acquired some two thirds of the capital stock. This had been purchased over the years for the proverbial song.

It thus came about that in 1898 the Central Vermont Railroad was incorporated (as an entirely Grand Trunk subsidiary) to take over and operate the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly along with the Montreal and Vermont Junction and Montreal and Province Line Railways. The Canadian lines thus, in 1923, became a part of the newly-formed Canadian National Railway.

The first R.P.O.'s to operate over this line used a postmark (Q.139) reading 'Montreal, Shefford and Chambly Railroad'. This was apparently quickly superseded by those reading 'Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly (Q.299 – 300A). That the former postmark is extremely rare (it reflected the declared intention of the proprietors to build on to Montreal) and that the latter postmarks reflected the name of the railway only is an interesting commentary if only because the promoters do not appear to have had any serious intention of building to Montreal, and the name of the railway gives no indication of its termini. It doubtless sounded impressive on the prospectuses, however.

Postmark R. 151 almost certainly refers to this railway as well and its brevity (Shefford Railway) is obviously a concession to the manufacturers of hand-stamping equipment to the Canadian Post Office which in the 1870s adopted 24 mm. diameter hammers and effectively ruled out the possibility of accommodating the full title of the railway within such narrow a compass.

Postmark Q.273 (if it exists) would also appear to refer to this railway (St. Johns and Waterloo). Q.174 and 175 appear to have replaced R.151 in the 1890s and these in turn were superseded (circa 1914) by Q.316 and 317. The latter were comparatively short-lived, however, since R.P.O. services appear to have been discontinued in 1918 or thereabouts.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held on Saturday, 22nd October, 1966, at the Belsfield Hotel, Bowness on Windermere.

The Secretary will be on holiday from the 31st July to the 18th August.

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of EMPIRE POSTAGE STAMPS
will Cover
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BRITISH NORTH
AMERICA whole of**

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BOOK REVIEW

"Canada, an Air Mail Digest" (N. C. Baldwin) Francis J. Field, Ltd.

"Air Mail" collectors of all kinds will find this excellent and most readable booklet very much a 'multum in parvo.' Its 20 pages are lavishly illustrated with stamps, postmarks and entires, all of Canadian origin, while, for good measure the numerous 'cachets' that often went with 'first flights' are also included.

The text is one of absorbing interest; it covers the history of early flights from McCurdy's historic and successful first attempt in Canada to 1960 and the 'big jets.'

This is surely what collectors have been waiting for. It will throw light on dark places, revitalise interest in a subject which has had its 'ups and downs' in the philatelic world and direct attention to a 'field' which (if the publishers will forgive me) deserves more serious consideration than it sometimes gets.

One word of warning is perhaps not out of place, however. Canadian 'Air Mail' collectors will not need any encouragement to purchase this admirable booklet at 7/6 plus postage. Others who do so must be prepared to succumb to the attractions of a (for them) new sphere of collecting that they will find it difficult, if not impossible, to resist.

(Overseas readers **please** remit by international money order (1 dollar 10 cents, plus postage.)

DUPLEX CORNER NUMBER TWO

by E. A. Smythies, F.C.P.S.

Eight new Duplex were recorded and illustrated in Duplex Corner No. 1 (*Maple Leaves*, October, 1965). We can now add a few more to the list.

A large quantity of Duplex cancellations in the 'Sparrow' accumulations produced several hitherto unrecorded duplex, mostly on strips of Q. V. $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, and the following can be added to the record.

Name of P.O.	Approx. date	Details in dater	Indicia	Details of killer
9 Bracebridge	1900-02	II ONT.	5 p.m.	A.9. thick bars
10 Port Elgin	1900-02	II CANADA	blank	A.8. thick bars
11 Rat Portage	1900-02	II ONT.	blank	A.9. thick bars
12 Ridgetown	1900-02	II ONT.	AM/PM	A.8. thick bars
12 (a) Huntindon	1883	I ONT.	blank	A.10 thick bars

Two more Screwed Ring Duplex have also turned up, both dated 1880.

13. Port Dover ONT. The usual 2-Ring Target pattern, bringing the total of these Target Duplex to 17.

14. **Toronto**. Two concentric rings ((**not** a Target), as illustrated.



Hitherto this type was only known by one example from Montreal, (see Handbook, Plate X, No. 1) and a 3-Ring duplex from Thunder Bay ONT. (recorded in Duplex Corner No. 1, *Maple Leaves*, October, 1965, page 20).

In the Duplex Handbook (2nd edition) there was a note opposite **Renfrew** (page 22)—possibly a Screwed Duplex). This is now confirmed, as two strikes (a) on S.Q. 1 cent dated 1893, (b) on Q. V. $\frac{1}{2}$ cent dated 1901, show the killer in very different positions relative to the dater as illustrated.

If any readers have Duplex not recorded in the Handbook or in these supplementary notes, could they please send me details.

THE EXCHANGE PACKET

Good quality material is very urgently required AND NO FURTHER PACKETS CAN BE SENT OUT UNTIL MATERIAL IS RECEIVED. PLEASE DO YOUR BEST TO SEND AT LEAST ONE BOOKLET OF DUPLICATE MATERIAL **NOW**.

Very little R.P.O. material has been received to date. If sufficient material is not received by the middle of August the booklets on hand will be included in the general packet.

Please notify the under-signed of your holiday dates in sufficient time for the necessary action to be taken to divert the packet.

Sales from packets now in circulation have been good and now is obviously the time for profitable disposal of duplicate or unwanted material.

Please send what you have to the under-signed. There is a great demand for worthwhile material: the better type stamp, covers and postmarks but care should be taken with prices.

J. E. Bielby,
194, Skipton Road,
Harrogate, Yorks.

CONGRESS REPORT

The C.P.S. was well represented at the 48th Congress of Great Britain held at Brighton on 14th-16th June. The appointed delegates, J. C. Cartwright, L. D. Carn and Sir George Williamson were supported by Major W. F. Ellis, Major L. C. Cohen and Frank Fairweather.

On the second day we were joined by several other members including Miss Anne Whitehead and Miss O. Rous. P. G. Walker and his sister were very much in evidence but we missed Ernest Whitley and Eric Bielby.

Approximately 18,000 covers were sold and over 22,400 were postmarked during the four days—an all time record.

The Canadian Study Group under the chairmanship of J. C. Cartwright drew a good attendance. Sixteen members spent a very profitable evening and one new member was enrolled for the society.

Altogether nearly 300 delegates and members enjoyed a very full and varied programme which ended all too soon with the Banquet and Ball.

About 200 of us dined and wined and many danced their way into the early hours.

L. D. Carn

BRITISH PHILATELIC EXHIBITION 1966

Date for this year's British Philatelic Exhibition has been fixed for November 3rd, 4th and 5th and the venue, as before, at Seymour Hall, Seymour Place, Marylebone, W.1. For those who did not attend last year, Seymour Hall is bounded by Shouldham Street, Bryanston Place and Seymour Place. Nearest Tube station is Edgware Road on Bakerloo, District, Metropolitan and Circle Lines with Marble Arch the nearest on the Central Line.

Prospectus is not yet available but application to Rosemarie Hinrichs, c/o Robson Lowe Ltd., 50, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. will produce the desired effect as soon as they are ready.

Principal change this year from last is the addition of Dealers' Stands FOR THE SALE OF STAMPS. It is thought this will prove a great attraction, coming more or less mid-way between 'STAMPEX'es traditionally held in March. The G.P.O. have promised an Exhibit from the R.M. Phillip's collection and other material, and it is hoped that the Crown Agents will be co-operating.

NEW STAMP ISSUE

PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

The Canada Post Office issued a 5 cent commemorative stamp on the 27th July, 1966, recognising work of Canadian scientists in developing peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Marking the year in which the country's first commercial large-scale production of nuclear-electric power becomes a reality, the stamp is intended to emphasise concentration on peaceful uses of atomic power.

Produced from a design by Toronto artist A. L. Pollock, the issue is blue in colour, horizontal in format and prominently features a stylised illustration of structures comprising the new Douglas Point Power Station located in Ontario on the shores of Lake Huron. A microscope at the lower left above which is a dove of peace respectively symbolise research and peaceful uses of great power; superimposed on the whole is the symbol for a heavy water atom.

Douglas Point's distinctive features include its nuclear reactor referred to as the CANDU type, an abbreviation of Canadian Deuterium Uranium. Uniquely differing from many major programmes throughout the world, the Canadian development has been based on the use of heavy water as a moderator and coolant with natural uranium as the fuel. Construction of the establishment was undertaken by Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. in co-operation with the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission. A total of 24 million will be printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa.

(Details of Coat of Arms stamp will be published in our next issue—*Editor.*)

SIPEX, WASHINGTON

Congratulations to Dr. C. M. Jephcott whose early issues of B.N.A. earned a well-merited 'Gold' (one of the twenty awarded) at the recent SipeX in Washington.

COLLECTORS' CLUB AWARD

Congratulations also to Mr. W. E. Lea, who has been awarded the medal of the Collectors' Club of New York for the year's best display to the Club. This is the second year in succession that this coveted award has gone to a British philatelist and predictably Mr. Lea was honoured for his display of Canada 'Pence' and 'Cents' issues, which members had the opportunity of viewing at last year's Convention.



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GROUP NEWS

Aberdeen Group

1965-1966

Our group has held its usual quota of informal meetings during the past six months: attendances, whilst not as high as they could be, were quite heartening.

It would be invidious to single out any particular display as all were of a high standard of excellence and were most informative and enjoyable. We must, however, acknowledge our sincere thanks to those members who sent us displays and studies for our delectation. Without such help it would be difficult for our small group to maintain the high standard we seek. It is very heartening to know that in our society we have members who are willing and able to assist in this way.

We were also favoured with a visit and display from our founder—Mr. A. E. Stephenson—and needless to say it was a 'great' night for us all including, we venture to think, our guest. 'Stevie' can always be relied on to pull out something unusual to give us something to chew over.

These informative and delightful evenings would be practically impossible were it not for the enthusiasm and hard work of two of our young stalwarts—Messrs. John Hannah and Sandy Mackie. To them we owe our gratitude and thanks.

We look forward eagerly to next season's programme and trust that members and friends will lend their support and presence.

Letters to the Editor . . .

Mr. E. A. Smythies writes:

Letter Carrier Cancellation etc.

Can any of your readers throw light on two cancellations seen recently, about which I can get no information:

- (1) In bright blue on a strip of three Q.V. $\frac{1}{2}$ cent black. Base of cancel not visible nor the ends. ENTER?
- (2) A clear double strike of a C.D.S. (not a duplex) on a pair of Admiral 20 cent, reading 'Letter Carrier Branch, Ottawa, Ont.' and dated 4th August, 1928.

Mr. H. W. Harrison writes:

Registered Letter Stamps

Re the discussion of the plate varieties in the 8 cent R.L.S. published in *Maple Leaves*, let me say that I arrived at the position for mine from seeing Mr. Rorke's at the BNAPS Convention at Williamsburg several years ago where he had some of his R.L.S. material on display, although he himself was not able to be present. For the life of me I cannot recall whether I actually put my block of four up against his to make certain whether the scratches were the same, but I knew that he had had access to the complete sheet and so believed that his identification of the position was accurate. I am now dubious as to whether mine is from the same position as I once believed, or is, in fact, as he suggests, from a different position. The similarities are such that I may not have bothered to make an accurate comparison, and assumed that they must be identical. However, Mr. Rorke should not make too much of the drawing, owing to the unsteady hand of the illustrator (myself) and the unevenness of the flow of ink from pen to paper when the pen is in the hands of an untrained amateur. I have, however, just examined my block under a ten power glass and find that the line does continue to the right, reappearing in the 'P' of Stamp as well as faintly in the upper serif and arm of the 'T' in Cents on the right. There is also a very faint horizontal scratch in the centre of the 'S' of Stamp. The upper line as shown in the October illustration is nowhere near as strong as the illustration would indicate, and I have the feeling that Mr. Rorke, like Mr. Smythies, will find the upper line on his block if a strong glass and a good pair of eyes examine the stamp. I do not believe that I would have assumed that mine was identical with his had the upper line been missing from his. I once owned a single copy, now traded off to John Silverts, which was identical with either the left or right of my block, and the matching stamp was once in the stock of a Pittsburgh dealer where I examined it carefully and declined to buy as overpriced, a mistake in the light of the excellent hindsight now available. I told John Silverts about the stamp and he may have since purchased it. In any event, I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Rorke in the hope that he will send me his block for close comparison with mine and I shall report the findings if he is willing to do so.

To change the subject to the 5 cent Plate II, I have now established over 38 different constant plate varieties in this 100 subject plate and believe that with the co-operation of Mr. Smythies, who holds several large blocks of irregular shape, and of Mr. Lussey, who holds a 3 x 10 block of 30, I could locate the position of a great many of these interesting plate flaws, re-entries, and unburnished guide dots and lines. I should be interested in hearing from any other readers who hold multiple pieces of the 5 cent Plate II.

Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth writes:

1. Freak Toronto Duplex 1901-1902

Further to my article in October, 1965, *Maple Leaves*, Dr. A. Whitehead has shown me a copy of the two ring datestamp dated 15th January, 1902. This is at least a week earlier than the previously recorded date, and the gap between the latest known date of the duplex and the earliest date of the two ring datestamp is now eight days—7th to 15th January, 1902.

2. Loose Ship Letter



I have a partial strike of 'Loose Ship Letter' as illustrated, with serified lettering, and judging by the portion of the outer line present probably of oval shape. It is on a Ten Cents Edward. It has been suggested that this mark is probably of Australian or New Zealand origin, and I would appreciate any information that members may be able to supply.

Dr. J. J. Matejka writes:

Newfoundland Airmail



I happen to collect Newfoundland aerophilately after a fashion and a number of items come across my desk from other collectors. The enclosed item has me stumped. I've taken it around to a few others in the field who also cannot give a satisfactory answer. Therefore, would you be so kind as to publish this item and pick the brains of a few more specialists?

Please note that it is definitely not the commemorative cancellation used in Newfoundland after the tenth anniversary of the Alcock-Brown Flight as the TRANS-ATLANTIC is curved rather than in a straight line.

My personal theory is that it might be part of some sort of a commemorative cachet that some enterprising individual applied at the time and some of the cachet got over onto the stamp. But I'm not sure.

Has anyone seen a cacheted cover with this part thereon? Or is this another slogan cancellation of Newfoundland? I'm interested.

Mr. H. Reiche writes:

1928-1932 ISSUES

Mr. Stephenson in his article on the 1928 to 1932 issues has written an excellent outline of this interesting stamp period and I am looking forward to

further articles. I have a few comments and questions. The phantom plate numbers are said and believed to come from offsets. I wonder how accidental stacking of sheets can produce constant plate varieties? Of some examples I have recorded over 20 of the same variety. In the Admirals I have such examples and attributed them to wrong roller subject entries, wrong numbering of the plate and subsequent correcting by entering the right plate number. Or are there any other better explanations? My other question is about the Cockeyed King which, as described, is a retouched variety giving a squint appearance. I have, what I believe, one of each showing the original damaged plate and the retouched plate. Although the squint can still be recognised on the retouched subject, it is by far less pronounced. Or am I wrong here to assume that there is an original and a retouched plate? Two major constant plate varieties, I suggest, should be listed as well: the plate crack of the 1 cent green die 2, Plate 5 UR on stamps 7 to 10, and the broken roof spire on the 10 cents Plate 2 UL stamp 67. Under the provisionals the damaged top of '3' is listed by Mr. Stephenson under Die 1 Plates 3 to 6. I am certain this must be in error and should read Plate 8 LL stamp 4 under Die 2. Or has this damage been found on the Die 1? Of interest is that the mentioned bent top bar on No. 54 appears on Die 1 (plate unknown) and Die 2 on Plate 8 RL.

Amendments to Membership to 4th July, 1966

New Member

1526 ARMSON, L., Box 8, Gravenhurst, Ont., Canada

P, V

Resignations

893. BREWER, W. M.
1264. JOHNSON, Col. J.M.

1294. MILNE, B. P.
533. SHEPPHARD, F. S.
1244. SIZE, D. C.

Death

883. CARTER, W. P.

Change of Address

78. DICK, W. P., 4A Wallace House, Berryhill Road, Ravenswood, Cumbernauld, Nr. Glasgow.
188. EATON, Lt. Col. F. E., 7025, Carnarvon Street, Vancouver, 13, B.C.
483. HANNAH, J., 4, Hammersmith Road, Aberdeen.
906. HATFIELD, Lt. Col. F. E., H.Q., R.E.M.E., 17 Div/Malaya Dist. c/o G.P.O. Seremban, Negri Sembilan, Malaysia.
84. HETHERINGTON, R. B., 104A, Broadwater St. West, Worthing, Sussex.
778. IZZETT, Rev. D. S. T., M.A., C.F., 12, Cassiobury Park Avenue, Watford, Herts.
540. JONES, Miss C. A., 20, Edward Laurie Drive, Rockingham, Hfx. Co., N.S., Canada.
1474. MORRIS, Capt. H. W. O., P.O. Box 171, Victoria, B.C., Canada.
1465. McFARLAND, Dr. Jean, 205, Medical Arts Building, Winnipeg 1, Man, Canada.
185. SAUNDERS, Mrs. R., (nee Tilford), Little Caymans, Kingsthorpe, Hereford.

Amendment to Previous Listing

1513. J. V. SNELL, number should be 66, Binscarth Road, not 99.

Collecting Interests

778. IZZETT, Rev. D. S. T., add DC, P, PC, Per., SC, CL-CS.
1502. WARMSKI, L. S., amend interests to: B, BL, C, CR, CR2, CL, CS, CG, DC, FF, PA, PB, PH, PL, SC.

Net Change: -5

New Total: 667

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements. Special price 2d. a word for C.P.S.G.B. members only.

WANTED

'STREET' and District Cancellations. Buy or exchange—any towns. Particular interest, Morris Street, Halifax. Also town and other cancellations on 2cts. Carmine Numerals.—Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall.

WANTED—Newfoundland Revenues and any material with reference to 'The Grenfell Mission' in Labrador.—Wallace B. Mitchell, 126, Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138, U.S.A.

ANYTHING not 'philatelic' from or about Yukon Territory.—Woodall, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

NEWFOUNDLAND train and ship cancellations, duplex before 1910, on piece or cover. Exchange for Canadian train cancellations, duplex, or buy.—Allott, 61, Twatling Road, Lickey, Near Birmingham.

PRE-1900 British Columbia town cancels on or off cover, any kind and particularly 1876 or 1877 Victoria, B.C., broken circle on cover. Have duplicates for trading.—J. A. Pike, 1927, West 19th Avenue, Vancouver 9, B.C.

PERIODICALS

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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

1965-66

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MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

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EDITORIAL

Revenue Stamps

A letter from a member (page 198) asks why no articles on revenue stamps are published in *Maple Leaves*. No one will quarrel with the reply that the Society exists to promote the study of the *Postal* history and *Postage* stamps of B.N.A., except perhaps the six members whose interests, as listed in the Year Book, include the collection of revenue stamps. This subject has not been deliberately ignored because it represents only a minority interest; the reason is quite otherwise. A departure from a practice which is as long standing as the existence of *Maple Leaves* itself and which represents the constituted aims and objects of the Society could only be as a result of an official change in the Society's constitution. The procedure for bringing this about is quite clearly laid down in the Constitution and Rules of the Society, a copy of which should be in every member's possession.

It is perhaps worth restating that the Society and *Maple Leaves* are unique in this respect. Unlike our contemporary, *B.N.A. Topics*, with the Editorial Board of which the C.P.S. of G.B. has always worked and co-operated in the closest harmony, we confine ourselves exclusively to *Canadian* philately and postal history. It is this fact alone which sustains the claim of the Society to being the largest specialist society of its kind in the world and which accounts for the unique position which *Maple Leaves* holds in philatelic journalism. We have every reason to believe that the vast majority of members would regret it if things were otherwise.

Another letter (page 197) also touches very closely upon this matter and asks why the Exchange Packet does not include material *other than Canadian*. We have deemed this sufficiently important to publish the Secretary's reply together with comments on a possible addition to the key to members' interests. The disadvantages of such an addition are quite clearly stated and will surely be immediately recognised.

The Exchange Packet

A note from Mr. Bielby encloses a further appeal to members for material, which is still urgently required. There is a demand for *recent* issues used, including blocks of four in, of course, good condition. He still complains of long delays in circulation. In one instance a member retained a packet for nearly a month. This, it goes without saying, is inexcusable.

Mr. Bielby also reminds us that postal charges are to be increased early in October. To mitigate the effects of this it may be possible to increase the size of the packet a little or reduce the numbers sent out during the course of the year. Whatever the outcome please give him your support and encouragement in the onerous and time-consuming task which he undertakes on our behalf. Please contribute to the packet, however modestly. Please let him know if you are going away for more than three days. Please notify him immediately of any change of address and above all, please abide by the rules which govern the circulation of the packet in every respect.

Maple Leaves

In a recent letter of resignation from the Society a member complained of the lack of articles in *Maple Leaves* on Canadian *Stamps*. He pointed rather scathingly to the amount of space devoted to postmarks and postal history and left us in no doubt as to his dissatisfaction. How much this member was justified in his criticism members will judge for themselves by glancing through the pages of our last four issues. In addition to editorial matter, notices, reports and advertisements *forty-seven* pages have been devoted to articles of the kind which presumably met with his approval and *twenty-six* pages were concerned with postmarks and postal history. We venture to suggest that this is not an unreasonable proportion of space bearing in mind that no other field of popular philately has been more intensely researched than *Canadiana* (apart from G.B.). It does point to our difficulty, however. Multifarious interests have to be taken into account. The Society has within its membership many of the foremost specialists in Canadian philately and postal history, many more who would probably describe themselves as medium collectors and a not inconsiderable number who are 'beginners' in the sense that they have newly acquired an interest in *Canadiana*. All these interests have to be catered for to the best of our ability and if there are any issues for which we have been responsible and which have not contained something for everyone they must be few in number. This, of course, is to the credit of those members who make it possible for this policy to be maintained and without whom *Maple Leaves* would not exist at all. As in so many other things we rely upon the few to devote themselves to the interests of the majority who prefer to 'go it alone'. Would that there were more of the former.

A Tribute

At this point a word of thanks would not be amiss to our contributors who have always responded to appeals for help and to our advertisers who have continued to support us. Nor would we exclude our printers who go to endless trouble to meet our wishes and who are as rightly proud of the presentation of our journal as we are ourselves. 'Say not the struggle naught availeth.'



NOT SO MUCH A POSTAGE STAMP . . . MORE A WAY OF FRANKING

Part III



by S. F. COHEN

Wolseley, Assiniboia

Mentioned in the Handbook, but never before illustrated is one of the most remarkable date varieties I have in my collection. There can be no doubt about it, the squared circle date on this 1 cent small queen is April 30th, 1894. But Wolseley was not proofed until May 29th, 1894, a full month later. The earliest recorded copy **after** the proof date is for September 1894.

What is the explanation? There is probably only one. The year date inserted by the clerk should have been 95 or 96. Instead a figure '4' was put in by mistake. This happened in other cases, so presumably occurred in this instance.

This copy emanates from the Lew Ludlow collection, but, so far as I can recall, was not specially noted by him, which in itself is unusual since his eight magnificent volumes are well annotated as regards indiciae.

Is 66 years a record?

Earliest and latest known dates for the same town have long been an amusing sideline study for squared circles, and these are constantly changing, of course.

A new version of this is to try and collect the longest possible time gap between two strikes for one town and this is sometimes very surprising, if one includes abnormally late use to be found on a few towns.

My best on cover is for Prince Albert, Sask., which I have dated 28th October 1894, and again on cover for 24th May, 1955, a period of no less than 61 years. Strangely enough the strikes in both cases are almost identical, the hammer showing absolutely no sign of wear and tear. (see over)

Off-cover, I can beat this by 5 years, for I have Bobcaygeon, 1st State, for 12th February, 1895 (not particularly early) and again, but this time 2nd State, for 13th February, 1961, a time interval of 66 years. Can anyone beat this?

The late use for Bobcaygeon is purely philatelic, and is actually on a 3 cent Jubilee stamp, used 64 years outside its normal time. Doug. Crawford managed to secure for me one of these amusing gems, adding yet one more town to those elusive Jubilees.



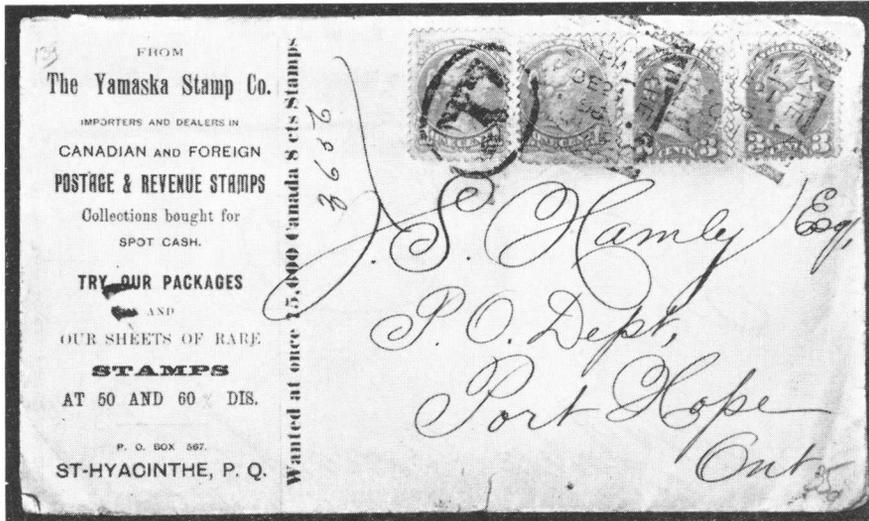
'Wanted . . . 75,000 Canada 8 cents stamps'

My final illustration shows a cover, registered from a St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., stamp dealer on 21st December, 1896, to the P.O. Dept. at Port Hope.

More interesting than the two St. Hyacinthe Squared Circles franking the stamps on the front of the cover is the printed advertising matter of the Yamaska Stamp Company. What, one imagines, were the 'packages and rare sheets of stamps' then offered at 50-60 per cent discount? Written sideways along the advertisement can be seen 'Wanted at once, 75,000 Canada 8 cent stamps.' (see opposite)

Never, in his wildest dreams, did this stamp dealer of 70 years ago, envisage that the very cover he was posting (with such ordinary stamps) would one day be prized as a collector's piece.

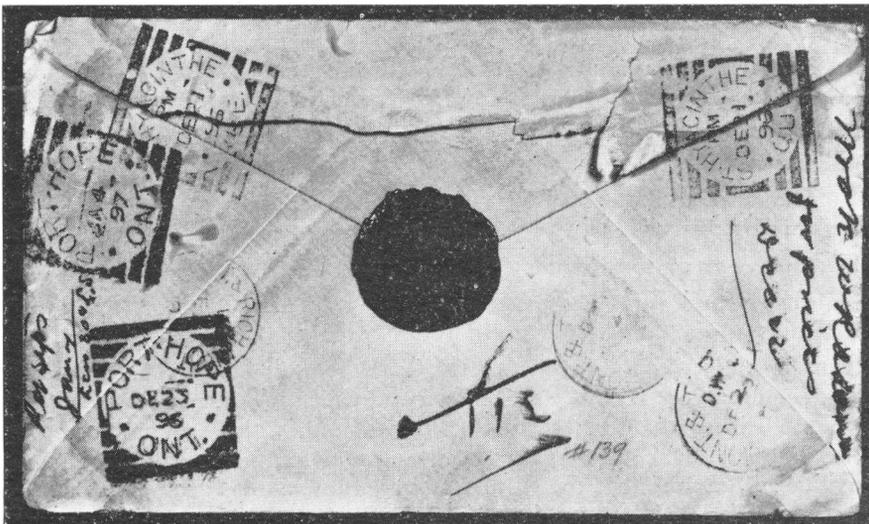
Turning to the reverse of the cover, the heavy seal is surrounded by seven backstamps. Three of these are R.P.O. markings, unfortunately rather faint, and a little outside the scope of this article. More clearly shown are two strikes



of St. Hyacinthe squares which were applied at the time of posting, which was not so unusual with Registered mail.

Two further strikes show Port Hope squares, one dated 23rd December, 1896, used as a receiving mark. The second one is dated 4th January, 1897, and poses the question 'What happened in the intervening 12 days?'

Well it arrived at Port Hope just before Christmas Eve, and the office was so busy with Christmas mail, all registered arrivals had to be put on one side and carefully sorted out again after the festivities were over. This one didn't receive attention until well into the New Year. It's the best tale I can think of, but if you can come up with a better explanation, we'll all be glad to hear it!



Quebec '12 October 1764' Cover

by J. J. CHARRON

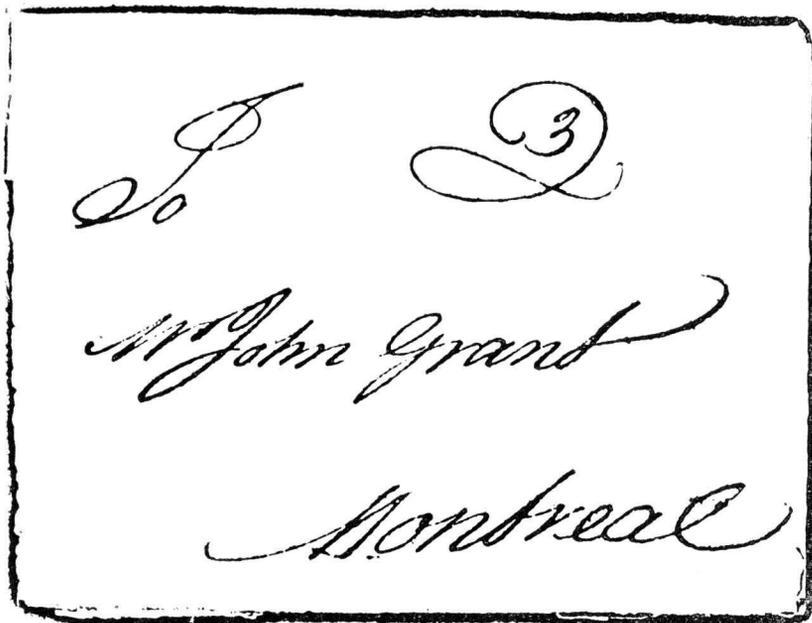


Fig. 1

Recently, this writer became the proud owner of what I believe to be the oldest known B.N.A. cover, if not one of the oldest, in private hands. In *The Canadian Philatelist*, page 256, No. 6, Volume 14 (1963), Frank Campbell, well known postal historian, referring to this Quebec City marking, states:

'The first mark, writing in red ink, known to me is "Q 3" on a letter to Montreal, 12th October, 1764. The "3" is pennyweights of silver.'

In *Notes on the Postal History of Canada* by W. E. Durant Halliday, the author, states that:

'The earliest postally marked cover is one in the Public Archives of Canada, dated 26th August, 1763.'

The article goes on to say that:

'The earliest combined post office and rate mark, also in the Public Archives appears on a letter dated 10th November, 1764 . . .'

Consequently: (1) the cover, (above) is 13½ months later than the earliest (26th August, 1763) B.N.A. cover known and which is in the Archives and (2) a month earlier than the earliest (10th November, 1764) 'combined post office and rate mark', also in the Archives, and until further finds are made, it is safe to presume that the '12th October, 1764' cover is the oldest known Quebec and/or B.N.A. cover in a private collection.

The following is a transcript of the letter which is of interest, if only to discuss the day and the date on which the letter was written:

Mr. John Grant

Quebec, Monday, 12th October, 1764

I got here at 12 Oclock (sic) Saturday evening. Mr. Jacobs is gone up with a Mill Wright to examine the best place on Bourdon Isle for building a mill. I beg youll inform me fully of his proceedings. Mr. Dobie carried a letter with him for me which he did not deliver when I met him at St. Sulphice. Get it and send it down first oportunity (sic). Do not neglect to send the apples and furs (sic) by first vessel also all the ordonnances every occasion. I have ordered Jaumande (?) and Rousel to take paper which they are to send you. I have sold the gray horse open cariol (sic) and harness to Mr. (?). Youll not omitt (sic) sending him down as soon as possible and replace him by the brown horse at Sorrel (sic).

The goods ordered are shiping (sic). I have only 4 puncheons rhum in place of 50 barrels the rest was sold ere I got down.

Yours All

(signed) William Grant

If you have opened the letter by Dobie keep the contents to yourself.

W. G.

Upon checking several sources, it has been definitely established that '12th October, 1764' fell on a Friday. The solution to this enigma is to be found in either of the three following hypotheses:

(1) 'William Grant' confused Monday for Friday. This hypothesis I discarded since it is highly improbable that Grant would let a Sunday, a day of rest, go by unnoticed. Furthermore, he says he 'got here at 12 Oclock Saturday evening'. Presumably, he wrote the letter two days after his arrival in Quebec.

(2) The second hypothesis rests on the fact that the persons involved being Scottish and presumably Presbyterian, still adhered to the Old Style calendar, which, in 1764, was at least ten days late on the New Style or Georgian calendar. The latter had been in use generally in Continental Europe since the 16th Century. However, it is only by an Act of 1751, that the British Government converted to the New Style. The English waited two centuries for a change over, possibly because of their opposition to the papal bull, dated March 1st, 1582, annulling ten days. The Scots, again I presume, delayed converting to the New Style since it was an English and Anglican Decree (Act). If the ten days are added to '12th October, 1764', the date October 22nd, 1764 falls equally on a Monday. Therefore, 'Monday 12th October, 1764' (Old Style) was the same as Monday, 22nd October, 1764 (New Style). I have again discarded this second solution since in 1752, the Old Style calendar was 11 days late on the New Style. (Encyc. Britannica—'Calendar'.)

(3) Finally, the more acceptable solution is that Grant must have confused the date of the month, mistakenly thinking it was the 12th instead of the 15th of October, which, of course, was a Monday.

Should any readers have a more plausible solution to this day-date problem, I would be very grateful to hear from them.

Concerning some of the persons mentioned in this letter, a short biography may be of interest:

John Grant: of Montreal was apparently a brother of William Grant of St. Roch, near Quebec. He appears to have come to Canada as early as 1764; and he married before 1774 Anne Freeman, the illegitimate daughter of Richard Dobie. By her, he had at least five daughters, one of whom, Ann, married Samuel Gerrard and another Elizabeth, married James Finlay Jr. in 1798. From 1779 to 1785, John Grant was engaged in company with Gabriel Cotte and Maurice Blondeau, in trading to Lake Superior, but in 1798 he is described as 'at present absent from this province'. He died in 1809, and his will is in the Montreal Court House. (Documents relating to the North West Company—The Champlain Society, 1934.)

William Grant: of St. Roch, merchant, was born in Scotland in 1741, and came to Canada in 1763, an agent of the London firm of Robert Grant and Company, which was engaged in the trade with Canada. In 1763, he purchased from the Marquis de Vaudreuil a grant of the fur-trading rights in La Baye, Lake Michigan; but this grant was voided, and William Grant appears to have taken no direct part subsequently in the fur-trade. But most of the Grants who embarked on the fur-trade appear to have been related to him, though the exact relationship is difficult to determine. He himself concentrated his energies about Quebec and the lower St. Lawrence. In 1770, he married the widow of Charles Jacques Le Moynes, third Baron of Longueuil; and his nephew Captain David Alexander Grant, married her daughter who was heiress to the title. In 1777, William Grant was appointed Deputy Receiver-General of Quebec; and in 1778, he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of the Province. In 1784, he was relieved of his duties as Deputy Receiver-General, because of the serious deficiencies in his accounts; and he was not appointed to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada on its creation in 1791. From 1792 to his death, however, he represented the Upper Town of Quebec in the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada. He purchased a large number of Seigneuries along the banks of the St. Lawrence, and he had extensive interests in Quebec, near which, at St. Roch, he had a large house. But he evidently died insolvent, for after his death, his Seigneuries were put up to auction. He died in Quebec on 5th October, 1805.

(William Grant, *Nova Francia*, 1927) (Essays in Canadian History, Toronto, 1939.)

Richard Dobie: merchant, was born in Scotland about 1731, and came to Canada about 1772 (?). In 1785, he was described as 'the principal merchant and inhabitant' of Montreal. He died in Montreal on 25th March, 1805. (R. Campbell, *A History of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, St. Gabriel Street, Montreal*, 1887.)

Notes on the 2 cents Numeral of 1899

by
Dr. A. Whitehead, F.R.C.O.

(These notes are reprinted from Popular Stamps, July, 1945 for the benefit of new members and others undertaking a study of the 2 cent numerals for the first time. A further commentary by Mr. J. J. Bonar will appear in our next issue.)

In response to several enquiries regarding the frames of the 2 cents Numeral of 1899, die 2, I submit the following brief notes. They make no attempt to solve the problem finally, but merely point out certain features of these baffling frame lines.

The frame of the normal stamp consisted of four parallel lines very close together. This stamp is listed by Scott as die 1, and appeared in carmine in August, 1899. In June of the following year stamps with the three-line frame began to appear; these latter are listed by Scott as die 2, number 77a. But the three-line frames of die 2 are of several types, and it is this diversity of type that makes a simple, foolproof explanation so difficult to devise.

Type A June, '00-Jan., '01

Three light, thin lines, sometimes broken and partial, so partial on many specimens as to appear as only two lines at the left. The three-line area is noticeably narrower than the four-line area on die 1. The many variations in the frame lines (generally the outer ones) of this and the other types may be the result of careless work in 'cleaning up' the plates. An added possibility is plate wear.

Type B June, '00. Booklet stamps

All booklet stamps are die 2 and actually appeared a few days before the die 2 stamps perforated all round. The frames are very similar to type A and may prove to be from the same die.

Type C February,-May, '01

Somewhat uncommon. Very similar to type A, but with the N.W. corner lightly impressed. Mr. B. K. Denton has recently discovered that these are from plate 12, 3rd state. Most of the specimens show traces of re-entry, some slight, others more marked, and a few are amongst the boldest re-entries to be found in the whole range of philately. Note this fact: the frames have also been re-entered. Furthermore the frames show the weakening apparent in N.W. area, an impossible achievement if the frames had been re-cut on the plate. Working alone on large numbers of this stamp I discovered this type C about three years ago, and at once its importance and interest struck me. It may well be that a proper solution of the problem presented by Type C will give the answer to the whole question. I must let Mr. Denton, or his fellow Torontonians, Dr. C. M. Jephcott, both enlightened students of this stamp, complete the story of Type C as they have material and exceptional interest concerning it.

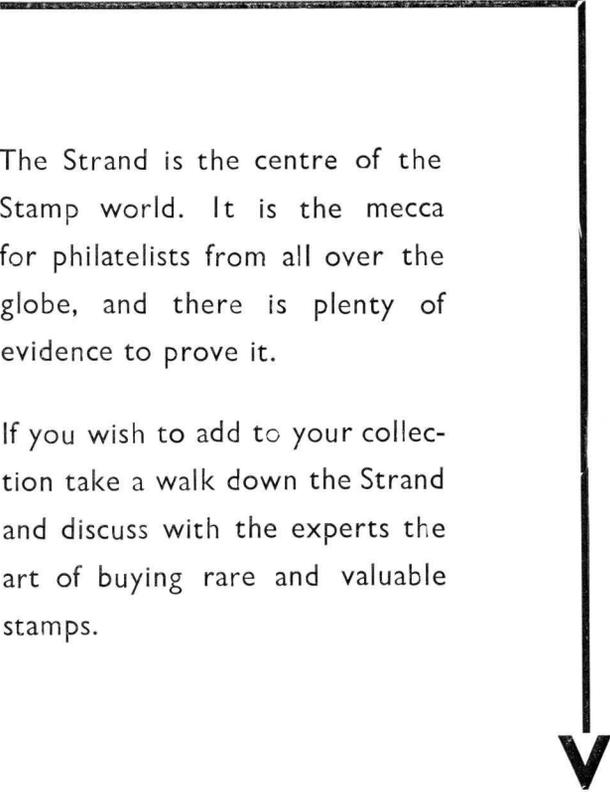
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Type D. Late in 1901—October or November, 1902

Three unbroken frame lines all round, the middle one somewhat the strongest. Pairs and other multiples may be found with apparently no variation in the similarity of the frame lines, an exactness almost impossible if they had been re-cut on the plates.

Type E. About November, 1902 to June, 1903

Similar to Type D, but with still stronger frame lines generally. Much re-cutting of the frames, especially on the right. The re-cutting, often bold and clumsily executed, is with evident intention of strengthening or repairing, rather than producing, the three-line frames. A few fine re-entries, one or two of them superlative (among the latter the most spectacular found on this stamp; it is rare. I found only one copy in my first 50,000). Again the frames have been re-entered.

To sum up! The advocates of a new die must go further and present us with not one new die but two or even three (this is not impossible and may yet prove to be the case) and the advocates of re-cutting are faced with the type C stamps and the stubborn evidence of the re-entries. At this stage it would seem that the problem could be solved only if the Ottawa firm kept engraving records (die, roller and plate records complete) together with proof sheets from each plate and each state of each plate. Are these in existence?

Postscript

Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs has this to say in the *Essay-Proof Journal* for April, 1945:—

“ . . . In the 1897 ‘Maple Leaf’ issue the original vignette of Queen Victoria was engraved with only the words ‘CANADA POSTAGE’. From this vignette a transfer roll was made, and then secondary dies were laid down, one for each denomination, and on these secondary dies the frames and other inscriptions were added. These secondary dies were hardened, other transfer rolls prepared, and the plates laid down.

This procedure was also used for the 1898 ‘Numerals’, and the 1903 King Edward VII issues. We might also note that the die proofs of the ‘Numerals’ issue give us conclusive evidence that the 2 cents carmine was produced from only one die, and that the so-called die 1 and die 2 should be known as ‘Types’.”

The present writer suggests that Mr. Boggs’ ‘Type 2’ will have to be subdivided into types, as Type 2A, Type 2B, Type 2C, etc.

(Notwithstanding his article in the Essay-Proof Journal, Boggs in his handbook lists a die proof of Type II. According to Mr. J. J. Bonar this may have been laid down from the transfer roll of Type I and then worked over—Editor).

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OCTOBER ISSUE

Contributors are reminded that the last date for the receipt of reports and notices (to guarantee inclusion in the December issue) is 31st October. Separate reminders by post had been discontinued.

The 1898 Map Stamp

An Introduction . . .

by J. P. Macaskie, F.C.P.S.

The 1898 map stamp has always been an attractive one for study but is difficult now to obtain in large quantities for this purpose and one would have to be fortunate indeed to find many which have not already been well-sorted. However, this need not deter the collector who wishes to build up a representative collection, provided that he is prepared to be patient, for the issue abounds in re-touches and re-entries and a careful examination of all copies seen should yield its reward even though not as easily as in the past.

The stamps were issued on the 7th December, 1898, in sheets of 100 (10 x 10), the black portion of the design being printed from four line-engraved plates numbered 1, 2, 3 and 5. It is believed that Plate 4 was never used, possibly because of some fault in its manufacture. The sea and the British Empire portions of the design were printed from electrotype plates. There are considerable differences of colour in the sea area, the most common being lavender and the remainder consisting of shades of blue-green which vary from very pale to very deep, but the red portion of the design does not seem to have any significant variations.

Frederick Tomlinson's handbook on the issue should be in the hands of every collector who is interested in studying the stamps in detail. It lists no less than 45 re-entries and 43 re-touches to the black portion of the design—many of which are illustrated—and 67 varieties on the red portion, as well as providing a mine of information on many other aspects of the issue. It is impossible to list these in a general outline, but the main features may be summarised as follows:—

(a) The cable surrounding the design.

Nearly all the re-touches are to be found in the cable—mainly at the bottom or at the right-hand side. In addition, several re-entries are located in various parts of the cable, usually in conjunction with other parts of the design.

(b) The lettering and value tablets.

Many of the re-entries affect parts of the lettering in 'Canada Postage' and 'We hold a vaster Empire than has been' and both of these should be carefully examined for traces of doubling.

(c) The red portion of the design.

The varieties in the portion of the design coloured red consist mainly of extra dots of colour (or islands) and misplaced or missing islands. As the printing process used for the red portion lends itself to the production of varieties which are not constant and which consist merely of spots of colour caused by extraneous matter adhering to the plate, it is necessary to check all such items against lists of known constant varieties before final acceptance, unless one has an adequate number of copies in confirmation.

(d) Plate markings.

Apart from the usual plate numbers and printers' imprints in the sheet margins there are a number of features which may be found on the stamps or in the stamp margins. The most useful of these is a black cross which marks the centre of each sheet and traces of this identify stamps adjacent to it i.e. Nos. 45, 46, 55 and 56. There are also several points of weakness as well as guide dots which appear to be constant to all stamps of the issue but a further interesting feature, to be found in the Gulf of Tonking, though not common to all the stamps, is a dot and short arc in black. As these were presumably used for laying down the plates it is likely that each position in the sheet differs in some degree.



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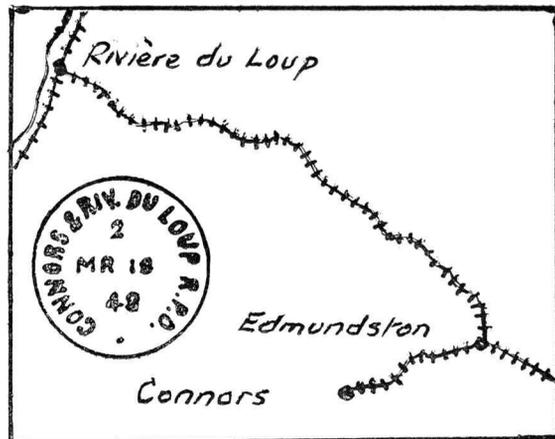
SUBSCRIPTIONS

Membership of the Society is open to all interested in the study of the history and postage stamps of the Dominion of Canada and the former British North American Provinces. The annual subscription (£1) is payable on 1st October for the ensuing twelve months. (Overseas members are requested to remit subscriptions free of charge to the Society.)

THE TEMISCOUATA RAILWAY

Part XLIV
by

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



On 20th July, 1885, the Temiscouata Railway was incorporated by Order-in-Council and authorised to build a line between Riviere du Loup or Riviere Ouelle, Quebec, and Edmundston, New Brunswick, (82 miles).

The route followed the winding Madawaska valley and the western shore of Lake Temiscouata before negotiating the St. Lawrence escarpment to the north.

Because of the promising and expanding nature of the timber trade in northern New Brunswick the project was generously financed by business interests. In addition it also enjoyed the usual provincial and federal subsidies and the unconditional guarantee by the Quebec Legislature of a London bond issue which yielded nearly 3 million dollars.

Seldom was a railway project launched in Canada under such happy auspices and with such high hopes. Construction began in 1886 between Riviere du Loup and Edmundston and appears to have been pushed forward vigorously, the whole line being completed in less than three years.

The opening of this railway on 1st January, 1889, enabled direct communication to be established between St. John (via the New Brunswick Railway) and the St. Lawrence River at Riviere du Loup over a distance of 329 miles, but the hopes of its promoters were never realised. Traffic receipts proved disappointing and much of the timber trade was diverted to the New England states. Consequently, when in 1898 the official guarantees on the bond issues expired, the British bondholders assumed control and continued to operate the line until 1929 when the Canadian National Railways agreed to afford assistance in the form of preferential allowances on interline traffic. This arrangement lasted until 1950 when the line was finally purchased by the Canadian Government for 480,000 dollars.

R.P.Os. operated over this railway from the time of its opening, postmark R.163 being used initially. This appears to have been replaced (circa 1900) by M.29 which in turn was later supplemented by M.28. Postmark M.29A is of doubtful existence. R.P.O. services appear to have been abandoned in the early 1940's.

N.B. The line from Edmundston to Connors (31 miles) was opened for traffic on 10th November, 1891.

An Experiment

on the new Highway
Safety Stamp

Although the Canadian Post Office Department publicised its plan about the new adhesive (on the new 'Highway Safety' stamp) some people still are not quite convinced that glue, which is not distinctly visible and properly glossy, will really stick. The public is becoming more accustomed to dull finish adhesive, however, as it is now being used on charity seals, trading stamps, as well as in such items as Air Mail stickers and Customs labels.

Peppermint and liquorice flavouring were not even considered in planning the components of the new glue—in fact, there is no difficulty in satisfying varying palates as the glue is completely tasteless.

If this experiment meets with success, it is planned to issue another stamp bearing the new glue in 1967. Possibly the special centennial commemorative will be selected for this purpose.

Canada is not the pathfinder in this matter, a similar adhesive has been used on certain postage stamps issued by the United Nations Philatelic Agency.

The test the Department is conducting is to determine the advantages of using the Davac gum in place of the present dextrose variety. The new adhesive is expected to form a more positive bond between the stamp and the envelope, as well as to overcome difficulties experienced in storing stamp supplies and some of the damage which occurs to stamps carried for some time in wallets or purses.

Another quality of the new adhesive is that it can be applied more evenly than some other varieties.

Problems to be solved

At present the direction in which sheets of stamps curl can be a reliable guide to the humidity of the storage area. It has been found that in summer in high humidity, edges of the glue sides of stamp sheets bend towards each other. In dry winter conditions they curve the opposite way, the edges of the printed sides bending together.

In a small Post Office, maintained in a limited space where there is less control over temperature and facilities, damage may easily result to the stamps. The curling of stamp sheets is also a matter of annoyance to clerks at the stamp wickets.

The difficulty is particularly felt in the case of philatelic storage where quantities of sheets and plate blocks are maintained for the convenience of those most particular of patrons—the philatelists.

Another situation encountered is the 'blocking' of piles of stamp sheets. In excessively humid conditions the glued portion of one sheet may adhere to the printed side of the sheet below and so on until a number of sheets are involved, with the result that a 'block' is formed.

As is customary when altering dyes, treatment of paper or glue on postage stamps, the Department of National Health and Welfare was requested to assure the Department that the stamps bearing the new adhesive will not present a health hazard. We have been assured by them that it is the same as other adhesives from their standpoint.

In the early days of postage stamps the would-be user first had to cut his postage stamp from the sheet; get the glue-pot and proceed to brush some on the back of the stamp and then attach it to the cover of his letter.

The 'adhesive labels' as postage stamps were called in England when they were first put into use, are issued by the hundreds of millions annually in Canada. The decision to change the glue is, therefore, one of considerable import and must be based on actual experiments.

The Stamp

As a medium-sized commemorative is thought best for the test, the 5c. 'Highway Safety' stamp was selected to be first with the new gum. It was issued on May 2nd, 1966, to coincide with the opening of the Canadian Highway Safety Council's 12th Annual Conference at Calgary, Alberta.

The stamp is one of the few devoted to the subject of highway safety in the world. It is an important subject as the statistics for one year in Canada indicate that traffic accidents killed, injured or caused property damage throughout that space of time at the rate of one mishap every one-and-a-half minutes. Fatal injuries were sustained every two hours and bodily injury was sustained every four minutes for the twelve-month period.

Among the statistics compiled by the Safety Council there is evidence that three out of every four traffic deaths occur within twenty-five miles of the victim's home and half of the serious accidents happen at forty miles per hour or less. The Council stresses the importance of using seat belts even for short drives and indicate that passengers and pedestrians have equal responsibility with drivers to exercise caution and to take every possible precaution to avoid accidents.

The design of the stamp incorporates several of the well-known traffic signs encountered on Canadian highways. It is black with yellow and blue.

(Reprinted from 'The Postmark', April, 1966)

ALL of CANADA Service

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Albums, Blocks, Booklet Panes, Booklets, Canadian News Letter, Catalogues, Classics, Coils, Handbooks, Hawid strips, New Issues, Officials, Perforated O.H.M.S., Plate Blocks, Postage Dues, Precancels, Queens, Registered, Semi-Official Airs, Stationery, Varieties.

Philatelic Literature Review

Features S. Allan Taylor

The 100th Anniversary of the first stamp collecting periodical published in North America, or indeed in the Western Hemisphere, went unnoticed in the philatelic press. S. Allan Taylor had the honour of being the publisher, with *The Stamp Collectors Record*, first issued in Montreal, Canada, and with a Second Series starting in Albany, New York, in December, 1864.

Taylor is perhaps more widely known as a 'gifted swindler', who created stamps of his own, including a self-portrait emission for 'Kers City Post,' a non-existent local postal service.

The story of S. Allan Taylor has been studied over the years. None, however, has given the wide coverage undertaken by Jan Kindler, a free-lance professional writer, in providing a comprehensive article for the current issue of the *Philatelic Literature Review*.

Tracing the life of Taylor from his early youth as an immigrant from Scotland, his publishing activities, the making of numerous imposterous, counterfeit and bogus stamps, the eventual involvement with the U.S. authorities in the last decade of the 19th century, and his subsequent decline as a philatelic personality, provide a fascinating and contradictory chronicle—superbly told by Mr. Kindler.

Numerous illustrations are included: the front page from his first stamp papers of Montreal and Albany, list of the papers as shown in the Crawford Catalogue, copies of a number of the 'stamps' he created (including bogus Canadian issues) a Taylor 'Boston' price-list, and an envelope with 'S. Allan Taylor' corner-card—much of which were provided by the Rev. John S. Bain, of Santa Rosa, California, an avid collector of Taylor material.

Among the items supplied by Mr. Kindler is a previously unrecorded Taylor self-portrait advertising label (with neither 'Albany' or 'Boston' shown below his picture.) The extent to which Taylor has been studied is evidenced by the accompanying bibliography of the articles that have appeared over the years.

The 12,000 word feature takes most of the 52-page, June 30th, 1966, issue of the *Philatelic Literature Review*. A copy is available from the Editor, Daniel W. Vooy, P.O. Box 187, Canajoharie, New York, 13317, at 50 cents, or will be included, together with several other interesting back numbers, with Philatelic Literature Association membership subscription at 2.0 dollars to May, 1967.

LENDING LIBRARY

Please refer to the Library List and send your requests to: The Librarian, Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill, The Shieling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amersham, Bucks. A comprehensive range of books on all branches of B.N.A. philately and postal history is available to members, free of charge, with the exception of postage charges both ways. Numerous catalogues, check lists and pamphlets are also available.

B.C. CENTENNIAL

As a part of the British Columbia centennial Celebrations a stage coach, Cariboo No. 13, a replica of B.C. Express No. 14, left Barkerville, B.C., on 4th July.

Unlike its predecessor, however, Cariboo No. 13 took a little longer on its journey to Vancouver where it arrived on 18th August. Its speed was greater (16½ miles a day as opposed to B.C. Express's 15) but the trail was longer.

The old trail used to run through Lillooet and down to Harrison but the present road runs from Lillooet through Lytton to Hope, adding several miles to the trip.

Art Perry and Bill Garrow, both of 100 Mile House, took the reins in the stage's 45-day journey, which was followed by a further 20 days round Vancouver Island.

In addition to the driver's two families the coach also carried mail which was postmarked at each of the major towns through which it passed. We are grateful to R. T. Fraser, of Rossland, B.C., for this report, and, incidentally, for an attractive cover signed by the two drivers and endorsed: 'Cariboo Stage No. 13. Drivers Art Perry and Gill Barrow of 100 Mile House leaving Barkerville, B.C., 4th July, 1966, over much of the old B.C. Express Route driving via Lillooet, Lytton, Hope, Vancouver, Nanaimo and Vancouver Island. The stage is a replica of B.C. Express No. 14 and is drawn by a team of six horses'.

The cover is postmarked Barkerville B.C. 4th July, 1966 and was delivered in Rotherham on the 10th—39 days BEFORE the coach arrived in Vancouver! The cachet, illustrating the coach, bears the inscription 'This mail was carried by Centennial Stage Coach 1866—1966. We might add that some fast work was obviously put in by train and plane also.

AUCTION REALISATIONS

Harmer Rooke

The specialised auction sale of British Columbia held on 7th July last, realised £8,623. Among individual lots the following are of particular interest:—

- | | | |
|---------|---|------|
| Lot 4: | B.C. & Vancouver I. 1860, 2½d., pale reddish-rose (perf. 14) in block of 18, full o.g. | £450 |
| Lot 26: | Ditto. Gold rush cover (ex Murphy find) with Barnard's Cariboo Express label, and Wells Fargo 3 cents affixed on reverse with additional U.S.A. 12 cents black (S.G. 134) and blue oval 'Post Office Victoria', V.I. cachet | £670 |
| Lot 81: | British Columbia, unique Wells Fargo 10 cents cover to London with combination franking of B.C. 5 cents, U.S.A. 2 cents 'Black Jack' and G.B. 6d. | £900 |

NEW STAMP ISSUES

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE COMMEMORATIVE STAMP



A five cent commemorative postage stamp was issued on the 8th September, 1966, by the Canada Post Office to mark the convening in Ottawa of the 12th General Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

The new stamp is purple in colour, of small size and horizontal in format. It was designed by Brigdens of Winnipeg

Limited, It features in the overall design an unusual view of the historic parliamentary library in Ottawa to symbolise the working of Parliamentary Government.

Representative Members of Parliament from throughout the Commonwealth met in Canada from the 8th September to the 5th October for discussions of mutual interest. The aim of the organisation is the promotion of understanding among Members of Parliament united in a community interest and respect for the rule of law, rights of the individual, and the ideals of parliamentary democracy.

The Association was founded in London in 1911 during the Coronation of George V.

Engraving for the new stamp has been performed by the Canadian Bank Note Company in Ottawa which printed the full issue of 26,000,000.

Canada's Philatelic Programme For 1967

New designs will appear on all regular issue postage stamps in Canada commencing on the 8th February, 1967, as part of the Canada Post Office programme to mark Centennial Year, Postmaster General Jean-Pierre Côté has announced. He has also outlined a 1967 commemorative stamp programme consisting of eight issues and revealed that the Canada Post Office will make available a unique Centennial souvenir box, in the lid of which will be embedded the 12 new regular issues.

Mr. Cote said the lower denomination regular issues will break with tradition by incorporating representative regional views of Canada in an overall design featuring a reproduction of a new and pleasing portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth.

Continuing his description, the Minister indicated that special arrangements have been made to use central portions of outstanding works of art by eminent Canadian painters for the higher denominations. These portrayals of the Canada scene, from works hanging in the National Gallery, Ottawa,

include an 8 cent stamp based on A. Y. Jackson's 'Alaska Highway between Watson Lake and Nelson'; Tom Thompson, the acknowledged father of the Group of Seven, is represented by 'The Jack Pine' on the 10 cent issue. Lawren Harris, James Wilson Morrice, J. E. H. MacDonald, John Ensor and H. G. Glyde and other Canadian artists respectively represented on the 15, 20, 25, 50 cent and 1 dollar issues: the designs are the central portions of 'Bylot Island', 'The Ferry, Quebec', 'The Solemn Land', 'Summer's Stores', and 'Imp. Wildcat No. 3 Excelsior Field Nr. Edmonton' in that order.

Further details provided by Mr. Côté indicate the lower values, all bearing, to the right, the Queen's portrait, engraved from a recent photograph by Anthony Buckley of London, England, include a 1 cent exemplifying the vast northern regions, a 2 cent readily identifiable as the Pacific Coast area by virtue of the inclusion of a Totem Pole, and a 3 cent showing a prairie scene in which is included harvesting operations and an oil rig. Mid-Canada's industrialisation with its inland deep-sea ports is represented by a Seaway lock on the 4 cent issue. and the Atlantic area with its ever-growing fishing industry is illustrated by a fishing community harbour appearing on the 5 cent stamp.

Selected designs for the 8 cent to 1 dollar series were submitted by Rapid Grip and Batten Limited, Ottawa, and the 1 cent to 5 cent stamps are by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa.

The Centennial souvenir box containing compartments for stamps, labels and incidental items is to be printed with information relative to the Centennial celebrations and the new stamp issues which are embedded in the plastic lid. Face value of the 12 stamps will be the only cost to the purchaser.

Mr. Cote listed the Centennial year commemorative stamp schedule as follows:—

Centennial stamp	11th January
Expo 67	26th April
50th Anniversary of Women's Franchise	24th May
Pan-American Games	19th July
50th Anniversary of Canadian Press	31st August
Centennial of Toronto as Capital of the Province of Ontario	20th September
Christmas 5 cent and 3 cent	11th October

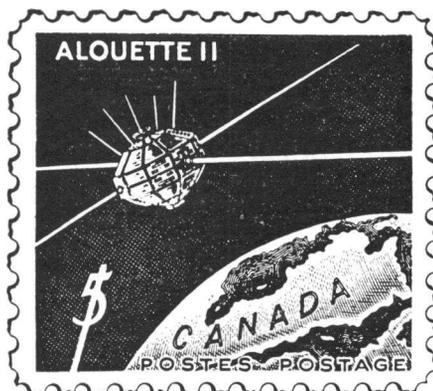
He remarks that all commemoratives will be of the 5 cent denomination with the exception of the 3 cent Christmas issue. The Pan-American Games issue will appear a few days prior to the opening of that event scheduled to be held in Winnipeg, Manitoba, from the 22nd July to the 7th August.

The Centennial stamp issued on the 11th January, will be available throughout the year and the Expo 67 stamp, to be released two days prior to commencement of the World Fair in Montreal, is planned for availability throughout the duration of the exhibition. These two stamps will be exceptions to the normal practice of producing commemoratives in numbers sufficient for an estimated 10 day period of sale.

Coat of



Arms Stamp



A Coat of Arms stamp, 14th and final release in a pre-centennial floral emblem series inaugurated in 1964 to honour the provinces and territories, was released on 30th June, 1966, the eve of Canada's 99th birthday.

The stamp, a logical conclusion to the floral emblem series, is issued by the Canada Post Office as a symbolic tribute to the Canadian geographic entity. It has as its design a blue reproduction of the Coat of Arms, to the right of which, in bright red, is the eleven-pointed Maple Leaf of the National Flag.

Canada's official Coat of Arms dates from a proclamation by His Majesty, King George V on the 21st November, 1921. It shows the Royal Arms of England, Scotland and Ireland and those of France above three Maple Leaves which are similar to those incorporated in 'Armorial Ensigns' granted Quebec and

Ontario in 1868 by Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The Coat of Arms includes the British Lion holding the Union Jack and the Unicorn holding the French Fleur de Lis. At the base appears the Canadian motto: 'A Mari usque ad mare' or 'From Sea to Sea'.

The total issue of 24 million stamps were printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa, whose staff created and engraved the design by the steel line intaglio process.

(We also illustrate the Alouette II Satellite stamp, details of which were published in the April issue. Illustrations of the new definitive stamp will appear in our next issue.)

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

is well represented in our **OCTOBER 26th BRITISH EMPIRE** sale

CANADA: A collection of the 1868-90 'Large Heads' all with c.d.s. (with a fine used block of four of the 1890 15c. slate-violet used at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island).

NEW BRUNSWICK: Two fine used copies of the 1851 bright red.

NEWFOUNDLAND: Complete sheets of the 1861-62 thin paper 4d., 5½d., 6d., 8d. and 1/-. Also copies of the 1932 Dornier 1.50 dollars and 1933 Balbo 4.50 dollars, both fine mint.

NOVA SCOTIA: Including an 1851 6d. deep green used on part of an envelope.

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REPORTS

Kent and Sussex Group

We have met regularly during the past twelve months, changing our venue each time in order that as many members as possible could have the opportunity of meeting with us. Tunbridge Wells, Eastbourne and Lewes have all given us hospitality. The season commenced with a visit from Mr. W. Williams who started us off on a new study of the 'Small Heads'. After several meetings on this subject it was decided to try a varied programme for each meeting and this has been found to be very satisfactory and rewarding.

It has been a great pleasure to have Sir George Williamson with us on several occasions. Our sympathy goes out to the Aberceen Group whose loss has proved to be our gain.

Several of our members have been out boosting our Society and we trust that their visits will result in an increase in C.P.S. membership.

In spite of his great handicap 'J. C.' has not missed a single meeting. This should give some of us who are blessed with good health something to think about. The last time we visited Tunbridge Wells we managed to get a snap of some of the group in the Cartwright garden. They were discussing 'SALMON PINK' and we understand that they decided that neither the fish in the pool nor the roses round it bore any comparison to 'S.G. 110a'.

We send our best wishes to all groups for a very successful Winter season.

L. D. Carn, (Contact Member)

The London Section

At the Annual General Meeting, the Chairman, Roland Greenhill, stated he anticipated leaving the London area during the next few months and Graham George was elected unanimously as Chairman for the next two years.

The Secretary reported that seven meetings were held during the year and the highlights have been the talks and displays given by Major W. F. Ellis and Sir George Williamson. The Section had visited the Hounslow and District P.S., giving a general display of Postal History and stamps issued up to the present day. The 'Beaver' Cup was won by D. G. Robertson for an entry of the 1 cent 'Admiral'. The Judge was Mr. Alan K. Bosworth. The financial position remained healthy and two new members had been enrolled.

The Section also sponsored the London Re-union which took place on 26th March at the Y.M.C.A. Headquarters.

New Season's Programme

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 6th Oct. | Members' Auction. |
| 3rd Nov. | My Other Interests. |
| 8th Dec. | Invited Displays. Capt. N. D. Cambell. Mr. J. D. M. Harvey |
| 1967 | |
| 12th Jan. | Any Questions (Discussion on any issue). |
| 9th Feb. | Mr. A. P. Fawthrop. Early Canada and its problems. |
| 9th Mar. | Bring and Buy Auction and Exchange Night. |
| 6th April | Beaver Cup Competition. |
| 4th May | Annual General Meeting and Displays. |

Meetings are held from 6.45–8.30 p.m. at 50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1 (by courtesy of Mr. Robson Lowe) and any members living near London or visiting who would like to join is, should write or phone the London Secretary, Bill Williams, 53, Central Road, Wembley, Middlesex. WEM 6442.

OBITUARY

Louis M. Lamouroux, F.R.P.S.C.

Louis M. Lamouroux, F.R.P.S.C., Editor of *The Canadian Philatelist*, the official journal of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, and immediate past-president of the Society died in Toronto on 15th July. He was born at Bordeaux, France, in 1893 and served in the French Army with the Chasseurs Alpines throughout the First World War. He worked in London, England, for several years and came out to Toronto in 1929.

Mr. Lamouroux was elected President in 1953 of the Canadian Philatelic Society (now The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada) and served for five years as President, during which time he travelled extensively in Canada visiting clubs and making contact with collectors throughout the country. On his retirement as President he assumed the Editorship of the journal and continued to devote himself wholeheartedly to the interests of the Society.

He will be greatly missed by the thousands of stamp collectors who knew him and by his fellow directors of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. He is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter and five grandchildren.

A.H.C.

Letters to the Editor . . .

Mr. L. S. Warmski writes:

Registered Letter Stamps

While searching through various auction catalogues I came upon three lots listing the 8 cents registration stamp on cover. Each cover is described below:

- 1 Reford Auction, Wednesday, 1st, March 1950, lot No. 968—8 cents blue tied to a 3 cents entire to Montreal by dated Halifax cancellation. Four postmarks on reverse (sold for 13 dollars).
- 2 Bertram Sale. Lot No. 1263. Canada 1891 cover bearing 1875-88 registration 8 cents blue tied by target cancellation and 1888-97 small head 5 cents (two) and 10 cents tied by 'J' in circle cancellation. (Although the lot was supposed to have been photographed it is not illustrated.)
- 3 Robson Lowe Sale. No. 2339-43 lot No. 1229 8 cents used on a 12.1.1891 cover from Belleville to Paris, France with small head 5 cents (two) and 10 cents—all fine used and 2 cents orange red (five stamps in all). (Realisation £31.)

If other collectors would look through their auction catalogues other covers might turn up making the list even more complete.

While on the subject of registration stamps I was offered a 5 cents registration stamp imperforate with about as much of the next stamp (top) showing as was illustrated in Mr. Smythies' article in the February, 1965 issue of *Maple Leaves*. The dealer assured me that the single copy was genuine. However, I refused to buy it. This experience proves, I think, that collectors must always be on their guard against such items. Articles which illustrate forgeries and fakes, would, I think, be invaluable assistance to collectors who may not be familiar with all the numerous fakes and questionable items floating around on today's market.

Mr. W. B. C. Gray writes:

Camp McKinney, B.C.

I was most interested in the correspondence about Phoenix B.C., which led my thoughts to another early settlement in the boundary country of B.C.—Camp McKinney.

In the 1920's I was living as a boy near Rock Creek, and I well remember a little way up this stream a small cluster of derelict log cabins known as Camp McKinney. I was told that these cabins had been built during the local 'gold rush' shortly before the end of the last century, and that they had become deserted shortly after a prospector had murdered one of his companions for his gold.

By an odd coincidence I have in my collection a 3 cents Jubilee stamp apparently used in this place. It is cancelled by two very clear (but only partial)

circular date stamps; one reads 'CAM.....B.C.', and the other 'KINNEY'; the date is 28th August, 1897. It would appear therefore that there was an early post office at this place, although there is no mention of it in Mr. Willcock's list on page 9 of *Maple Leaves* Vol. 8; perhaps Mr. Pike can confirm this.

Mr. J. E. Chambers writes:

Lone Collectors

I think that you have put your finger on a very important difficulty which affects lone collectors.

At one time for example there was a very flourishing Society in Banbury. By sheer coincidence the Treasurer and several members left the area all about the same time and gradually more members left the area. There was a hobbies exhibition in Banbury a few years ago and I put in a fairly complete collection of World Refugee Stamps.

There was much interest, but even though I used this opportunity to suggest re-forming the Club, I did not have one letter or personal contact.

As far as the Canadian Philatelic Society is concerned I would suggest that not only should members' interests in Canada be listed BUT ANY OTHER INTERESTS AS WELL. **I would also suggest that members wishing to correspond/and/or wishing to exchange should also be able to indicate this by appropriate symbols.**

I would also suggest that material in the Club packet might also include material other than Canadian. I think that quite a few members sometimes accumulate all kinds of items in order to exchange with Canadian material.

After all there are many collectors in Canada and U.S.A. who collect G.B. for instance but do not collect Canada (they might well have interesting Canadian material for exchange). I have been collecting since I was a schoolboy and apart from my true love, Canada, have quite an array of G.B. Indian Native States, and several years of British Commonwealth complete on new issue service, plus postmarks of U.S.A. and meter mail, not to mention Free Parliamentary postmarks etc., etc.

It might be thought a good idea to give potted biographies of members. We know so little about the officers of the society and many of us have never even met a solitary fellow member.

Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth writes:

I have given careful consideration to Mr. Chambers' letter, 'Lone Collectors' (see above) and must disagree with the suggestion he makes regarding the listing of interests OTHER THAN CANADIAN and for circulating NON-CANADIAN material in the exchange packet.

I have always assumed that if a member indicates any special interests in the year book HE IS OPEN TO CORRESPONDENCE AND POTENTIAL EXCHANGE, and that it should be unnecessary to add any further symbol. Since it is difficult enough to persuade members to check their own year book entries for errors I think it is unlikely that we should get much response from members if a general enquiry were made as to the need for further clarification of this point.

Some years ago B.N.A.P.S. published a series listing of members wishing to exchange and correspond. As a result of this I wrote to several members so listed and in quite a number of cases received no replies at all, which defeated the object of the exercise

However, should sufficient members indicate to me that they wish the suggestion to be taken up I would certainly make the appropriate additions to the year book. ONE UNFORTUNATE CONSEQUENCE OF THIS, HOWEVER, WOULD HAVE TO BE BORNE IN MIND: IT WOULD OFTEN BE WRONGLY ASSUMED THAT BECAUSE A MEMBER DID NOT INDICATE THAT HE WISHED TO RECEIVE CORRESPONDENCE AND EXCHANGE THAT THE CONTRARY WAS THE CASE. THIS WOULD NOT BE TRUE IN MANY CASES AND COULD OFTEN DEFEAT THE PURPOSE MR. CHAMBERS HAS IN MIND.

Mr. W. B. Mitchell writes:

Revenue Stamps

I have been looking over the 1965-66 Year Book and I am amazed at the apparent lack of interest in 'Canadian Revenues'. No more than six people have indicated a definite interest, although it is quite possible that many who collect 'Canada Generally' do include Revenues, but who knows? I have been a member for about one year and during that time I have not seen an article dealing with Revenues or anything that would indicate a membership curiosity about the interesting, intriguing and very collectable stamps issued by the Federal Government and Provinces for tax purposes.

As a newcomer to your Society, I do not know what has been written previously, but it occurs to me that this area of 'Canadian Philately' might be given a little boost.

The craftsmanship and engraving on most of these stamps is outstanding, all sorts of varieties exist and some of the most elusive items in all stampdom provide a real challenge. The third issue of Bill Stamps, 1868, includes a few copies of the 2 dollars with inverted centre. War Savings Stamps of 1918, 25 cents orange and 5 dollar green are known with French inscription. Newfoundland issued three values of a Transportation Stamp in 1927 that are more difficult to find than a 12 penny black. In November of 1963, Newfoundland ran out of 5 cent Inland Revenue Stamps, 1944 Caribou design. The clerks were instructed to pencil in 5 cent on the 25 cent value (approximately 300) and then about 3000 were run through the press and surcharged 5 cents with type and a bar cancelling out the 25 cents value. This makes for a rather scarce modern item.

There are many opportunities here, but a comprehensive and satisfying collection can be made with moderate outlay. As with all avenues of collecting however, there comes a time when that 'scarce' item will sorely squeeze the budget, but Revenues are contagious and it could be, that the 'Quebec Law-overprinted Honoraries Fee' will be added to the collection somehow.

Sissons Publications of Toronto have issued a priced catalogue of Canadian Revenues, it is only 2 dollars and is a most valuable guide to a most enjoyable philatelic journey.

Amendments to Membership to 3rd September, 1966

New Members

1528. WALLBUTTON-CRAWLEY, K. J., The Gables, 7 The Rose Walk, Radlett, Herts. CL
 1529. GOODBODY, E., 27 Hillside Road, Storrington, Pulborough, Sussex.
 1530. CRIGHTON, P. B., Brienz, 13 Newlands, Langton Green, Kent.
 1531. EDWARDS, D. N., 8 Calf Hey Road, Shaw, Oldham, Lancs.
 1532. WIRTH, E., 73 Touzin Avenue, Dorval, P.Q., Canada.
 1533. HUMPHREY, J. T., 266 Pickhurst Rise, West Wickham, Kent. C, CL, P

Rejoined

1426. SIMMONDS, W. E., P.O. Box 4006, University Station, Minneapolis, Minn. 55414.
 1479. MORRIS. Capt. H. W. O., P.O. Box 171 Victoria, B.C., Canada.

Resignations

403. ABERDEEN, D. A.
 328. COMBE, A.
 671. CHAPMAN, Maj. G. A. E.
 474. GELINAS, Lt. Col. J. A.
 1228. JONES, N. L.
 1059. MOORE, F. M.

Deaths

520. GREENWOOD, Capt. C. H.
 915. LAMOUREUX, L. M.
 441. THEEUWISSEN, R. E.
 880. LEE, G. L.

Removed under Rule 6 (Non-payment of subscription).

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1247. ARMSTRONG, R. J. P. | 1407. BRIGGS, P. | 1319. CHURGIN, L. |
| 459. COOKE, Dr. L. | 272. DAY, L. R. | 1313. DYKES, R. O. |
| 1418. FLOYD SMITH, J. Jr. | 231. GINN, A. E. F. | 1495. GLEAVE, A. |
| 1361. HAYES, R. A. | 1175. HIGGINBOTHAM, S. | 950. HIPWOOD, J. F. |
| 1392. HOLLINGSBEE, R. E. | 803. KING, G. A. | 1434. KIRKWOOD, |
| 1494. LE MESURIER, G. H. W. | 732. LUKOW, S. | A. H. L. |
| 1212. MANNERS, G. S. | 925. MELHUIISH, Maj. | 994. McKANNA, A. G. |
| 1439. STEINHART, A. | L. J. | 709. RENNIE, E. |
| 849. TIERNEY, J. | 1493. STEWARD, J. C. | 1172. TARDIFF, Dr. G. |
| | 1468. TURNER, E. | 1304. UNWIN, G. W. |
| | 895. WOODMAN, M. M. | |

Amendment to Year Book Listing

- Add. 1527. University of British Columbia (Library Serials Division), Vancouver 8.
 599. WILLCOCK, W. M. C. APT. 411, 5020 MacDonald Avenue, Montreal 29.

Information required of new address (last known address given).

1011. RORKE, W. Apt. 708, 9910-104 St., Edmonton, Alta, Canada.

Change of Address

1338. CHAPMAN, S. E., Thatch Cottage, Upton Hill, Upton St. Leonards, Glos.
 1337. DEVLIN, M., 705 Ambassador Towers, 630-17 Avenue, S.W., Calgary, Alta.
 211. HEDLEY, R. P., 7861 Gull Lane, Bridgeport, N. Y. 13030, USA.
 956. HILL, G. M., 6701 Laird Court S.W., Calgary, Alta, Canada.
 973. McCUSKER, J. J., 81 West High Terrace, Rochester, N. Y. 14619, USA.
 1190. THOMAS, A. R., 9 Washington Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. 02140, USA.

Net Change -30.

New Total 637.

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements. Special price 2d. a word for C.P.S.G.B. members only.

WANTED

'STREET' and District Cancellations. Buy or exchange—any towns. Particular interest, Morris Street, Halifax. Also town and other cancellations on 2cts. Carmine Numerals.—Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall.

WANTED—2, 3, 4, and 5 dollars Jubilee Issue—Mint or Fine Used. State price required.—E. J. Fordred, 'The Anchor Inn', Ropley, Hants.

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CANADA calling is one of the interesting features frequently appearing in the Philatelic Magazine. Price 9d. from your newsagent or local dealer.

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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

1965-66

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MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

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DECEMBER, 1966

Whole No. 104

EDITORIAL

Convention 1966

'A good time was had by all.' If we resuscitate this cliché at the conclusion of the Society's 20th Annual Convention we do so not because it is trite, but because it is right. If there is anyone who went away feeling disappointed we shall be very surprised. This year's event exceeded expectations, which in any case are pitched very high by connoisseurs of conventions and newcomers alike. How much this was due to the organisation and preparation of the programme and how much was due to the band of anonymous workers who saw that everything went smoothly and well we can only conjecture. If we named all the names we could think of we should inevitably omit someone who inconspicuously had worked as hard as the next man. We therefore both cloak them in the anonymity they would modestly wish for and accord them this expression of appreciation which is very much less than their due.

Mr. Geoffrey Whitworth, F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S.

We do not apologise, however, for making an exception in the case of the President. Without any doubt the conferment of this high honour in our Society is accompanied by a heavy sentence of a year's hard labour with no remission for good conduct. It is a working Presidency and those who aspire to it ought not to delude themselves into thinking that a sinecure awaits them. This year a series of untoward circumstances have thrown very heavy burdens on to Geoffrey's shoulders and only those who have worked closely with him know how willingly he has borne them all. He has done far more than ought reasonably to have been expected of him and a very large debt of gratitude is due to him by every member of the Society. He has been rewarded in the only way he would ask: with the knowledge of a job well done throughout the year and its successful conclusion in the superb organisation of Convention, 1966. There is little that the Society needs fear in the future as long as it can continue to find the right man for the situation in the way it has done so far.

Mr. L. Dorland Carn, F.C.P.S.

Having said this we are prompted to add our congratulations to the new President, Mr. L. D. Carn, who takes over the affairs of the Society with the knowledge that he has a very great deal to live up to. He will bring to his office a knowledge and experience of the work of the Society which he has garnered over many long years in its service. He is perhaps most widely known to those members of the Kent and Sussex Group whose activities he has always supported with an enthusiasm and keenness that it would be hard to rival. A modest and unassuming figure at conventions, an inveterate worker behind the scenes and a stalwart of long standing has been accorded the high honour which he so richly deserves. That he will prove to be more than worthy there can be no doubt.

Year Book, 1966-1967

This accompanies our current number of *Maple Leaves*. **Please check your entry now** in order to ensure its correctness. Every effort to see that it is accurate in every respect is made by the Secretary to whom all corrections, alterations or amendments should be sent. Important alterations affecting addresses or interests will be published in subsequent issues and finally embodied in the Year Book for 1967-1968.

SEASON'S GREETINGS

and every good wish to all
my C.P.S. of G.B. friends

JIM CATER

21, Auckland Road, Norwood,
LONDON, S.E.19

Greetings and

Happy Hunting

to my correspondents

everywhere

E. A. Smythies

THE EXCHANGE PACKET

PLEASE NOTE:

- a. Good quality material for circulation is still urgently required.
- b. It has been the policy in the past to make up packets containing only new booklets. Owing to the shortage of material, however, it is now proposed to send suitable booklets on a second circuit before returning them to the owner. Payment for sales will continue to be made at the end of each circuit as at present. Insurance charges will have to be made for each circuit so members are requested to let me know if they do NOT want their booklets retained for a second circuit.

J. E. Bielby

NOT SO MUCH A POSTAGE STAMP . . . MORE A WAY OF FRANKING

Part IV

by S. F. COHEN

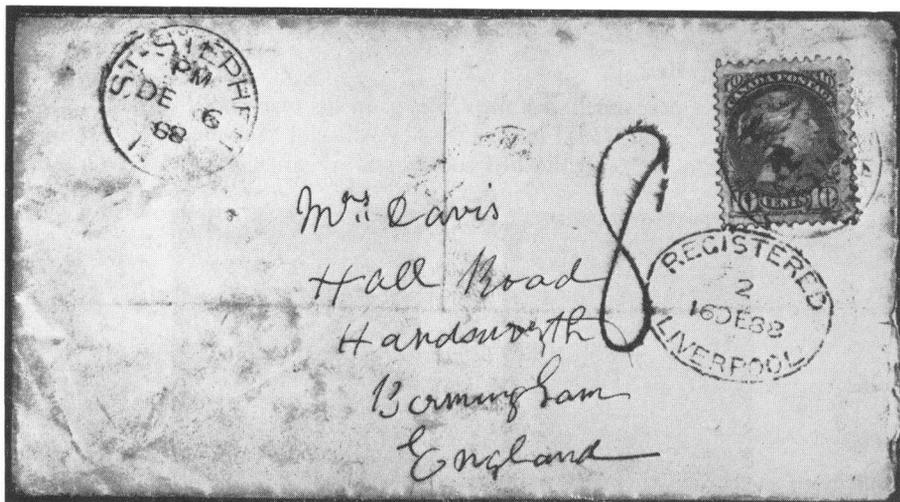
Compulsory Registration

There is an illustration in the Smythies/Smith Handbook 'Canadian Registered Letter Stamps' (page 6) which shows my 1873 cover from Toronto to England, which has caused much interest. The cover has two unique features. Firstly, because of the official British Post Office label, which was affixed to the back on arrival in London, and of which there was no record in the P.O. archives. This label explained that because valuables or coins had been enclosed in the envelope it had been 'compulsorily registered' and the recipient would have to pay a surcharge of double the registration fee (8d.). Secondly, because of the two six cents small queen Canadian stamps paying the postage, which are Perf. 12 x 11½ instead of 11½ x 12, and of which only two other single off cover copies are known.

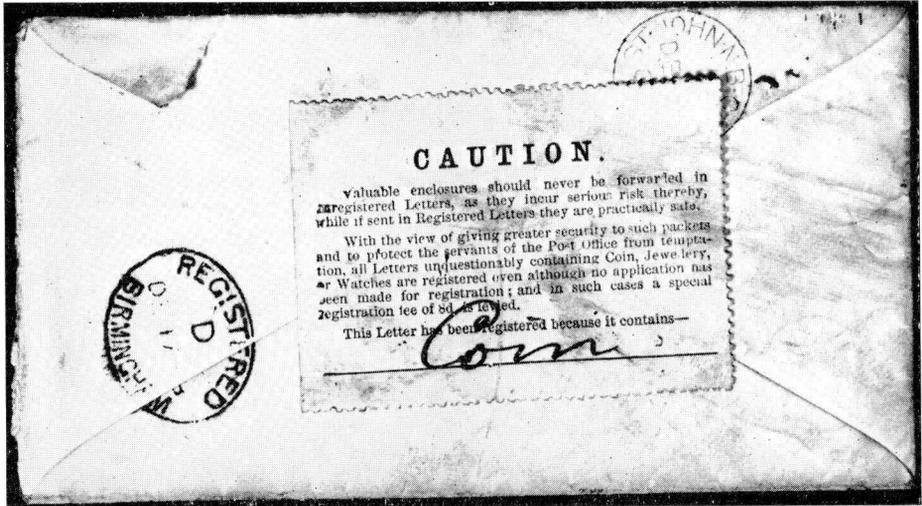
This cover was illustrated again in *Maple Leaves* (June, 1965, page 274) and described by Mr. George R. C. Searles, from whom I had the good fortune to acquire it, and as he has so adequately 'written it up' there is no need for me to enlarge upon it.

However, what will be new to readers is that I also have in my collection a second small queen cover, similarly compulsorily registered on arrival in England. This cover, with its single 10 cents small queen is dated 15 years later, 6th December, 1888, and was posted at St. Stephen, N.B. to my home town of Birmingham.

It contained coin(s) and on arrival at Liverpool ten days after posting, it received similar treatment to the 1873 cover. The 8d. manuscript surcharge was applied and an explanatory label affixed to the back. (*see below and overleaf*)



This label is a completely different type, with altered wording, and had to be filled in to state what was inside. The word 'Coin' will be seen to have been inserted in ink. I have no knowledge whether this type has been recorded in P.O. archives. It may be that it was reserved for use at the provincial offices only.



The 10 cents stamp has a faint strike of the St. Stephen c.d.s. tying it to the cover. Apart from this it has some bold letters 'OR' and 'E' for which I can offer no explanation. Can anyone decipher what they are or when they might have been applied?

Because these two covers so obviously had to 'belong' together, I was very grateful to obtain the second from collector Dr. J. Gibbs, also of Birmingham. His collection of specialised countries happily includes Canada and he is an ardent enthusiast.

Montreal '21' Roller

When discussing precancelled stamps, Boggs in his mammoth work 'Postage Stamps of Canada', refers (*page 729*) to the '21' roller of Montreal. He mentions that, in 1889, the office used the **old** roller as a precancelling device. In fact,



copies of the small queens are not uncommon with this roller mark applied to the stamp in all directions, particularly the 1 cent.

Earlier, the roller was frequently used in the 1851–1865 period, so that 3d. Beavers and 5 cents 1859's quite often turn up so cancelled. Boggs refers to the rare use of this roller in 1868 and rightly so because it is very occasionally found on a Large Head. So rare are these specimens however, that I think it worth illustrating both my copies, one on the 3 cents and the other 15 cents. I cannot recall having seen any other examples. (*see opposite*)

Canada Stamp Album

The latest Stanley Gibbons publication takes the form of a printed loose-leaf album for the stamps of Canada. This is similar to those produced in America and on the Continent BUT with Gibbons catalogue numbers and Gibbons guarantee of quality.

After months of careful planning and revision the first of a new S.G. series of fully illustrated albums with each square identified by the Gibbons Part One Catalogue number is now available. The period covered is 1851 to 1966 and the simplified arrangement is designed to encourage even the non-philatelist to sample the joys of a straightforward single-stamp collection of Canadian issues. New issue supplements will be announced at regular intervals.

The 42 leaves, size $10\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ are finely printed in black on crisp, pure white cartridge paper. The ring fitting binder is made from stout boards covered with welded plastic which is strong and completely resistant to fingermarks and stains.

Specialists will be interested to learn that blank leaves are available under Order No. 3556 and this should enable the album to be used for the accommodation of varieties and detailed writing up at the discretion of the collector.

Although primarily designed for those who like a simple life there is, therefore, no reason why this album should not be used as the basis for a specialised collection along any lines which the collector might care to adopt.

The retail price of 42s. is a reasonable one and there is no doubt at all that its appearance will go a great deal of the way towards boosting still further, if that is possible, the popularity of Canadian stamps.

Putting it at its lowest estimate this is obviously a tailor-made Christmas present that it will be a joy to receive but with very obvious potentialities as far as the development of more extensive interests in Canadian stamps is concerned.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Limited are to be congratulated upon the enterprise and initiative they have shown in producing an album that will undoubtedly provide a filip for Canadian philately. A better choice of country to introduce a new range of albums (the next will be for the popular Mediterranean territories of Malta and Gibraltar) is difficult to imagine.

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*Greetings and
Best Wishes
for Christmas
and the
New Year
to all Members
from
L. D. & A. Carn*

Fellowship Award, 1966—John Hannah

Members who have attended Conventions in Scotland and the North of England will certainly need no introduction to our new Fellow. As a worker behind the scenes he assisted David Gardner in the earlier Convention Auctions, in arranging the material and helping with the actual sales. He was for a number of years the Packet Secretary and devoted much time and energy to making a success of this office. He has served on the Society Committee for many years, and is now the Vice-President for the Scottish region and due to take office as President in 1968.

In local matters he is one of the strong Aberdeen group (to which he emigrated from Glasgow) and has been a power in furthering the name of the Society in Scotland.

As far as the study of stamps are concerned he has made a name for himself as a student of the Admiral Issues, and was the first winner of the Admiral Cup in 1960, and regained it in 1962.

Both as a loyal worker for the Society and as a student of Canadian stamps, John Hannah is a worthy new Fellow.

The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway

Part XLV

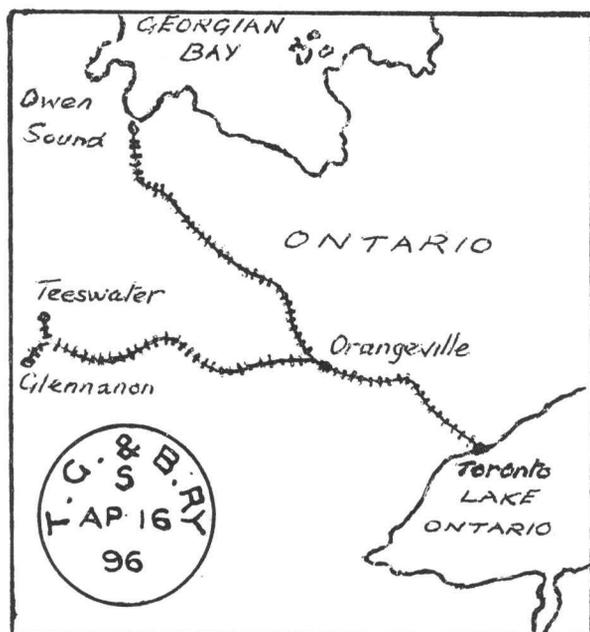
by

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

This railway was incorporated in 1868 as a rival concern to the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway (a subsidiary of the Great Western). By the terms of its charter it was empowered to build from Toronto to Orangeville and Owen Sound with branches to Glennan and Mount Forest.

The lines were constructed to the narrow (3ft. 6in.) gauge originally and the location of the branch line was changed so that it ran from Orangeville to Teeswater.

The main line (Toronto to Owen Sound) was completed in 1873 and the branch line (to Teeswater) in the following year. A short spur to Glennan (from Wingham) was also completed in 1887.



Subsequently to this (in 1884) the railway, together with the Credit Valley and the Ontario and Quebec Railways, was leased to the Canadian Pacific which now extended into the Ontario peninsula in competition for traffic with the Grand Trunk.

Eight postmarks incorporating the initials of this railway are known to have been used on the R.P.O's established thereon, probably as soon as the lines were opened for traffic and of these postmarks five (R.160, 161, 161A, 161B and 162) were probably used on the branch line, or western extension as it was known. There is a possibility that R.160 and 161A are the same postmarks and that the former has been reported as a result of a misreading of an imperfect strike.

Be this as it may, the original postmarks remained in use for some twenty years or more and were ultimately replaced by the Toronto and Owen Sound postmarks used on the main line (O.391—393B) and the Orangeville and Teeswater postmarks used on the branch line (O.205—207). This was subsequently replaced by the Toronto and Teeswater R.P.O. (O.415—416A) although postmark O.206 remained in use on the Orangeville to Teeswater section of the run until 1949 and possibly later. It is not known when the Toronto and Owen Sound R.P.O. ceased to operate but postmark evidence suggests that it was suspended upon the introduction of the Toronto, Guelph and Owen Sound R.P.O. in 1945 when the mail contract was transferred to the C.N.R.

N.B. A registered postmark (R.142) is also known to have been used.

POST OFFICES OF SASKATCHEWAN

by Dr. J. G. Byth

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Hafford | 38. Hawoods* | 75. Hillside |
| 2. Hagen | 39. Hay Meadows* | 76. Hillsley* |
| 3. Haglof * | 40. Hazel Bank* | 77. Hillthorpe* |
| 4. Hague | 41. Hazelcliffe | 78. Hinchliffe |
| 5. Halcro* | 42. Hazel Dell | 79. Hirsche |
| 6. Halcyonia* | 43. Hazelwood* | 80. Hitchcock* |
| 7. Halbrite | 44. Hazenmore | 81. Hoath* |
| 8. Hallgarth* | 45. Hazlet | 82. Hodgeville |
| 9. Halliday* | 46. Headlands* | 83. Hoey |
| 10. Hallonquist | 47. Hearne | 84. Hoffer* |
| 11. Halvorgate | 48. Hearts Hill | 85. Holar* |
| 12. Halyary* | 49. Heather* | 86. Holbeck* |
| 13. Hamton | 50. Helena Lake* | 87. Holbien |
| 14. Hamton Station* | 51. Hendon | 88. Holdfast |
| 15. Handel | 52. Hendrie* | 89. Homefield |
| 16. Hanson* | 53. Henribourg | 90. Honeymoon |
| 17. Handsworth | 54. Henriel | 91. Hoodoo* |
| 18. Hanley | 55. Hepburn | 92. Hoosier |
| 19. Happy Valley* | 56. Herbert | 93. Hopehill* |
| 20. Hardy | 57. Herschel | 94. Horfield* |
| 21. Hare Hills* | 58. Herzel* | 95. Horizon |
| 22. Harlan | 59. Heward | 96. Horse Butte* |
| 23. Harnett* | 60. Hewitt Landing* | 97. Horse Creek |
| 24. Harptree | 61. Highgate Siding | 98. Horse Head |
| 25. Harris | 62. High Hill | 99. Horse Lake* |
| 26. Harrisland* | 63. Highmore* | 100. Horsham |
| 27. Hart* | 64. High Point* | 101. Howell* |
| 28. Harwell* | 65. High Tor* | 102. Hubbard |
| 29. Hassan | 66. Highview* | 103. Hudson Bay |
| 30. Hatfield* | 67. Highworth* | 104. Hudson Bay Junction* |
| 31. Hatherleigh | 68. Hildebrand* | 105. Hughton |
| 32. Hatton | 69. Hillandale | 106. Humboldt |
| 33. Haultain* | 70. Hillburn* | 107. Hume |
| 34. Haverhill* | 71. Hilldrop* | 108. Huntoon |
| 35. Hawarden | 72. Hillesden* | 109. Hurdman Lodge* |
| 36. Hawkeye* | 73. Hill Farm* | 110. Huronville |
| 37. Hawkhurst* | 74. Hillmond | * Office Closed |

The Five Cents Numeral *by D. A. Avery*

DIES 1 and 1a

In view of all that has been written on the Numeral issue it is not without trepidation that I put forward my theories on the existence of 2 states of the Die used for the 5 cents value.

The three main differences are listed below and supplemented by the other points as noted would appear to provide sufficient evidence to warrant my opinion that the original Die was re-touched.

DIE 1	DIE 1a RETOUCHE D DIE
A Right Maple Leaf —Centre vein and long right vein both thick to tip.	Centre vein thick for two-thirds its length. Long right vein thick for half its length.
B Inner line of vignette surround unbroken below bottom of E in postage.	Inner line of vignette surround broken below bottom of E in postage.
C Outer line of vignette surround unbroken opposite Queen's nostrils	Outer line of vignette surround broken opposite Queen's nostrils

In impressions from Die 1 the 4 lines comprising the outer frame line are usually indistinct producing a blurred or somewhat solid appearance; the vertical lines in the numeral boxes are thick, especially the outer right one, and vertical spandrel lines, where visible, are heavy.

In impressions from Die 1a the 4 lines comprising the outer frame line are distinct; the vertical lines in the numeral boxes are thin and the vertical spandrel lines are thin where visible.

In general therefore impressions from Die 1a are sharper and cleaner looking than those from Die 1 even the copies dated 1901 and 1902.

The lettering of Die 1a appears sharper and broader and this is especially noticeable in the top open stroke of the E in Postage in which letter the top shaded stroke is narrower than in Die 1 showing evidence of re-touching.

Proof that there was only one Die can be found in that all my copies of Dies 1 and 1a show a break in the inner spandrel line above and to the left of the upright of the D in Canada. Further evidence can be found in the top half of the outer right frame line in which the second line in from the outside of the 4 line frame is only present in places and gives the impression of a split frame. This is apparent in Dies 1 and 1a especially in the latter because as noted previously the 4 lines of the frame are more distinct than in Die 1.

In point of fact I have a copy from Die 1a in which the top half of the outer right frame has been re-touched into a 3 line frame with an upward spur at the top right corner.

With reference to guide dots the only copy I have of Die 1 showing these has a minute dot both sides of the outer left frame line on the horizontal centre line.

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Guide dots from examples from Die 1a are more frequent however and may be found on the horizontal centre line at the left; sometimes hidden by the lines of the design but quite often they are to be found in the horizontal lines of the Vignette.

There is quite an interesting variety to be found on stamps from Die 1. There is a small coloured dot attached to the bottom of the solid centre of the C in Cents and associated with this is a progressive relief break attached to the underside of the bottom line of the right Numeral box.

I say progressive because the 4 copies I have are not identical in respect of this flaw.

They all show the dot in C but the Numeral box flaw appears to be the result of a small piece of the Numeral box base line breaking away and becoming lodged between that line and the outer frame line and moving slightly as successive impressions were laid down on the plate. The dates on 3 of my copies of this variety are SEP 28 99, MR 3 00 and—23 99.

It may be because of damage to the Original Die that it was found necessary to re-touch some before laying down further plates. During the re-touching the horizontal lines of the vignette surround would be recut and this would account for the differences listed under Die 1a, b and c.

Of the normal stamps my copies from Die 1 are dated between September 1899 and June 1900 and from Die 1a are dated between February 1900 and April 1902.

From all the copies in my possession the rarity factor is approximately 2 to 1 /in favour of Die 1.

There were 3 plates laid down for the 5 cents Numerals and this value was first issued in July 1899.

From the dated copies in my collection I would suggest that Die 1 was used to lay down Plate 1 and that Die 1a was used to lay down Plates 2 and 3. In doing so I am hoping that those members fortunate enough to possess Plate No. blocks will either corroborate findings or blast my theories with constructive criticism.

WANTED — URGENTLY

A well-known collector in Canada requires the March, 1946 copy of B.N.A. *Topics* (Vol. 3, No. 2. Whole No. 23) to complete his set for binding. He has offered us a handsome contribution to the Society's funds in return for such a copy. If anyone has this number to spare would they please send it to the Librarian (address on page 232).

Any other spare copies of *Topics*, Volumes 1 to 5 will also find welcome homes in various parts of the world.

Also required are two copies of *Maple Leaves* (Volume 3, No. 3. Whole No. 15) and one copy of *Maple Leaves* (Volume 5, No. 7. Whole No. 35) for our own members who have been patient for a long time.

If necessary Mr. Greenhill would be willing to buy in these numbers at 1/9d. per copy. Please help if you can.

MORE THOUGHTS ON THE TWO CENTS NUMERAL ISSUE

by J. J. BONAR, F.C.P.S.

PART I

Many years ago I acquired a copy of Dr. A. Whitehead's Notes on the 2 cent Numeral Issue which were reprinted in the last issue. They seemed to me to raise questions deserving closer investigation and the present notes, the result of some years of study are designed to take the study further without pretending to give a final solution.

Before embarking on details I recall that Plates I to 14 were laid down with four line Type I borders of which Plates 11 and 12 are also known with three line Type II borders. Plates 15 to 20 were laid down with Type II borders. From an early date copies with Type I borders can be found showing weakness in the frames and, very rarely, copies showing re-touches which convert portions of the border to the three line type.

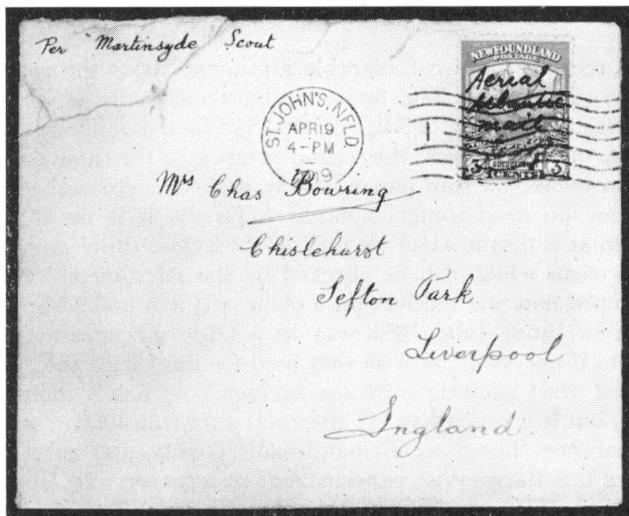
Examination of more than 500 dated copies of Type II borders, the product of more than 25,000 copies of all types of the stamp, confirmed the fact that they fall into two periods. The first which included Dr. Whitehead's Types A and C and the second his Types D and E were separated by a gap of more than a year. I do not find Dr. Whitehead's Type D before September, 1902. The most apparent characteristics of these groups and of the booklet stamps may be set out thus:

First Group. The faulty side frame opposite the N.W. spandrel is typical. Early copies show the outer thin line but it soon disappears. This Group can I consider be divided into three types, Dr. Whitehead's Types A and C and a third which shows re-touches to the S.E. corner of this general type. This type appears on Imprint strips of Plate 12 in my collection but not on Plate II. I note two additions to Dr. Whitehead's description of his Type C which he states occur on Plate 12. In the great majority, if not all of the copies showing re-entries the N.W. corner although weakly printed is strongly re-entered. Secondly all copies I have observed have been printed on horizontal wove paper.

Second Group. Dr. Whitehead's description of Type D covers the normal stamp of this group and continues in evidence to the end of the issue. I do not find the stronger frame lines which Dr. Whitehead mentions as a characteristic of his Type E to be particularly noticeable. From the early months of 1903 two groups become quite common along with Type D. They can be distinguished by the state of the East frame line opposite the N.E. spandrel. One, instead of a thick line between two thin ones appears to have three lines of uniform thickness which do not appear to be the result of re-touching. I do not know the plate or plates from which these come. The other, Dr. Whitehead's Type E, shows heavy and often exceedingly crude re-touching. This appears on Plate 15 and may be on other plates. This group is always on vertical wove paper.

Booklets. Booklet stamps appear to be the same as my first group. The frames are perhaps even weaker and parts of the outer frame line on either side are commonly missing. Re-entries and re-touches are very few and slight. Booklet stamps are always on horizontal wove paper. (*To be continued*)

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Newfoundland Corner

by **Dr R WILLAN, FCPS**

There has recently been considerable argument about the rose-lake pence stamps of Newfoundland. The latest Gibbons catalogue separates the two printings. The first printing of 2d., 4d., 6d., 6½d. and 1 shilling is described as deep rose-lake on thick paper; the second printing of the same values plus the 8d., as pale rose-lake on thin paper. In the main I agree with these descriptions, but they do need some elaboration. Firstly, it is most important to understand what is meant when we talk of 'thick' and 'thin' papers. They are not absolute terms which can be checked by the micrometer. They describe rather the impression one receives on looking at them and feeling them. The first printing in June—July, 1861 was on a fairly soft creamy wove paper, very similar to if not identical with that used for the 1860 issue. The paper of the November, 1861 printing is on the average only half a thousandth of an inch thinner, but it is much harder, crisp and semi-translucent, with a curious crinkly appearance. These are all hand-made papers, and vary in thickness. They all have the Stacey Wise papermaker's watermark, and I have not been able to find any difference in the pulp mixture, which is different from that of the 1857 stamps. Understanding these points I will use the terms 'thick' and 'thin' for brevity. The two are really quite easy to distinguish.

The first printing was all on thick paper. The second printing was normally on the thin paper, but some sheets of the thick paper were also used. For example, the 8d. value, which was not included in the first printing, does occur on the thick paper. Whether these sheets were included by the papermaker in the new supply I cannot say. I am more inclined to think that the printer used some sheets of the old paper. As far as paper is concerned, a stamp on thin paper belongs to the second printing. On the thick paper it may be from either printing.

The next point is the colour. I have never been able to convince myself that there is any difference in the actual colour of the two printings. The marked difference in appearance is due to two reasons. I think the November ink had a little extra thinner in its mixing, which could of course give a paler shade. But there is another very important factor. The hard thin paper would not take up the ink in recess printing nearly as well as the much softer thick paper. Thus we have a deep rich shade on thick paper for the first printing and a pale shade on thin paper which is second printing. Intermediate shades occur when the thin ink is used on the thick paper. These are also second printing.

It is not practicable to go into all this detail in a catalogue, and I think Gibbons is good enough in the allocation of the rose-lake stamps to their printings. Where they go really astray is in the three values which were not in the rose-lake colour.

The 1d. value, S.G. 17 is in the wrong place. It was printed on 23rd Novem-

ber on the thin crinkly paper, and should be shown in the second printing. Regarding the 5d. value it is regrettable that, having partially corrected the listing a few years ago, Gibbons has now reverted to the previous completely erroneous listing. There was no 5d. value in the first printing. 10,000 were printed on 23rd November, but this stamp was the one listed as S.G.13 which is on the thin crinkly paper in chocolate brown, the same colour as the 1d. which was printed on the same day by the same printer. The two 5d. shades listed 20 and 20a are on the thick paper, and both belong to the 20,000 printed in 1860.

The 3d. value is entirely ignored by Gibbons, though it was printed at both the 1861 printings. This is a difficult stamp. Altogether there were four printings, and the only one really easy to recognise is the deep green on thin paper

*Greetings and
Best Wishes
for Christmas
and the
New Year
to all Members
from*

J. Millar Allen

**Graham and
Joan George**
*wish all friends
and members a
very happy
Christmas and
New Year*

of the second 1861 printing. The 1857 stamp, S.G.3, is rather more yellowish than any of the others and can be recognised with certainty if the paper is examined under the microscope. S.G.11 is less yellowish than its predecessor, and the unlisted stamp of the first 1861 printing slightly less still, but I cannot with certainty separate these two. I suggest that for catalogue purposes the first 1861 printing should be included with S.G.11, and the deep green on thin paper listed in the 1861 second printing.

Just for completion, the 1d. red-brown, S.G.17a (which has no resemblance to the 5d. red-brown) is on the thick paper. The true history of this 'accident' is not known, and the printing could be either 1860 or 1861.

1966 Convention Exhibition

The high standard of last year's exhibition was fully maintained this year and a wide variety of good material was on display. In the Research and Study class, the first award went to W. Williams with his study of the Half cent small Queen, in which papers, perforations, varieties and covers were shown. The second award went to D. Avery who dealt with papers, dies and varieties of the 'Numeral' Issue.

Other exhibits in this class were E. A. Smythies' 'Reconstruction of the Plate of the 5 cent Registration Stamp', yet another scholarly work from one who has won many Society awards. Bob Woolley from Toronto, who was at the Convention, had a dig at the thematic collector with a colourful display of illustrated advertising covers on the theme of horses.

The Editor had a mixed selection of R.P.O's and the Secretary showed some items on the 3 ring c.d.s. of Hamilton, London etc. Mr. R. G. Woodall's display of modern Postal history was used as the basis of a talk and show at an evening meeting and was in three sections: Herschel Island in the far north; the Dawson City Gold Rush Festival of 1962; and Indian Trapping country in Northern Ontario.

The Group display section brought only two entries: that of the Manchester Group taking the first award on the theme 'Growth of a Nation' with events in Canadian history portrayed by appropriate stamps; the Yorkshire Group showed modern Canadian Postal rates.

In Class 3A, a superb show of fine shades and covers of the 10 cents 1959, Consort brought F. Laycock both the first diploma and the Godden Trophy, whilst the Large Cents display of I. Pickering received the second diploma. Other entries in this group were 'Postal Rates of 1870-1875' by J. J. Bonar; Barred Circle postmarks by R. T. Fraser of Rossland, B.C. Squared Circles by R. S. B. Greenhill; and 'Early Prestamp Covers with manuscript dates' by Dr J. Gibbs.

The first award in Class 3B went to J. Wannerton of South Africa—who also won this class last year. His entry this year was a comprehensive study of the Q.E. II phosphor tagged issues, and won him, in addition, the Bunny Cup. The runner up was Squadron Leader P. R. Grey with T.P.O's of the Great Lakes area. E. A. Smythies' entry in this group was a little out of his usual type of work, being devoted to the secret dates on Canadian stamps. Most unusually, there was only one display of the Admiral Issue, that being the 2 cents red by D. G. Robertson. A new Trophy was making its first appearance this year—the Members' Trophy, to be won by the best entry in the Exhibition whose owner had never won a Society Cup. The first winner was E. R. Gill, whose entry of Assiniboia cancellations was a most worthy display. The Lees-Jones Trophy was won by R. S. B. Greenhill with an entry of Q.E. II 1954 issue. The remaining entries in this class were: Illustrated advertising covers—Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth; Canadian Shipping routes—A. E. Stephenson; Modern Commemorative Issues—J. Ashcroft; Confederation Issues—Mrs. M. Wressell.

B. N. A.

with CANADA,
NEW BRUNSWICK,
NEWFOUNDLAND
and NOVA SCOTIA

CLASSICS

By AUCTION
on FEBRUARY 7th,
1967



The following are some of the highlights in this magnificent sale . . .

CANADA	1851 12d. black used
CANADA	1852-57 medium hard wove 6d. greenish-grey unused
CANADA	1857 7½d. three mint and four used as well as one used on cover
NEWFOUNDLAND	1857 2d. unused and used
NEWFOUNDLAND	1857 1/- scarlet-vermilion unused and used
NEWFOUNDLAND	1860 1/- orange-vermilion used
NOVA SCOTIA	1851-57 1/- three used

HANDBOOK CATALOGUE, with colour plates, 10/- from the auctioneers

ROBSON LOWE LIMITED, 50 PALL MALL, LONDON, SW.1.

Please say that you saw this advertisement in **MAPLE LEAVES**

*A Merry Christmas
and
A Happy New Year
from*

Leo Baresch

**MANFIELD HOUSE,
376/9, STRAND,
LONDON, W.C.2**

**Allan & Tim Judd
wish all friends
a very
Happy Christmas
and a
Prosperous
New Year**

*'Here are we in a bright and
breathing world.'*

—Wordsworth

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1966

The Secretary, Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, reported 33 new members during the year, but 30 resignations, 16 deaths and 27 removed for non-payment of subscription brought a net change of minus 40 and the present total was 629 members.

The Editor, Mr. L. F. Gillam, appealed again for contributions. The Librarian, Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill reported that 54 members had borrowed books during the year. The Packet Secretary, Mr. J. E. Bielby, suggested that since the recent increase of postage, the cost of mailing one packet had gone up from 3/- to 4/6, and in view of the fact that a much larger packet than at present would still go for the same cost, proposed a try a double-sized packet on occasions (*subsequent investigation has found that this suggestion is impracticable, however—Editor*).

The Handbooks Officer, Mr. S. Cohen, reported that a record 202 copies totalling £111 had been sold during the year. Of these 145 had gone to B.N. A.P.S., and only 57 were sold in G.B. Stocks were now low, and the older handbooks were almost sold out, and the possibility of reprinting might be considered.

He said that advertising in *Maple Leaves* had been disappointing, and urged members to make use of the cheap rates. The Christmas Greetings were a valuable source of income.

The Treasurer, Mr. A. F. L. McGregor, reported that the Life Membership Fund was reaching a low level, and it was decided to form a sub-committee to look into the question of a new and adequate level for the Life subscription. No new Life Memberships would be accepted for the next year.

Two donations were received during the year. The first was from Mr. E. A. Smythies for the sum of £500. This amount, in accordance with his wishes, will be permanently invested and the interest will be available annually to help finance the cost of any Society publications, or if none is needed for this purpose, for any other purpose that the President and Committee may decide. It will be known as the 'Smythies Memorial Fund', again in accordance with Mr. Smythies' wishes for it to act as a memorial to his wife who typed most of his early manuscripts.

ALL of CANADA Service

FROM

NORMAN TODD

74, LINDEN RD.
BOGNOR REGIS

Albums, Blocks, Booklet Panes, Booklets, Canadian News Letter, Catalogues, Classics, Coils, Handbooks, Hawid strips, New Issues, Officials, Perforated O.H.M.S., Plate Blocks, Postage Dues, Precancels, Queens, Registered, Semi-Official Airmails, Stationery, Varieties.

The second donation of £15 was from Major Grenier of Montreal, who asked that it be put to any use the Committee might suggest. After discussion it was decided to add this sum to the Fund initiated by Mr. Smythies.

The Secretary announced that he was now keeping a record of the Convention Auctions, and the records of 1964 and 1965 were briefly mentioned—approximately 30 members had sent in material in both years and there were roughly 60 successful bidders in both years in the proportion of 2 postal bids to one in the room. The profit to the Society was £91 in 1964 and £61 in 1965.

Mr. L. D. Carn, President for 1966–67 announced that his Convention Committee had sought the views of the Society Committee on the question of dealer members taking stands for a limited period at the next Convention. This suggestion had been discussed at length at the Committee meeting and the possibility of inviting dealer members to come along on the Saturday afternoon, the Auction being held on the Friday night, was to be discussed by his Convention Committee, the Society Committee to be kept fully informed of the result of such discussions.

The President informed the Meeting that it had been unanimously decided by the Committee that Mr. E. A. Smythies be made an Honorary Life Member of the Society in recognition of his most generous donation and his outstanding work on Canadian Philately and Handbooks.

Officers Elected for 1966–67

Election of Fellows

Mr. J. Hannah was elected to the Fellowship of the Society for outstanding service to the Society and for his research on the Admiral Issue.

Convention Awards

Founders Trophy	Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth for research into the Edward Issues.
Lees-Jones Trophy	R. S. B. Greenhill — Q.E. II 1954
Bunny Cup	J. Wannerton — Q.E. 'Tagged' issues
Godden Trophy	F. Laycock — 10 cents Consort
Aikins Trophy	A. E. Stephenson — 1928–32 Issues
Members' Trophy	E. R. Gill — Assiniboia

Diplomas

Class 1. Research and Study

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. W. Williams | Half Cent Small Cents |
| 2. D. Avery | Numeral Issue |

Class 2. Group Displays

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. Manchester | Evolution of a Nation Through a Century |
| 2. Yorkshire | Modern Postal Rates |

Class 3a (to 1897)

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. F. Laycock | Shades of the 10 cents Consort |
| 2. I. T. Pickering | Large Cents Issue |

Class 3b (after 1897)

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. J. Wannerton | Queen Elizabeth—Tagged Issues |
| 2. S/Ldr. P. R. Grey | T.P.O's of the Great Lakes Area |

Office	Officer	Proposer	Seconder
President	L. D. Carn	G. Whitworth	J. C. Cartwright
Vice-President	W. Williams	L. D. Carn	R. S. B. Greenhill
Committee—			
(Scotland)	J. J. Bonar	A. E. Stephenson	C. W. Hollingsworth
(North)	I. T. Pickering	C. W. Hollingsworth	J. P. Macaskie
(South)	Major W. F. Ellis	L. D. Carn	J. C. Cartwright
Treasurer	A. F. L. McGregor	G. Whitworth	C. W. Hollingsworth
Secretary	C. W. Hollingsworth	J. P. Macaskie	P. G. Walker
Auditor	J. P. Macaskie	M. W. Carstairs	J. J. Bonar

H R Harmer Ltd. announce:

A BUSY NEW YEAR

A.D. 1967 opens philatelically on **2nd January** with a sale of British North America in which the strongest section is Newfoundland with a major portion of the 'A. Kennedy Kisch' collection and a further selection from Dr. Allan Wilkinson of Newfoundland. **The most valuable item is the 'MS Martin-syde' Air cover cataloguing £3,500. The two following days are reserved for Dr. Joseph Shlosberg's extensive Commonwealth collection.**

Reminders

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Membership of the Society is open to all interested in the study of the history and postage stamps of the Dominion of Canada and the former British North American Provinces. The annual subscription (£1) is payable on 1st October for the ensuing twelve months. (Overseas members are requested to remit subscriptions free of charge to the Society.)

**Contributions and articles on all branches
of B.N.A. philately and postal
history are urgently required
for publication in this journal**

Doug CHASMER sends Christmas Greetings to all friends and members of the Cobham Stamp Exchange. The only Postal Auction of exclusively BNA material in the country. We have 3 vacancies for membership this season, open to members of CPS of GB who are interested in acquiring better class material and unusual cancels, at fair prices and viewed in your own home. Non-members are invited to submit material valued at over £1 to this unique club.

For full details contact . . .

**Hon. Secretary: DOUG. CHASMER
277 HAMPTON ROAD
ILFORD
ESSEX**

*Christmas
Greetings and
Best Wishes for
the New Year
to all Members
from
Charles and
Dorothy
Hollingsworth*

*Xmas Greetings
and
Best Wishes
for
the New Year*



George Williamson

Military Post Offices

by P R GREY

In the hope that it will be of interest to students of Canadian forces postal history I am listing the locations of some Air Force units in Canada during the 1939–1945 war. The list is arranged to supplement Colonel Webb's series of articles on the subject published in 1963 (see *Maple Leaves*, Vol. 9, page 197).

All of the schools listed were part of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan and it will be noted that the Royal Air Force schools were numbered from No. 31 to give a clear distinction from the Royal Canadian Air Force Units.

Pilot trainees graduated from Elementary Flying Training Schools to Service Flying Training Schools (S.F.T.S.) and then to Operational Training Units (O.T.U.). For training of navigators and other aircrew members there were Air Navigation Schools (A.N.S.), General Reconnaissance Schools (G.R.S.), Radio Schools (R.S.) and Bombing and Gunnery Schools (B.G.S.).

MPO No.	LOCATION	UNIT
106	Port Albert	No. 31 A.N.S., R.A.F.
111	Clinton	No. 31, R.S., R.A.F.
211	Hamilton (Mount Hope)	No. 33 A.N.S., R.A.F. (from Charlottetown 1941)
309	Mountain View	No. 6 B.G.S., R.C.A.F. Air Armament School R.C.A.F.
313	Pictou	No. 31 B.G.S., R.A.F.
314	Kingston	No. 31 S.F.T.S., R.A.F.
405	Lachine	R.C.A.F. Personnel Depot
502	Mont Joli	No. 9 B.G.S., R.C.A.F.
503	Bagotville	R.A.F. Fighter Squadron
602	Dartmouth	R.C.A.F. Coastal and Transport Squadrons
603	Debert	No. 31 (G.R.) O.T.U., R.A.F.
610	Summerside	No. 1 G.R.S., R.C.A.F.
611	Sydney	R.C.A.F. Coastal Squadrons
612	Charlottetown	No. 31 G.R.S., R.A.F.
614	Yarmouth	R.C.A.F. Coastal Squadrons
616	Kingston	No. 36 (G.R.) O.T.U., R.A.F.
702	Moncton	No. 8 S.F.T.S., R.C.A.F. (also R.C.A.F. Transport Squadron supplying Goose Bay, Labrador)
703	Pennfield Ridge	No. 34 (Bomber) O.T.U., R.A.F.
704	Scoudouc	R.C.A.F. Repair Depot
705	Moncton	No. 31 Personnel Depot, R.A.F.
1007	Carberry	No. 33 S.F.T.S., R.A.F.
1102	Patricia Bay	No. 32 (Torpedo Bomber) O.T.U., R.A.F.
1205	Yorkton	No. 23 E.F.T.S., R.C.A.F.
1208	North Battleford	No. 35 S.F.T.S., R.A.F.
1209	Estevan	No. 38 S.F.T.S., R.A.F.

1210	Swift Current	No. 39 S.F.T.S., R.A.F.
1307	Penhold	No. 36 S.F.T.S., R.A.F.

(NOTE 1. I believe No. 37 S.F.T.S., R.A.F. Calgary, was served by M.P.O. 1305).

2. A Royal Air Force Squadron of Hurricanes was located at Bagotville (M.P.O. 503) to protect the Arvida dam which supplied power to the aluminium works. These targets were thought sufficiently important for possible attack, even in those days, from the other side of the Atlantic.

The following Air Force Units were located in Newfoundland:—

C.A.P.O. No.

2 and 4	Gander	R.C.A.F. Staging Post for Ferry Command (Transatlantic) flights (as for Gander)
10	Goose Bay, Labrador	
3	Botwood	R.C.A.F. Coastal (Flying Boat) Squadrons

(NOTE The famous 'bush pilot' Al Cheesman was stationed at Goose Bay and undertook mail delivery flights to the outlying radar stations. He also carried out 'mercy flights' bringing in seriously ill Eskimos and others to the R.C.A.F. hospital at Goose Bay. His aircraft, a 'Norseman', was fitted with skis instead of wheels during the winter.)

Dr. R. Willan

*sends to all
members his best
wishes for a
joyous Christmas
and happy hunting
in the New Year*

*Best Wishes
for a
Happy Christmas
and a
Prosperous
New Year*

from

J. J. Bonar

The Evolution of the Canadian Roller Cancellations

by **A. E. SMYTHIES, F.C.P.S.**

It is an astonishing fact that Rollers, which are amongst the most widely used, important, and interesting cancellations in Canadian postal history, until recently have been completely and utterly ignored. They are scarcely mentioned either by Jarrett or Boggs, and the first important reference to them was published in *Maple Leaves* by Hollingsworth in August, 1964.

Rollers were first invented 110 years ago. Bonar has recorded that in 1856 a clerk in the Edinburgh G.P.O. received a gratuity of £10 from the P.M.G. for bringing to perfection a 'revolving obliterating stamp'.

Very soon afterwards someone in Montreal evidently saw or heard of this invention, and produced the first Roller Cancellation in Canada, the well known Montreal 21 cancel in a series of dashes, which Manley has shown was repeated four times on the revolving cylinder (see fig. 1). This cancel is found on the 1858 perf. pence issue, and the first Cents issue of 1859, but apparently went out of use for a time until re-introduced in the late eighties to precancel sheets of S.Q. stamps.

This may have suggested adopting Rollers as a regular type of cancel, as we find an essay or trial strike on a S.Q. 3 cent rose-carmine of October, 1888, with eight thick vertical bars, no numbers, and the single word CANADA (see fig. 2). Only one strike is known of this rare cancel at present.

The next development in the history of Canadian Roller Cancellations is an entry (recorded by Boggs) in the annual report for 1894–1895 of payment to Pritchard and Andrews:—

'Cost of 16 brass revolving cylinders at 1.65 dollars'.

Here is the real start of Roller cancellations in Canada. These earliest rollers were very similar to the 1888 essay, with vertical bars, no numbers, but the name of the post office instead of the word CANADA. (These have been recorded from 16 different post offices). (see fig. 3). They consisted of a brass cylinder 2 cms. broad (i.e. the width of S.Q. stamps) and approximately 5.4 cms. circumference, with the design repeated three times, fixed to a wooden handle—like a common garden roller in miniature.

However this pattern with no number was evidently considered unsatisfactory, as the next batch of Rollers, 25 in all, divided between eleven different post offices, had small numbers squeezed in between two middle bars (see fig. 4). This pattern also proved unsatisfactory, presumably because the narrow numbers were difficult to see, and yet another pattern was quickly adopted, with the two central bars broken, and a conspicuous number inserted (see fig. 5).

This pattern (with variations) was adopted as the standard, and, like the little oysters—'Thick and fast they came at last, and more and more and more'. By about 1930, Rollers of this general type, with eight vertical bars, numbers, and names of post offices, had been issued on a vast scale, i.e. about 2,400 different Rollers to over 1,000 different post offices. (*continued on P. 226*)

21



OTTAWA ONT
OTTAWA ONT
OTTAWA ONT

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3



Fig. 4

Fig. 5

REGINA-SASK
1960
JAN
20

4-SASKATOON SASK

Fig. 6

Fig. 7

Mr. & Mrs.
W. Williams

send

Best Wishes

for a

Happy Christmas

and a

Prosperous

New Year

Seasonal
Greetings
from



STANLEY
COHEN

Between 1928 and 1935 this early standard pattern of eight thick vertical bars was gradually replaced by the more modern types with thin horizontal bars, vide two examples, figs. 6 and 7, shown here, which have continued to the present day, and are in widespread use. The earlier pattern of 1894–1930 is the subject of a detailed study which will shortly be published as a handbook by C.P.S.G.B. The later modern pattern (of which there are many varieties) still remains to be tackled.



NEW STAMP ISSUES

UNITED NATIONS EXPO 67 POSTAGE STAMPS

The United Nations postage stamps issued for Expo 67 on the 26th April, 1967, will be valid for the prepayment of mail posted at the Pavilion on the United Nations at Expo 67, Montreal, Canada.

An agreement between the United Nations Postal Administration and the Canada Post Office arranging for the sale and use of special United Nations postage stamps at the Pavilion on the United Nations at Expo 67, has been concluded.

The Pavilion on the United Nations will be under the auspices of the World Federation of United Nations Associations. By entering into the agreement with the United Nations Postal Administration, the Canada Post Office is helping to spread the message of the United Nations charter. The special stamps will be used on mail addressed to all corners of the globe and they will be a reminder of the deeply rooted desire of humanity for peace and a better world.

Details of the special stamp issue are not yet available but the set of stamps which will number five will highlight the theme of Expo 67 'Man and His World'.

(See pages 228 and 229 for illustrations of the new definitive stamps, due for release on 8th February, 1967, details of which were published in our last issue.)

1966 CHRISTMAS STAMPS

October 12th, 1966, was chosen as the release date for commemorative postage stamps in two denominations to mark the Christmas season. (*see illustrations opposite*). The release marked the third consecutive year in which the Canada Post Office has issued specially-designed stamps for Christmas. Again available in the 3 cent and 5 cent values, the 1966 issues were designed by Geoffrey Holloway of Arnott Rogers Batten Limited of Montreal.

They feature a reproduction of a centuries old drawing 'Betente Hande', or 'Praying Hands', originally executed by the great German Renaissance painter, engraver, woodcut and decorative designer Albrecht Durer, who lived from 1471 to 1528.

Depicting an appropriate theme for the Christmas festive season, the drawing is a poignant representation of work-worn hands of a humble and devoted man offering thanks for blessings received.

The two stamps, the same design and small in size, also include the Christmas Star, together with the words 'Noel', 'Christmas' and 'Canada'. The 5 cent denomination is produced in orange, the 3 cent value in rose. They were engraved by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa. The Canada Post Office expects to produce and sell more than 320 million Christmas stamps this year.



NORTHERN CANADA



PACIFIC AREA



PRAIRIE REGION



CENTRAL CANADA



ATLANTIC PROVINCES



Letters to the Editor . . .

Mr. E. A. Smythies writes:

Registered Letter Stamps

On page 196 of the last (October) issue of *Maple Leaves* Mr. Warmski lists three examples of R.L.S. 8 cents on covers. May I point out that Nos. 2 and 3 of his list refer to two separate sales of the same cover, the first ('Bertram') sale being the Shanahan Sale which never took place, the second being the Robson Lowe Sale of the Shanahan material.

I have already recorded in *Maple Leaves* that this cover is almost certainly a fake, the 8 cents R.L.S. having been added later, a conclusion with which other experts agree.

As Mr. Warmski asks for details of fakes I will add the following information which relates to another fake cover with 8 cents R.L.S. which has been added later. This appeared in Harmer Rooke's Sale in April, 1966, Lot No. 94.

This small neat cover was posted at St. Hyacinthe in 1878 and was addressed to Key West, Florida. It has an 8 cents R.L.S. only, no S.Q. stamps, is tied with a black smudge and bears in ms. the word 'registered' and a number. There are no official registration marks or numbers and no U.S. cancellation which would certainly have been present if this cover had been sent by registered post.

There is very little doubt that this was an unregistered cover which has since been doctored by the removal of S.Q. stamps and the addition of an 8 cents R.L.S. and ms. markings suggesting registration. Mr. W. E. Lea has seen this cover and agrees with the above conclusion.

Sir George Williamson writes:

Loose Ship Letter

I have one of these cancellations on a pair of 2 cents Edward. The lettering is without serifs and the cancellation measures $26\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by 21 mm. It is a single oval; there is no inner oval but there is a dot at both ends.

I was once told that this was a frank applied to the letters posted on board a mail ship plying between the Canadian Pacific coast and Australasia. The discovery of such a cancellation on cover might help us to learn more.

Mr. E. R. Gill writes:

Loose Ship Letter

I have the following information in answer to D. H. Hollingsworth's inquiry (*Maple Leaves Vol. 11 No. 6, page 170*).

There were three distinct types of this strike, all of oval shape, and all of Australian origin. I have several examples of each, all, with one exception,

on either B.N.G. or Papuan stamps. They are very rare on the former but fairly common on the latter, from the B.N.G. issue overprinted 'Papua' through to the monocoloured issue of 1911. The types are:—

- a. Within an oval ring 22 mm. by 30mm. seriffed letters.
- b. Within an oval ring 21 mm. by 27 mm. seriffed letters.
- c. Similar to (a) but without the oval ring and with thinner sans-serifed letters.

The strike was used at the first Australian port of call; usually Thursday Island, Cairns or Brisbane, and was almost invariably struck on the stamp. I have one cover, however, which is a curiosity in more respects than one. It carries two Papuan stamps of the bi-coloured issue of 1919 struck with the *c.d.s. of Cairns* dated the 13th September 1929 and showing the type b. strike alongside. This is *addressed to Whitten Bros., Port Moresby* and bears their office 'received' marking dated 3rd October, 1929. So here we have a cover which travelled in the reverse direction and yet bears a Loose Letter strike which must surely have been applied at Cairns.

The subject is dealt with briefly in Robson Lowe's *Encyclopaedia, Vol. IV, page 354* where the strike (type c) is illustrated. Cockrill shows types c and a as figs. 152 and 153 respectively on page 18 of his *Ocean Mails*.

Amendments to Membership to 29th October, 1966

New Members

1534. HOULTON, J. W., 94 Fitzwilliam Street, Huddersfield, Yorks.	CG
1535. ROSENTHAL, Max., 429 Craven Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada	C, N, B, P
1536. BURTON, Dr. B. L., P.O. Box 889, Los Alamos, New Mexico, USA	C, N, B
1537. CASELLS, E., 26 Berrydale Avenue, Winnipeg 8, Man., Canada	C
1538. WALLACE, G. W., 57 Roseberry Street, Aberdeen	C

Rejoined

272. DAY, L. R., 22 Lorne Street, Huntsville, Ontario, Canada
 474. GELINAS, Lt. Col. J. A., M.C., 56 General Hospital, A.P.O. 09122, U.S. Forces

Resignation

1343. BRAY, Mrs. R. G.
 746. BOASE, G. R.
 1176. DOWNING, L. L.
 1056. FEATHERSTONE, Capt. R.
 957. HEWSON, C. F. C.

Deaths

767. JOYCE, W. T.
 1215. LIGHT, E. W.
 1075. MITCHELL, L.
 811. SANDERSON, A. D.
 1518. SYMONDS, K. J.

Change of Address

861. BUCK, L. G., 5375 King Edward Avenue, Montreal 29, Canada
 1406. GILBERT, J. H. O., 'Struan' South Brent, Devon
 736. KRAEMER, J. E., 17 Comanche Drive, Ottawa 5, Ontario, Canada
 1103. LONG, T. M., 198 Lockwood Street, Winnipeg 9, Canada
 1026. HILL, N., 62 Mile End Avenue, Hatfield, Doncaster, Yorks.
 1261. LITTLEFIELD, L. N., 434 Lebanon Street, Melrose, Mass. 02176, USA
 973. McCUSKER, J. J., 43 Blenheim Terrace, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.8
 1011. RORKE, W., 16 Noganosh Road, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada
 126. SISSONS, J. N., 150 Balmoral Avenue, Apt. 601, Toronto 7, Canada.
 971. WRIGHT, G. B., P.O. Box 131 Bolton, Ontario, Canada

Latest Address Required (last known address given)

1328. GAYLORD, S. B., 1317, Ruffner Road, Schenectady, New York, USA

Net change -5.

New Total 632

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CANADA calling is one of the interesting features frequently appearing in the Philatelic Magazine. Price 9d. from your newsagent or local dealer.

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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN — 1966 — 67

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MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

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FEBRUARY, 1967

Whole No. 105

EDITORIAL

Services Available to Members

Inset with this issue (on the reverse of the application for membership form) will be found a list of the services available to members. The publication of this leaflet marks the inauguration of a recruiting drive in which your committee hopes every member will play his part. Please use this leaflet to its best advantage: at your local philatelic society meetings and among collector friends and acquaintances. **If every member resolves to introduce at least one new recruit to the Society during its twenty-first anniversary year a record membership return would easily be obtainable.** Please play YOUR part in this vital work for the Society. Please address applications for supplies of this leaflet to the Editor at 66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire.

The Railway Philatelic Group

It is always a pleasure to welcome the formation of new ventures in the philatelic field, but we do so particularly in the case of the Railway Philatelic Group because we know that many of our members are interested in the aspects of philately that will be catered for by this new organisation: the Railway Letter Post, Newspaper and Parcel Stamps, the T.P.Os of the world and postage stamps of the world depicting a railway theme.

A quarterly journal, *Railway Philately*, has already made its appearance. Judging from the quality of its articles and their lively and attractive presentation there is no doubt that solid foundations have been laid and that everything augurs well for the future of this, our latest, contemporary.

Further particulars of the Group (which already numbers more than 100 members) can be obtained from the Secretary and Editor, Mr. R. A. Kirk, at 59a, Hartley Road, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Nottingham. Any correspondence or enquiries will be welcomed by him.

Canadian R.P.Os

Seven study groups are registered in the Society's Year Book but it is a long time since we were able to report on the activities of any one of them. As far as the R.P.O. Group is concerned it is pleasing to report that a great deal of unpublicised work has been going on. After fifteen years' of research and co-operative enterprise by a large number of enthusiasts in this field we are now able to announce the forthcoming publication of *A History of the Canadian Railway Post Office 1853-1966*. This consists of a history of every railway over which a R.P.O. has operated, a detailed commentary on the 1,900 postmarks which have been used, including their period of usage, points of special interest, illustrations and complete maps.

The work will be published by the printers of *Maple Leaves*, sufficient guarantee, we feel sure, of the quality of the production. It will, however, be a LIMITED EDITION, and since the book will be widely advertised in Canada and the U.S.A. (where the R.P.O. field is increasingly popular) members are urged to place their orders as soon as possible after the publication date is known. This will be announced in a later edition.

Mr. E. A. Smythies, C.I.E., F.R.P.S.L. F.C.P.S.

Members will be pleased to hear that Mr. Smythies is recovering well from his recent illness. In a letter Mr. J. J. Bonar informs us that Mr. Smythies will be returning to Tralee shortly and by the time this appears in print he should be home again. Everyone will join with us in wishing him a speedy return to full health.

Contributions

May we take this opportunity of thanking those few members who have been kind enough to respond to our appeal for contributions? That we are grateful to them goes without saying and that we need much more help of this kind needs repeating. It is not too late for a New Year resolution to help us by sending news, views, letters, reports or articles. We are always ready to encourage new contributors and we should especially like to hear from our new members. We welcome criticism (constructive) and suggestions (practicable) and whenever possible we shall act upon them. This is the 21st year of the Society's incorporation; please resolve to make it a memorable one by playing your part in making it a successful one. We shall look forward to hearing from you.

ALL of CANADA Service

FROM

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Albums, Blocks, Booklet Panes, Booklets, Canadian News Letter, Catalogues, Classics, Coils, Handbooks, Hawid strips, New issues, Officials, Perforated O.H.M.S., Plate Blocks, Postage Dues, Precancels, Queens, Registered, Semi-Official Airs, Stationery, Varieties.

From the President



It is over twenty years ago that I joined our Society and although not present at the first Convention it has been my privilege to have been able to attend every subsequent gathering.

On page 9, *Maple Leaves* Vol 4 it is recorded 'We wondered when we found David Gardner, Stevie and L. D. Carn sitting on the stairs three floors up at three in the morning whether it was enthusiasm for study or just sheer enthusiasm. However Jack Cannuck had sufficient strength to get his stuffed shirt off'.

Since this incident occurred at Harrogate I have been credited on several occasions with having a specialised knowledge of stairways, lifts and elevators. This of course, reflects the spirit of good humour that permeates all our Conventions.

On the same theme, but in more serious vein, I am very conscious of the honour you have conferred upon me by elevating me to the position of President.

It will not be easy to surpass the high standard set by my predecessors but it is a target that I have set myself and which I shall endeavour to achieve.

If Contact Members will send me a list of their activities I will do my best to attend at least one of their meetings. Unfortunately it will be impossible for me to visit our friends in Canada and the U.S.A., but I would like to take this opportunity of assuring them that we very much value their membership and the contribution they make to our Society.

The growth of a society depends on a constant supply of new members and we should remind ourselves that there is room in C.P.S. for all grades of collectors. In most local philatelic societies there is someone who is mildly interested in B.N.A. and a little personal encouragement may be all that is needed to bring them into the fold.

Best wishes and good hunting,

L. D. Carn.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR APRIL ISSUE

Contributors are reminded that the last date for the receipt of reports and notices (to guarantee inclusion in the April issue) is 28th February. Separate reminders by post have been discontinued.

NOT SO MUCH A POSTAGE STAMP . . . MORE A WAY OF FRANKING

Part V

by S. F. COHEN

'Dated' Large Queens

One of the delightful sidelines of postmark collecting that is full of fascination is the formation of a 'calendar' collection. By this is meant the acquisition of a dated copy for each day or month or year of a particular stamp. The time interval is usually governed by the scarcity or otherwise of material available. For instance, the 3 cents small queen is abundant enough to try for on almost a daily basis. With a series like the Large Queens, a more realistic approach might be to try to find a copy for each month of each year in the life of each value. I know of one such collection (not mine!) which is almost complete. The 15 cents, with its long life of over 30 years, is incredibly difficult, with some years in the seventies being well-nigh impossible to find.

For my part, I have restricted my 'dated-copy' collection to the *earliest* possible date that I can find, and am constantly on the look out to try to improve them.

With the centenary of the British North America Act occurring this year and the celebrations that are taking place in Canada to mark the Dominion's anniversary, it is appropriate to show some very early dated examples of the first Dominion stamp issue, the popular Large Heads.

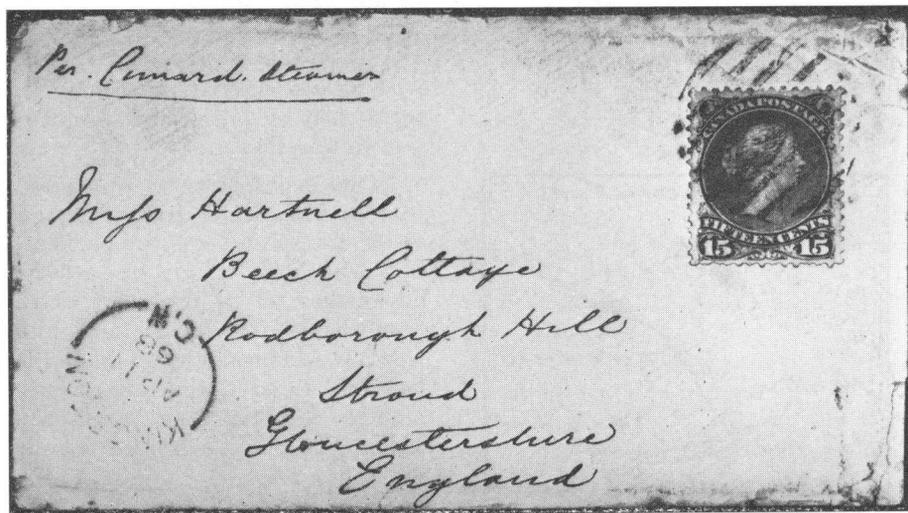
They were first printed in January, 1868, in a series of seven values, and these were to have been 'officially' put on sale on April 1st, 1868. However, at least the main offices had deliveries of the new stamps some time during March and promptly put them on sale to the public. The earliest dated copy I have is 13th March on the 15 cents . . . 19 days prior to the official release date. Other March dates are known for most values and I have a 1 cent (28th March) and 3 cents (31st March). (*See below.*)



A year later, early in 1869, the brown shade of the 1 cent was changed to deep orange, in order to avoid confusion with the 3 cents. The orange stamp (S.G. 74) had a very short life, being replaced by a more yellow shade in the large design and then completely by the introduction of the small format stamps in 1870.

Five years later, new postal rates warranted a 5 cents value. It is remarkable that the new denomination appeared in the large design so many years after the introduction of the smaller stamps. It too was soon replaced after its release on 1st October, 1875, and I am fortunate in possessing a First Day copy.

Covers with most denominations of the Large Queens are still not too difficult to find with the exception of the 15 cents, which despite its long life is rarely seen these days. My earliest 15 cents cover is for 11th April, 1868, sent from Kingston to Stroud in Gloucestershire, where it duly arrived 14 days later. (*See below.*)

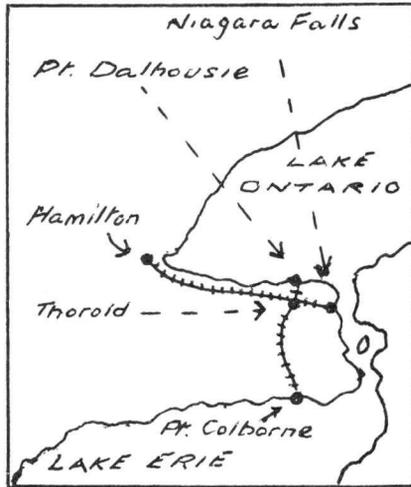
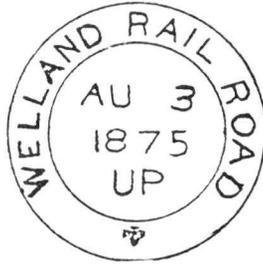


In the hope that fellow 'calendar' collectors may be able to report even some earlier copies, I list below my earliest dates for most of the values in the Large Queens series:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ cent	Black	2nd April, 1868
1 cent	Brown	28th March, 1868
2 cents	Green	6th April, 1868
3 cents	Brown	31st March, 1866
$12\frac{1}{2}$ cents	Blue	1st April, 1868
15 cents	Purple	13th March, 1868
1 cent	Orange	15th February, 1869
5 cents	Olive	1st October, 1875
15 cents	'Carton' paper. Blue-violet	30th August, 1880
15 cents	Clear Deep Violet	8th October, 1880

The Welland Railway

by **L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.**
part **XLVI**



with the town of Thorold on the line of the Great Western Railway between Hamilton and Niagara Falls, then nearing completion.

Construction on this short line began in 1854 and over the next four years four miles of line were constructed. Meanwhile, in 1857, the railway had been re-named the Welland Railway and plans were laid to complete the line to Port Colborne on Lake Erie, a further twenty-one miles. This was rapidly completed and opened for traffic on 27th June, 1859.

Postmark evidence suggests that a railway post office was established on this railway, the shortest ever in Canada to merit such a facility, as soon as it was opened for traffic or at least shortly afterwards, postmark R.176 being used. As in the case of several other early railway postmarks the term 'railroad' later fell into disuse in favour of British terminology and as a consequence it appears to have been replaced (circa 1875) by R.175A and R. 177 and later by

The Welland Railway was really the work of one man, William Hamilton Merritt, a distinguished soldier and engineer who had been the moving spirit behind the construction of the Welland Canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario. At one time he had been a forthright controversialist in favour of water transport and particularly represented those whose canal interests seemed to be threatened by prospective competition from railways.

In the 1840's, however, he realised that in Canada, at least, rail and water transport were complementary. More particularly he saw the advantages of a railway which paralleled the Welland Canal and which would be able to maintain the flow of traffic during the winter months when the canal was frozen and impassable, or when the volume of traffic was too large for the waterways to carry.

Thus it came about that in 1853 Merritt secured the incorporation of the Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway with the object of linking Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario

R. 175B. Postmark R.175 is possibly recorded as a result of a misreading of R.175A. A registered postmark (R.145) is also known to have been used in the 1870's and possibly earlier.

These postmarks appear to have been withdrawn from use in the late 1880's when those reading Port Colborne and Port Dalhousie were introduced. The first in order of time was probably O.283 and this appears to have remained in use at least until 1920. O.283A-283C appear for some reason to have been shortlived although introduced about the same time as O.285. The latter appears to have remained in use until the 1920's (early) when the R.P.O. was discontinued. It is also probable that O.284 owes its listing in the handbook to a misreading of a poor strike of O.285. O.282 is even more dubious.

POST OFFICES OF SASKATCHEWAN

by Dr. J. G. Byth

H (continued)

- 111. Hustlers*
- 112. Hyas
- 113. Hyde*

I

- 1. Ibstone*
- 2. Idaleen*
- 3. Idylwild*
- 4. Iffley
- 5. Ile-a-la-Crosse
- 6. Illerbrun
- 7. Imperial
- 8. Inchkeith
- 9. Indian Head
- 10. Ingebright*
- 11. Ingleford*
- 12. Innes
- 13. Insinger
- 14. Instow
- 15. Interlake*
- 16. Invergordon*
- 17. Invermay
- 18. Invernairn*
- 19. Iranistan*
- 20. Irvington*
- 21. Isham
- 22. Island Hill*
- 23. Ituna
- 24. Ivor*

J

- 1. Jackfish Lake
- 2. Jameson
- 3. Janow Corner
- 4. Jansen
- 5. Jasmin
- 6. Jedburgh
- 7. Joesville*
- 8. Johnsborough
- 9. Jonesville*
- 10. Jordan River
- 11. Josephine*

- 12. Juniata*
- 13. Junor*

K

- 1. Kaiser*
- 2. Kakawa*
- 3. Kalyna
- 4. Kamsack
- 5. Kandahar
- 6. Kantenville*
- 7. Kaposvar*
- 8. Karluk*
- 9. Katepwa Beach
- 10. Katewepe*
- 11. Karinthal*
- 12. Kayville
- 13. Kealey Springs
- 14. Keatley
- 15. Kedleston*
- 16. Keeler
- 17. Kegworth
- 18. Kelfield
- 19. Kelliher
- 20. Kellyvale*
- 21. Kelso
- 22. Kelso Station*
- 23. Kelstern
- 24. Kelvington
- 25. Kelvinhurst*
- 26. Kenaschuk*
- 27. Kenaston
- 28. Kendal
- 29. Kendal Station*
- 30. Kenlis*
- 31. Kennedy
- 32. Kennell*
- 33. Kenosee Park
- 34. Kensmith*
- 35. Keppel
- 36. Kermaria*
- 37. Kerrobert
- 38. Kessock*
- 39. Ketchen

- 40. Kettlehut*
- 41. Keystown
- 42. Key West*
- 43. Khedive
- 44. Kieville*
- 45. Killaly
- 46. Killdeer
- 47. Kilronan*
- 48. Kilwinning
- 49. Kilwinning Siding*
- 50. Kinbrae*
- 51. Kincaid
- 52. Kincorth*
- 53. Kindersley
- 54. Kingsford*
- 55. Kingsland*
- 56. Kingsview*
- 57. Kinistino
- 58. Kinley
- 59. Kinlock
- 60. Kinooosao
- 61. Kipling
- 62. Kipling Station*
- 63. Kirkpatrick*
- 64. Kisbey
- 65. Kitchimanitou
- 66. Kleczkowski*
- 67. Klintonel
- 68. Kramer*
- 69. Krasne*
- 70. Kristnes*
- 71. Kronau
- 72. Krupp*
- 73. Krydor
- 74. Kuest*
- 75. Kuroki
- 76. Kutawa*
- 77. Kvitka*
- 78. Kyle
- 79. Kyleneore
- 80. Kyleville*

* (Office closed.)

MORE THOUGHTS ON THE TWO CENTS NUMERAL ISSUE

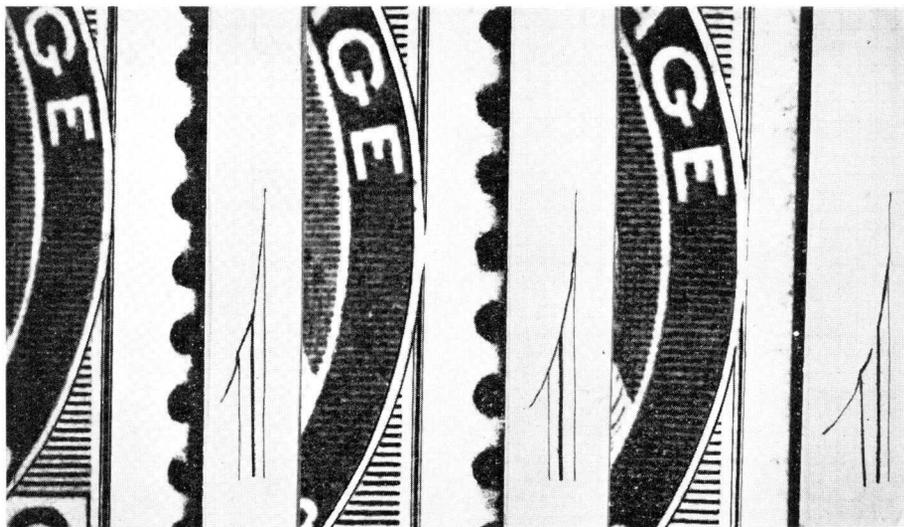
PART II

by J. J. BONAR, F.C.P.S.

The three groups of Type II border stamps I have described have one thing in common: on the normal stamps of each the frame lines are so uniform as to preclude any possibility of re-touching. I felt compelled to assume that each had been produced from a die re-worked from the original Type I die. I examined my groups more carefully and found a number of identical differences and **with every appearance of being** constant. I have not listed these but I concentrate on one part of the design where the differences between the three groups seem clearest, namely the centre portion of the **east** margin.

My suggestions are that in 1900 two new dies were laid down from the transfer roll and re-worked to reduce the four lines of the border to three. One of these was used to re-enter Plates 11 and 12 to produce the Group I copies. The other was used for the Booklet Plate. The products of these dies were not entirely satisfactory and in 1902 another die was laid down and worked over to produce Plates 15 to 20.

Our member, Ernest Whitley, produced photographs which, after strengthening, are now reproduced below, I add drawings which over-emphasise the



*Above Top Left
Frame lines parallel
Line of oval uneven
At an early stage the outer
frame line of the N.W.
spandrel disappears*

*Above Centre
Frame lines parallel
Line of oval an even
curve
Frame always complete
opposite N.W. span-
drel*

*Above Right
Innermost frame line
diverges from centre line.
Line of oval frequently
discontinuous
Vertical frame lines often
weak*

details in order to explain my point. I suggest that in the dies of 1900 the engraver worked up the outer line of the oval and when he reached the innermost frame line he then cut down the frame. He then started from the point of this cut and worked up to the centre of the frame, and then cut down between the two centre lines, repeating the process for the third cut.

The distinction between the two dies of 1900 is that in the one used for the booklet plate the inner thin line is noticeably further from the thick centre line than is the outer thin line. In the die of 1902 the outer line of the oval is preserved intact giving an even, not a broken, curve. There may have been more new re-worked dies in 1902, but of this I have not sufficient evidence.

Dr. Whitehead's Type C with the weak N.W. corner presents a puzzle. I do not suggest it as an explanation but I believe that Plate 12, after a period as a first group plate, was re-entered with the transfer roller impression used for booklet stamps. Some of these weak N.W. corner stamps show clearly the characteristic details of the booklet die. Can any reader suggest how such an error could produce the weak N.W. corner?

I have already discussed my views with one or two other collectors and am aware that they may be challenged. If they are I shall be delighted. Only thus can progress be made.



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- 164 ○ 1852/7 6d. greenish grey on MEDIUM wove paper, a very fine used single with large margins £115
- 165 ○ 1852/7 6d. grey-lilac on thick hard paper, a superb used single of this, the rarest of the 6d.'s £125
- 166 ○ 1857 thin soft ribbed paper 3d. red, a fine vertical pair with scarce Montreal '21' roller cancel. Small fault in upper stamp £60
- 167 ○ 1855 10d. dull blue on thin wove paper superb used ... £75
- 168 ★ 1868 ½c. black on thin crisp paper, a rare mint marginal block of four £35
- 169 □ 1868 15c. deep reddish purple, a fine pair used on August, 1868, cover to England. Extremely rare £95
- 170 ★ 1868 3c. red brown, on thin crisp paper, a remarkable mint example, well centred and superb £40
- 171 ○ 1868 12½c. bright blue on thin crisp paper, a well centred fine used copy £25
- 172 ○ 1868 1c. red brown, well centred and fine used with unusual '5 cents' (Jarrett 614) marking £16
- 173 ○ 1868 2c. bluish green, fine used on watermarked paper
- 174 □ 1869 1c. pale orange yellow, three singles on cover to Nova Scotia £25
- 175 ★ 1870/88 1c. pale dull yellow, a superb mint block of 12
- 178 ★ 1888/97 10c. brownish red, a top marginal imperf. mint
- 177 ★ 1873/77 perf. 11½ x 12, 10c. very pale lilac-magenta, fine unused with some original gum £40
- 178 ★ 1888½97 10c. brownish red, a top marginal imperf. mint block of four showing portion of inscription £40
- 179 ★ 1897 \$1 lake, a fine mint unmounted single £23
- 180 ○ 1897 \$2 deep violet, a fine used single £25
- 181 ○ 1897 \$4 violet, a beautiful used block of four with sheet margin above. Showpiece! £175
- 182 ★ 1897 \$5 olive-green, a mint single £50
- 183 ○ 1897 \$5 olive-green, a fine used copy £37. 10

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Rare Shades of Canada S.Q. 3 Cents

by E. A. Smythies, F.C.P.S.

The 3 cents S.Q. is the most prolific of all Canadian stamps. It was in constant use for 27 years, and Boggs has recorded that in that time over one billion (equal 1000 million) stamps were printed from 33 plates and issued to post offices! How many separate printings there were it is impossible to say. About 25 years ago Shoemaker calculated that there were 37 different printings, but unfortunately his calculations were based on two fallacies, and have not been accepted by philatelists. There is no doubt, however, that during such a long period there were many different printings and many varieties of shade, paper and perforation. In this article I propose to discuss just three rare shades, i.e. (1) Indian or Copper red; (2) Carmine red; (3) Rose carmine. These will be considered separately.

(1) **Indian or Copper red.** This is one of the most difficult shades to recognise with certainty in all Canadian philately; even leading experts have been known to differ in their opinions and Expert Committees to issue contradictory certificates! The reason is not difficult to see. One influential school considers that all S. Q. 3 cents stamps printed and issued to post offices before the end of June, and (mostly) used before the end of July 1870, must be classed as Indian red. Now in that period Boggs has recorded three separate printings, i.e. in December 1869, March 1870 and May 1870, with a total of nine million stamps printed. It is a well-known fact that separate printings almost invariably show different shades; in this case Boggs has actually noted a change of formula for mixing the inks recorded in the recipe book. It follows that the nine million stamps classed as Indian red included in fact **more than one shade**. In fact I have stamps illustrating at least **four** shades, as follows:—

- (1) the typical Indian red (with R.P.S. Certificate),
- (2) a variety with more rose (postmarked March, 1870),
- (3) a variety with more yellow (postmarked April, 1870),
- (4) a distinctive pale Indian red, to which Jarrett gave the date Sept. 9, 1870, and which I have on covers dated as late as Feby. 1871.

These different shades of Indian red make the recognition difficult, but there are two features that are constant in the early printings of 1870, i.e. (i) perforation. Perf. 12 (or the rare $12\frac{1}{2}$), **never $11\frac{1}{2}$ or $11\frac{3}{4}$** . (ii) paper. This was described by Boggs as 'good quality, smooth, medium to thick, white or yellowish, horizontal mesh'. These constant features help in the recognition of Indian reds.

(2) **Carmine red on thick paper.** This variety does not appear in Gibbons or Scotts Catalogues, is seldom if ever mentioned in English auction catalogues, and is (apparently) ignored by the B.P.A. and S.Q. Study Group. On the other hand, it is well known in Canada, is recorded in such specialist catalogues as Holmes and Bileski, and appears regularly in Sissons' auction catalogues. I have copies (on and off cover) with R.P.S. certificates.

It was produced in a small printing (or a small part of a larger printing) in January, 1971, and used copies are usually dated February or March '71, by which time supplies were apparently used up, as it is not found later. It is much rarer than Indian red (Bileski prices it at **ten** times the value of Indian red!) The distinguishing features are:— (i) shade, carmine red; (ii) paper, thick, soft, sometimes described as 'blotting paper'; (iii) perforations rough and usually adhering; (iv) nearly always badly centred. This rare variety fetches 30 dollars or £10 or higher at Canadian auctions. It is difficult to understand why this interesting variety should be so neglected and little known in Great Britain.

(3) **Rose carmine of Oct. 1888.** This beautiful shade of the Ottawa printing is well known as S.G. 105. What is perhaps not so well known is that there were two printings in 1888 in slightly different shades, i.e. the first in Sept./Oct. 1888 in a deep shade, the second in December in a paler shade, the deep shade being the better. These shades can be seen to better advantage on the long Registered 2 cent stamp (S.G. R4) which was printed at the same time with the same pigments. Do not let it worry you that the shade of R4 in Gibbons to 1963 was called brick red and in Scott is still called scarlet—that is just the foolishness of the catalogues! They are now in fact all correctly (in Gibbons) described as rose carmine. What is not correctly described is the valuation of S.G. 105, which is 40/- to the east of the Atlantic and 1.50 dollars to the west. They cannot both be right!

These three shades, Indian red, Carmine red and Rose carmine are the three rarities of the S.Q. 3 cents stamps issued between 1870 and 1897. To illustrate them, the possibility of preparing a small colour-plate was examined, but found to be impracticable. This is unfortunate as verbal descriptions of shades and colours are never satisfactory. If someone would invent a cheap and reliable method of illustrating fine shades varieties, how popular he would be with philatelists!

(Mr. Smythies is right, of course, about the difficulties of accurately reproducing colour plates. Nevertheless, we feel that the paper and perforation characteristics of the shades he describes in this article are so well defined that members should derive considerable help in the task of distinguishing them—Editor.)

CONVENTION 1967

Arrangements have been made for this year's convention to be held at the Burlington Hotel, Eastbourne, Sussex, from the 4th to 8th October. This is earlier in October than normal and without making any rash predictions about the weather we can say that the venue ensures that the chances of it being most agreeable are very high. Eastbourne 'traps' a very fair share of the sunlight available on the south coast at all times of the year and perhaps never more so than in the autumn. This has something to do with Beachy Head, the prevailing wind and other factors that we cannot remember. Those who last attended Convention at Eastbourne in 1958 will not need to be reminded of this. The usual hotel booking form will accompany our April issue and this will not be too soon. There will NOT be unlimited accommodation at the Burlington because of its all-the-year popularity and the early convention date.

Very Urgently Required
Good
B.N.A. ITEMS
for your
Exchange Packet

●

ALL MATERIAL WILL BE
WELCOMED BY THE
PACKET SECRETARY:

ERIC BIELBY
194, SKIPTON ROAD
HARROGATE
YORKSHIRE

(Overseas Contributors always welcome)

●

PLEASE NOTE:

- (a) Blank booklets are obtainable from the Packet Secretary at 5d.
(plus postage).
- (b) Contributors are reminded that they are given PREFERENTIAL
TREATMENT on the Circulation List.

CENTENNIAL COVERS

More than one hundred flights of the Canadian Centennial 'Copter will carry 'Commemorative Covers' as part of this year's Centenary celebrations.

'Covers' will be carried aboard an Enstrom executive helicopter during forty-nine major events on a 100-day historic flight across North America. Some of the cover-carrying events include the take-off ceremonies from Gov. George Romney's State Capitol lawn at Lansing, Michigan, 1st May, 1967 (during the machine's Centennial promotional stops in the U.S.A.); an official Federation Aeronautique Internationale helicopter speed record attempt between Canada (Nfld.) and France (Isle of St. Pierre) on 20th May, 1967 (the 40th anniversary of Lindberg's crossing of the Atlantic), and the official Canadian starting flight from Signal Hill, National Park outside of St. John's Nfld, on 24th May, with Premier Joseph Smallwood of Newfoundland aboard. Cover-carrying flights will also be made from the Expo 67 heliport in Montreal; from Toronto on Dominion Day, 1st July, 1967; the opening of the Pan American Games, 23rd July in Winnipeg with Premier Duff Roblin of Manitoba aboard and a Vancouver to Vancouver Island flight on 31st August, the first day of the issue of a special Centennial stamp honouring the 50th anniversary of the founding of The Canadian Press. Several heliports from the Atlantic to the Pacific will also be dedicated during the flight.

Three of the more unique philatelic events will be the world's first helicopter-to-hovercraft air mail transfer at Reversing Falls, St. John, N.B. slated for 13th June; a kayak-to-helicopter mail shuffle at Hull, Que. 30th June, and the first stagecoach-to-helicopter mail pick-up at 100 Mile House in the B.C. interior on 13th August, 1967.

Side trips to the Northwest Territories, The Yukon and Alaska for their Centennial celebrations will also be made. The last flight will be from Victoria, B.C. to the Wickaninnish Inn on the rustic west coast of Vancouver Island on 1st September, 1967, with Laurie J. Wallace, Chairman of the Canadian Confederation Centennial Committee of B.C. aboard.

Covers prepared by collectors themselves will be carried free. Covers specially prepared on official colourful commemorative envelopes and autographed by the crew are available from Centennial Copter headquarters at Box 1967, New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada.

'Cover' carrying flights of the Canadian Centennial Copter

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1st May, 1967 | First flight from the R. J. Enstrom factory, Menominee, Michigan, U.S.A. Appropriate U.S. Airmail or other stamps affixed on this and other Ferry Flight stops in the United States. |
| | Same day. Departure flight ceremonies from lawn of Gov. George Romney's State Capitol Building, Lansing, Michigan. |
| 3rd May, 1967 | First flight from Chicago, Ill. |
| 5th May, 1967 | First flight from Detroit, Michigan. |
| 7th May, 1967 | First flight from Cleveland, Ohio. |

- 8th May, 1967 First flight from Erie, Pa.
Same day. First flight from Buffalo, N.Y.
- 12th May, 1967 First flight from Rochester, N.Y.
- 20th May, 1967 First official Federation Aeronautique Internationale helicopter speed record attempt between Canada (Nfld.) and France (Isle of St. Pierre). French air mail stamps and Canadian Confederation Centennial five cents stamps affixed.
Same day. First flight St. Pierre to Isle of Miquelon. French air mail stamps affixed.
Same day. First flight Miquelon to St. Pierre. French air stamps affixed.
Same day. Return flight St. Pierre to Newfoundland. French stamps and Canadian Centennial stamps affixed.
- 24th May, 1967 Start of official 100-day Canadian Centennial flight at Signal Hill National Park, St. John's, Nfld. (Canada's most easterly point of significance.) Covers will carry First Day stamp commemorating 50th Anniversary of the women's franchise. This is also the first flight of any aircraft from this National Park where Marconi received the world's first wireless message. A separate second cover will also be available bearing the Canadian Confederation Centennial stamp. Premier Joseph Smallwood of Newfoundland will be aboard on this flight.
- 25-29th May, 1967 First flights from about 12 Nfld. communities. One Centennial 'Atlantic Fishing Community' blue five cent stamp affixed. (Two for U.S. addressees.)
(Details of later flights will be published in our April issue—Editor.)
- Note 1 In Canada all first class mail goes by air where expedient and under 8 oz. All covers mentioned in Note 4 requesting mailing to U.S. addressees will carry minimum of eight cents postage which is the Canadian air mail rate to the U.S. Covers under Note 4, for European and South American addressees will be sent at surface rates unless extra monies supplied to cover their specific air mail rate.
- Note 2 Other official commemorative special event covers printed for world's first helicopter-to-hovercraft air mail transfer and of Naskwaaksis heliport dedication are obtainable separately from Peter Rubie, Box 341, Fredericton, N.B.
- Note 3 Fully prepared covers, addressed and stamped by collectors themselves will be accepted for mailing at points of crew's choosing at no charge. They will received a rubber stamped Centennial Copter cachet. They must be sent to Box 1967, New Westminster, B.C. *prior* to 1st March, 1967.

Note 4 Collectors may also submit prepared, except for postage, envelopes in lots of ten only for mailing at choice spots of crew's choosing along the route. (Generally, these will be dropped off at one per province.) For these there will be a 1 dollar charge for the lot to handle franking and handling. They will also receive a rubber stamped Centennial Copter cachet. These must be received at flight headquarters no later than 1st April, 1967.

The Official Commemorative Cover of the Canadian Centennial Copter Project for mailing at any or all of the foregoing locations designated by the sender (collector) will be provided complete with postage affixed to an elaborately printed, four-colour, rag content envelope at two for 1 dollar. The same official cover autographed, will be sent from locations designated by the collector for 1 dollar each. The official covers in most cases, will also carry a rubber stamped 'event' cachet. Orders for these official covers will have no deadline but to ensure receipt and processing it is urged that orders reach the address below prior to 20th April, 1967. Orders received after that date will be forwarded to crew on flight but no responsibility will be accepted for designated mailings after the 20th April date.

Mail all covers and orders to:

Canadian Centennial Copter Project,
Box 1967,
New Westminster, British Columbia,
Canada.

Make all cheques or money orders payable to:

CANADA: CENTENNIAL PANORAMA.

Reminders

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Membership of the Society is open to all interested in the study of the history and postage stamps of the Dominion of Canada and the former British North American Provinces. The annual subscription (£1) is payable on 1st October for the ensuing twelve months. (Overseas members are requested to remit subscriptions free of charge to the Society.)

**Contributions and articles on all branches
of B.N.A. philately and postal
history are urgently required
for publication in this journal**

The Second Queen Elizabeth II Issue

by R. S. B. Greenhill

Mr. Hans Reiche's excellent article in *Maple Leaves* of February, 1964, gave at least one member the urge to delve deeper into the stamps of the 1954 issue of the present reign, and I express at once my indebtedness to Mr. Reiche for the foundation he laid in his article.

The 5 cent value of the sheet stamp was issued on the 1st April, 1954, to coincide with the date of increased letter rate, and the remaining denominations—1 cent, 2 cent, 3 cent, 4 cent and 6 cent followed on the 10th June of that year.

Initially all these stamps were printed from plates of 400 subjects on a horizontally ribbed paper with a vertical weave or grain. These were then cut into sheets of 100 subjects. In 1958 the lay-out of the plate was changed to one of 600 subjects whilst still retaining the sheets of 100 stamps. To accomplish this change the plate was moved 90 degrees on the paper which, after printing, gave the appearance of a vertical ribbing with horizontal weave. It is important to keep this point in mind for there was actually no change in the paper, but only in the positioning of the plate. On examination some stamps will appear to fall into neither category but this is due to wear on the blanket during manufacture of the paper, making ribbing and weave extremely difficult to see.

This change in printing lay-out does not apply to the 3 cent and 6 cent values as adequate stocks were printed initially from Plates I and 2 in both cases.

Whilst on the subject of paper it is as well to repeat Mr. Reiche's note that, for rotary printing, the requirements for paper storage are very exacting, and any variation in humidity results in poor inking, smudged appearances and toned paper. Paper thickness varies considerably but is due to the wide tolerances required in its manufacture.

We now turn to the matter of Plate Numbers and Imprints. The provision of these on sheets at Post Office counters was discontinued from November, 1957, as it was claimed that their sale caused queues and consequent delays to the public. In order that complete sheets might be produced for counter sales the Plates laid down from this date had the Imprint moved to the edge of the horizontal selvedge. The sheets were then trimmed to destroy the inscription before issue to Post Offices. The Plate and Control numbers in the lower left vertical margin were not printed. As an interim measure it would seem that some sheets already in stock were also trimmed, resulting in a narrow selvedge which omitted the Plate and Control numbers, but just included the Imprint.

Representations from philatelic circles about the omission of Imprint and Plate numbers were so great that, from Plates laid down after May, 1958, the trimming of sheets was abolished, and we find the Imprint in the horizontal selvedge at a distance of $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the stamp, instead of $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. as heretofore. A further major change was that the Plate and Control numbers in the left margin were not replaced, leaving that selvedge wide and blank.

Our lower left corner blocks therefore fall into the following categories:—

Original	Imprint $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. below stamp. Plate and Control numbers in vertical margin.
Trimmed (a)	Imprint as above but selvage narrow. No Plate and Control numbers in vertical margin.
	(b) No marginal printing at all.
Revised	Imprint $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm. below stamp. No Plate and Control numbers in vertical margin.

We now combine our information regarding Imprints with that of the change in plate lay-out from 400 to 600 subjects. In the following table 'V' indicates vertical, and 'H' horizontal weave.

		Original	Trimmed (a)	Trimmed (b)	Revised
1 cent	V	Pl. 1 to 8	8	—	9
	H	—	—	—	11 & 12
2 cent	V	1 to 9	7 to 9	10	—
	H	—	—	—	11 to 20
3 cent	V only	1 & 2	—	—	—
4 cent	V	1 to 12	10 to 12	13 & 14	—
	H	—	—	—	15 to 19
5 cent	V	1 to 13	—	14	—
	H	—	—	—	15 to 19
6 cent	V only	1 & 2	—	—	—

1 cent Pl. 10 was not put on the press.

Cellophane Packages—In October, 1961, Canada made an experimental issue from the 1954 design of 2 cents and 5 cents stamps in miniature sheets. They were enclosed in cellophane bags to sell at 1 dollar, i.e. one contained two sheets of 25 2 cents stamps, and the other one sheet of 20 5 cents stamps.

The original issue was packed by the Post Office Department. One open edge of the bag used for filling was subsequently sealed by a heat process, and a notch was cut at the top left corner to facilitate opening. Printing in red on the package was:—

TEAR HERE—DECHIREZ ICI
FOR POCKET OR PURSE
50 x 2 cents — 1 dollar
FORMAT DE POCHE
POSTES CANADA POSTAGE

The experiment proved a success and a further printing was packed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa. This type is distinguished by being heat sealed along all four sides. The red printing on the cellophane pack now appears as:—

1. 'Postes Canada Postage' runs continuously upwards along the left side, and 'Tear here—Dechirez ici' continuously downwards along the right side.
2. The white rectangle with detail of value appears in the centre at right angle to the side inscriptions, and is repeated at intervals with a 21 mm. space between the rectangles.

The numbers issued were:—

	Original	Reprint
2 cent	954,000	5,515,400
5 cent	170,000	3,961,200

None of the sheets was issued with phosphor lines and, once taken from their bags, there is nothing to distinguish between the stamps.

1868 12½ Cents Bright Blue, S.G.61

A unique vertical strip of six of the above stamps, **imperforate between horizontally** and used at Halifax, N.S. was shown in the Court of Honour at the Sixth International Philatelic Exhibition in Washington (May 21st–30th, 1966).

The owner, Richie Bodily, to whom we are indebted for this report, informs us that 'this piece is very much more beautiful than the illustration (in super colour) which appeared on the front page of the Washington Post Sunday Supplement. It was not possible to reproduce the exact brilliant deep bright blue shade of the actual stamp.'

Mr. Bodily emphasises that he has not offered the piece for sale **nor does he intend to do so for the time being**. He adds, however, that he will probably display it at further international exhibitions which is surely fitting for an item which he so rightly describes as 'the most valuable philatelic item of B.N.A. philately.'

The strip came from an original find of stamps and family correspondence made in an English country house in the summer of 1965 and represents the most important completely new discovery of 19th century Canadian material for very many years.

There are some small defects which detract but little from the beauty of the stamps which, were rather roughly severed from their neighbours at the top and at the bottom.

Cancelled with the 'H' within bars this strip proves the existence at the Halifax N.S. Post Office of a full or part sheet imperforate between, but no other examples have ever come to light, at least of the 12½ cents value.

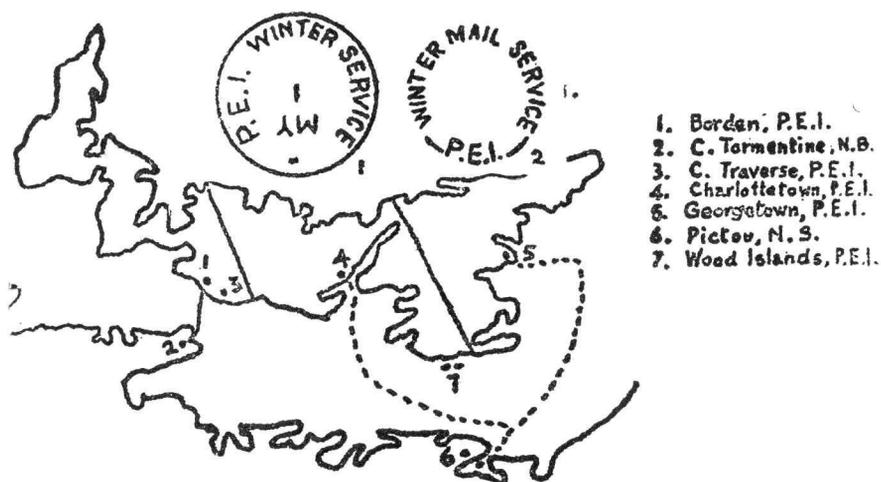
From covers of other countries in the same hoard it seems probable that this 75 cents rate was used on a packet of legal documents sent to England, but **no trace of the original cover could be found**.

This piece is one of the very few, and certainly is the finest example, of a **postally used** 'imperf. between' variety of any country during the 1860's. **The majority of such varieties are known unused only and mainly come from unissued stock or remaindered stocks, not issued at post offices.**

This is truly a unique item indeed.

N.B. A certificate of genuineness, No. 59,357, has been issued by the Royal Philatelic Society).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND MAILBOAT CANCELLATIONS



Constitutionally, Prince Edward Island is entitled to 'efficient steam service for the conveyance of mail and passengers between the Island and the mainland, winter and summer' by virtue of a British Order in Council. This was one of the terms the island authorities insisted upon before entering Confederation in 1873. Indeed, the carriage of winter mails was long a problem to the island officials. We note that as early as 1775 the then Lieutenant Governor had to arrange in winter time for the handling of his despatches and other letters by a crude Indian birch bark canoe.

Winter service was a haphazard affair at best until 1829–30. At this time a service was established between Cape Traverse, P.E.I. and Cape Tormentine, N.B. by a species of whale boat equipped with runners. These boats fought the 'lolly', i.e. a mixture of snow and small pieces of ice which made the water for a couple of feet down of the same consistency as thick pea soup. These whale boats were ready for service either as a sled on ice or in the water as a boat. Straps arranged along the sides served to harness the crew to the boat. The Northumberland Straits tend to become blocked with ice to a serious extent and a trip under such circumstances is an experience long to be remembered. The ice piles up in hummocks owing to the combined action of wind and tide, and a large expenditure of energy was required to drag the boat across the field of ice. Upon arriving at a clear stretch of water all hands climbed aboard and resort was made to the oars. The Rev. H. R. Nicholson wrote an account of his exciting trip across the Straits in 'Stamp Lover' in 1926.

After Confederation, the Dominion chartered the sealer *Albert* to handle the winter mails. This vessel soon proved entirely inadequate and a special ice-breaker was constructed at Sorel, Quebec. The *Northern Light* was placed in operation during the winter of 1876–77 and plied between Georgetown, P.E.I. and Pictou, N.S. until 1888.

After this time we find a succession of ice-breakers, including the *Petrel* and *Earl Grey*. The *Petrel* was later sold to the Russians and saw service in the Russo-Japanese War. The *Earl Grey* was used for the Archangel traffic during World War I.

Later ice-breakers used were the *Minto* and *Stanley*. These vessels were not always satisfactory, as they were sometimes trapped by the ice-floes. As a matter of fact the *Stanley* was frozen in for a period of 66 days in 1903. In the spring of 1913 contracts were awarded for the construction of modern car-ferry terminals at Cape Tormentine, N.B. and Cape Borden, P.E.I. When the *Prince Edward Island* car ferry went into regular service in the winter of 1918 it tolled the death-knell of the ice-breakers' service, as the mail department ceased functioning on board the boats and the sorting of mail was carried out by railway mail clerks.

The postmarks of the ice-breaker services are illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2.

Type 1

P.E.I. Mail Clerk Boat (1892-1901)

P.E.I. Mail Clerk Boat

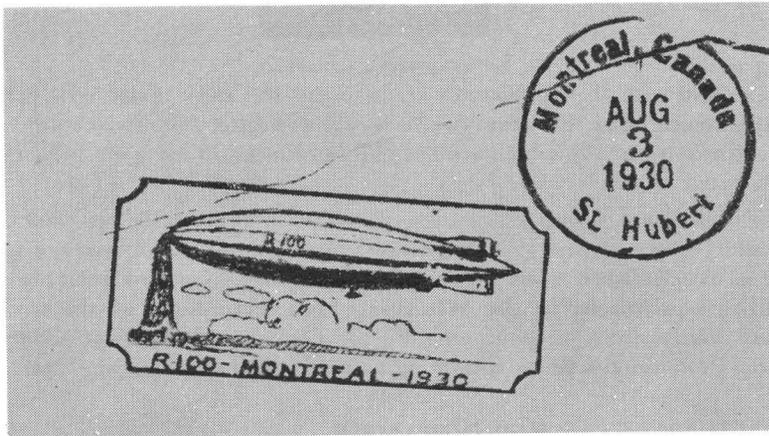
P.E.I. R.M.C. Boat

P.E.I. Winter Service

Type 2

Winter Mail Service P.E.I. (1910)

(Extracted from the original article by Merwyn Quarles in *Weekly Philatelic Gossip*, 14th March, 1953.)



THE R.100

We illustrate here a little-known item which will be of interest to collectors of cacheted covers and possibly airmail stamps etc. The cachet illustrates the R.100 at the mooring mast erected in St. Hubert airfield, near Montreal and was used at the special post office established at St. Hubert airfield at the time of the arrival of the dirigible on August 3rd, 1930. The R.100 moored shortly after 7.0 p.m. after a transatlantic crossing of 78 hours.

Centennial Commemorative Stamp

A special long-term 5 cent commemorative stamp to mark Canada's one hundredth year as a nation is a bright production in colours of red, white and blue. The scheduled date of release was 11th January, 1967.

Designed by Brigdens Limited, Toronto, the new stamp is large in size and vertical in format. It depicts a globe on which is emphasised in bold blue Canada's area on the North American Continent; matching in colour is the official Centennial symbol with the years 1867-1967 at the lower right. Superimposed on the upper area is the red and white national flag.



In keeping with the significance of the event **the new issue will remain on sale throughout the year**. In this way it will differ from most commemorative stamps in Canada which are normally produced in numbers sufficient for an estimated ten days sale.

The Centennial stamp employs a virtually invisible adhesive which was successfully tested on the 1966 Highway Safety Stamp. **A percentage of the issue is overprinted with a special coating necessary to activate mail handling equipment in the Winnipeg area**. Printing is by the steel line intaglio process from an engraving by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa. Production will be continued as required throughout the year.

REVISED 1967 STAMP PROGRAMME

The Canadian Post Office will release a special stamp to commemorate a Centennial Year Royal Visit to Canada by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the Royal Family.

It has also been decided to revise the issue date for the forthcoming Expo 67 stamp. Originally scheduled for the 26th April, 1967, the date has been changed to the 28th April to coincide with the opening of the World Fair in Montreal.

The Royal Visit Stamp, of the 5 cents denomination and scheduled for the 30th June, 1967, will increase to eight the number of commemorative designs to be produced during Centennial Year. The revised programme for 1967 consists of:—

Centennial Stamp	11th January
Expo 67	28th April
50th Anniversary of Women's Franchise	24th May
Royal Visit	30th June
Pan-American Games	19th July
50th Anniversary of Canadian Press	31st August
Centennial of Toronto as Capital of the Province of Ontario	20th September
Christmas Stamps (5 cents and 3 cents)	11th October

The current announcements do not affect the Special Centennial Year Souvenir Box being made available as part of the Post Office Centennial Year celebration. A complete set of the newly designed regular issues ranging from 1 cent to 1 dollar are to be embedded in the box lid. Face value of the stamps will be the only cost to the purchaser. 8th February is scheduled as the date of release for the twelve new regular issue designs.

RAILWAY POST OFFICES

I can now report two amendments to the list of Railway Post Offices published in the April issue of *Maple Leaves*:—

Ottawa and Toronto R.P.O. This mail run has been taken over from the C.P.R. by the C.N.R. and the new train numbers are 105 and 106. As a result of this transfer only one C.P.R. mail run remains in operation, i.e. the Saint John and Brownville Junction R.P.O.

St. John's and Nain T.P.O. This C.N.R. ship post office run has now been shortened and retitled:—

Lewisporte and Nain T.P.O.

Lewisporte is on the north coast of Newfoundland and Nain is in North Labrador so this T.P.O. operates only from May to October, the route being closed by ice during winter months.

CANADIAN MILITARY POST OFFICES

No. 117 Air Transport Unit, R.C.A.F., served in support of the United Nations India-Pakistan Observer Mission between August 1965, and March, 1966. The unit was based at Lahore, Pakistan and from the middle of November, 1965, air letters sent by R.C.A.F. personnel and bearing Canadian stamps were cancelled 'C.F.P.O. 5000'.

The postmark 'C.F.P.O. 5000' was previously used on Canadian Forces' mail from Korea in 1954.

P. R. Grey

Only One May be Selected



One of the annual announcements of the Canadian Post Office Department which evokes considerable interest among philatelists is that of the year's stamp programme.

A number of suggestions have been put forward, studied and some of them rejected before this announcement of the final list is made. Such considerations as that a quarter century must

pass before a stamp may be issued on a subject already so honoured; that the only living persons to appear on stamps are the members of the Royal family; that religious denominations, fraternal organizations or commercial enterprises may not be recognised on stamps, must be kept in mind.

Once it is established that a subject is acceptable, three artists are commissioned to present designs and in addition, unsolicited art work is received from other artists. All submissions receive the same scrutiny and are studied by a committee before being turned over by the Deputy Postmaster General to the Postmaster General for the final decision.

Stamp Requirements

Among the points would-be stamp artists must keep in mind are that their design must be scaled to five times the normal size of the stamp. The small, medium and large-size stamps are 52/64in. x 43/36ins., 1 1/64 in. x 55/64in. and 1 20/64in. x 54/64in. Most commemoratives are of the large size and are of the horizontal format. The word, 'Canada' and the denomination must appear and in some instances, 'Postage' and 'Postes' are required. An artist may incorporate other words into his design, but they must be used in both languages.

As stamps are usually produced in one or two colours and the intaglio steel engraving method, offset lithographic process or a combination of both methods may be used, these factors must also be kept in mind. Two important provisos are that the designs must be the work of a Canadian citizen and that they become the full and exclusive property of the Crown.

Some idea of the difficult task involved in making the final selection is evident from a glance at the rejected designs for the LaSalle stamp, one of which is illustrated above.

The accepted design by Brigdens Limited, Toronto, depicts the explorer against the symbols of his occupation—a ship, map, compass and spy glass.

The stamp in the vertical format is green and of the large size. LaSalle is best known for his travels of discovery, particularly those which led him from Canada down the Mississippi River to its mouth. In 1682 he was made Governor of the new territory of which he took possession and which was named Louisiana by the French Government.

(Reproduced from 'The Postmark')

NON-PAYMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION

We are very sorry, but the April issue of this Journal will NOT be sent to members whose subscriptions are still outstanding by the end of March. Please refer to page 248 in this connection.

OBITUARY C. G. Kemp

With a sense of deep loss, we have to report the untimely death of C. G. Kemp, of Montreal, last December 2nd.

No one who had known him could help feeling enriched by the unselfish interest displayed, and intelligent assistance given by a man who always found time for his friends and for philately, despite professional commitments and obligations which extended well beyond the conventional eight-hour day of our era. His collecting activities embraced the field of B.N.A. generally, including extensive representations of Canadian plate varieties prior to the Jubilees of 1897.

His departure will leave a gap that cannot be filled; a loss not only to his widow, but to all who knew and loved him.

P. J. Hurst

Letters to the Editor . . .

Mr. J. M. H. Parkin writes:—

EDWARD 2 CENTS

Further to Dr. Hollingsworth's article on the above subject (June, 1965 issue) I would like to tell you that I have just acquired an imperforate 2 cents with horizontal wove paper.

The article does not mention whether the imperforate type is included but so far all I have seen have been on the common vertical wove paper.

I am glad to hear that the Convention went well and, of course, that the Study Circle to which I belong, won the group competition.

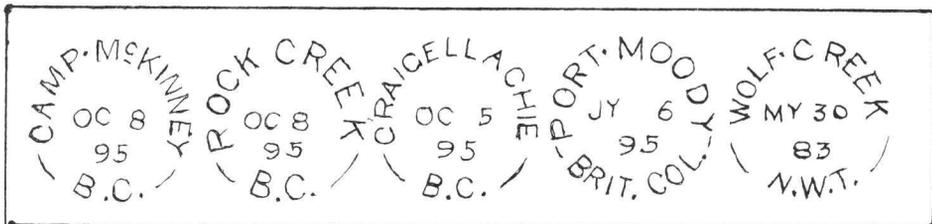
I hope that the above information will be of interest.

Mr. F. W. Campbell, F.C.P.S. writes:—

EARLY B.C. AND N.W.T. POSTMARKS

In the October issue of *Maple Leaves* (No. 103) Mr. W. B. C. Gray asked about a possible post office for Camp McKinney, B.C. He also mentioned near-by Rock Creek, B.C. and I am pleased to be able to illustrate both of the postmarks used at these settlements. These two illustrations are from a collection of over 200 tracings of early B.C. postmarks recently sent to me by a helper who co-operates in the compilation of my 'library' of over 3,000 Canadian postmark tracings or photos. Another helper recently sent me over 200 Assa. (Assiniboia) postmark tracings.

Camp KcKinney is eastward from the Okanagan valley near the U.S.A. boundary and the office was open during the years 1895 to 1912. Rock Creek post office was established in 1888 and still operates.



The third postmark refers to Craigellachie where a post office was established in 1895, ten years after the completion of the C.P.R. transcontinental line on November 7th, 1885. The first through train to Port Moody (also illustrated) reached this point the following day. A few years later the railway was extended to Vancouver. Port Moody post office was established in 1882. Granville post office was opened in 1874 and changed its name to Vancouver in 1886.

Information regarding British Columbian post offices is extracted from the immense assembly of data collated by G. H. Melvin of Vernon, B.C., and which took twelve years to complete.

The squared circle postmark of Wolseley, Assa., illustrated in Mr. Cohen's article in the same issue was originally called Wolf Creek (also illustrated). This post office was established in 1882 and changed its name to Wolseley in 1887. Incidentally it may be worth noting that no post offices in the Prairie Provinces, if opened *after* 1883, had N.W.T. at the base of their postmarks. I especially would like to have a tracing of Touchwood Hills, N.W.T. postmark. This was the first post office to be established in the original Assiniboia. Can anyone oblige?

Amendments to Membership to 3rd January, 1967

New Members

1539. KRAMER, F. G., 71, Bury Road, Alverstoke, Gosport, Hants.	C.,N,B
1540. MacCALMAN, 109, Newbigging, Musselburgh, Midlothian.	
1541. HOULE, L. D., 45, Ripplewood Crescent, Kitchener, Ont., Canada.	CS
1542. WILSON, L. F., 7601, Sask Drive, Edmonton, Alta, Canada.	CS, P
1543. HARRIS, F. N., 11013-129 Street, Edmonton, Alta, Canada.	C, N
1544. MENEAR, W. M., 300, Parkview Avenue, Willowdale, Ont. Canada.	C
1545. HORNING, W. C., 317, Sherringham Place, Victoria, B.C., Canada.	C, N, B
1546. HELLNER, H., Berger Vestfold, Norway.	C, CS, CG

Re-instated

1175. HIGGINBOTHAM, S., 93, So Central Drive, Wollatson 70, Mass. U. S. A. C, RPO, SC
 1439. STEINHART, A. L., 3886 Bathurst Street, Apartment 203, Downsview, Ont. Canada.

Resignation

1479. DEAKIN, W. F.
 1271. EVEQUOZ, A. R.
 589. LIGHTFOOT, Mrs. O. M.
 740. McLEOD, J. M. H.
 1018. SHORT, C. J.

Deaths

983. HARRY, R. H. C.
 199. KEMP, C. G.
 598. KNIGHT, E. H.
 1053. OROBKO, Dr. W.

Change of Address

1510. BAYLEY, C. H., M.B.E., 425, Hinton Avenue, Ottawa, 3, Ontario, Canada.
 148. BROWN, A. B. V., 93, Park Lane, Thatcham, Berks.
 1023. CARTER, F. C., P.O. Box 82 Lower Sackville, Halifax Co., N.S., Canada.
 1337. DEVLIN, M., Suite 705, 630-17 Avenue, S.W. Calgary, Alta, Canada.
 1328. GAYLORD, S. B., 40 Washington Street, 6-8, East Orange, N.J., 070117, U.S.A.
 1508. HASTIE, Lt. J. R. N. (Ret'd) 15, Clarence Road, Southsea, Hants.
 487. LUSSEY, H. W., 3, Horizon Road, Apt. 1402, Fort Lee, New Jersey, U.S.A.
 1198. McLELLAN, R. F., 129, Queen Street, Truro, N.S. Canada.,
 1322. MALOTT, S/Ldr. R. K., 16, Harwick Crescent, Ottawa 6, Canada.
 1006. SALTER, T. H., Police House, New Road, Brixham, Devon.
 1461. SCHUTT, Mrs. L., 5, Grove Avenue, Coombe Dingle, Bristol 9.
 185. TITFORD, Miss ROSE., Little Caymans, Kingsthorpe, Hereford.
 74. TOMLINSON, F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S., 3, White Hill Close, Nackington, Canterbury, Kent.
 1502. WARMSKI, L. S., 66, Charleswood Drive, Beaconsfield, P.Q. Canada.
 646. WORWOOD, W., 1462-23rd Street, Charny, P.Q., Canada.

Amendments to Year Book

- Add** 1503. ADAMS, C. J., 2, Rookery Cottage, Wyken, Bridgnorth, Salop.
 668. HARVEY, J. D. M., 26, Upper Park Road, London, N.W.3.

- Delete** 709. RENNIE, E.
 185. SAUNDERS, Mrs. S.
 1475. SKEGG, G. C.

- Amend** 1008. PATERSON, J. A., house number should be 11 d.
 1485. SHERATON, R. F. W., interest should be 'N' not 'W'.

Net Change plus 1.

New Total 633

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements.
Special price 2d. a word for
C.P.S.G.B. members only.

WANTED

'STREET' and District Cancellations. Buy or exchange—any towns. Particular interest, Morris Street, Halifax. Also town and other cancellations on 2cts. Carmine Numerals.—Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall.

WANTED—2, 3, 4, and 5 dollars Jubilee Issue—Mint or Fine Used. State price required.—E. J. Fordred, 'The Anchor Inn', Ropley, Hants.

ANYTHING not 'philatelic' from or about Yukon Territory.—Woodall, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

NEWFOUNDLAND train and ship cancellations, duplex before 1910, on piece or cover. Exchange for Canadian train cancellations, duplex, or buy.—Allott, 61, Twatling Road, Lickey, Near Birmingham.

PRE-1900 British Columbia town cancels on or off cover, any kind and particularly 1876 or 1877 Victoria, B.C., broken circle on cover. Have duplicates for trading.—J. A. Pike, 1927, West 19th Avenue, Vancouver 9, B.C.

Flag cancellations — Canada's Exposition, Toronto, 1901 — Machine 'B', on clean card or cover. Also copy of McCreadys' book on Flag cancellations. Offers, please.—E. Bielby, 194, Skipton Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire.

CRASH Covers—Wreck covers—salvaged mail, modern and older.—Sergeant, 64, Susans Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.

B.N.A.—Now that our move from Southampton to Victoria has been successfully completed we are in a position to fill orders for B.N.A. material and later Canadian issues, mint or used. Want lists invited. Although we will concentrate on Commonwealth G.VI. items we will operate a New Issue service for Canadian issues, including FDC's for fellow C.P.S.G.B. members. Should you have missed the Flower series or earlier items, we can supply.—Write, New Forest Stamp Service, PO Box 171, Victoria, B.C., Canada. Replies by airmail.

PERIODICALS

CANADA calling is one of the interesting features frequently appearing in the Philatelic Magazine. Price 9d. from your newsagent or local dealer.

FOR SALE

POSTAL historians need 'The Magpie's Nest'. Specimen free.—Woodall, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

PHILATELIC CANADA; Try Jack's Stamp Farm, Route 6c, Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN — 1966 — 67

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MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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 Every Second Month by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain
 Issued Free to Members Additional copies, 3/6 each

Vol. 11, No.10

APRIL, 1967

Whole No. 106

EDITORIAL

The Tapling Medal

Elsewhere in this issue we have the pleasure of publishing a review of what is undoubtedly a major work on Canadian philately: *The First Decimal Issue of Canada, 1859-1868*, by Geoffrey Whitworth. Now, as we go to press, we have been informed that a most fitting tribute to the work of the author has been paid by the Royal Philatelic Society in the award of the much-coveted Tapling Medal for the best paper published in the *London Philatelist*. The paper *The First Decimal Issue of Canada, 1859-1868* appeared in the February and April 1966 issues and we hasten to add our congratulations, and those we are sure of all our members, to Mr. Whitworth. On the principle that an honour to one of our members is an honour to the Society we can be doubly happy in such an outstanding success.

Convention 1967

Inset with this issue is the usual hotel booking/exhibition entry form. Its early insertion appears to be advisable because several members have already booked accommodation at the Burlington Hotel with Mr. L. D. Carn, and it could well be that if we delayed the issue of the form until June, members might find most, if not all, of the accommodation already taken up. The form is a reminder, then, that it is not too early NOW to let Mr. Carn know your requirements. Neither is it too early to let Major Ellis know about what YOU propose to enter for the Exhibition, details of which are included on the form.

The Exchange Packet

Of all the services provided by the Society, the Exchange Packet is without any doubt whatsoever, one of the most popular, if not the most popular. And of all the work voluntarily undertaken by our officers that of the Exchange Packet Secretary is undoubtedly the most onerous and time-consuming. There is no doubt also that the load could be lightened IF members would abide by the rules, which are designed to protect contributors and purchasers. That many

members are meticulous in observing the rules does not alter the fact that a few can cause, through negligence or ignorance, not only extra work but also extra worry. PLEASE make it a point of honour to read the rules carefully and to abide by them most strictly. It would also help if purchasers remembered that no one can buy if no one is prepared to sell; that invariably there are more members who wish to see the Exchange Packet than are prepared to support it by their own contributions. Mr. Bielby is in URGENT need of more contributions IF THE PACKET IS TO CIRCULATE AT ALL IN THE FUTURE. The well is nearly dry and there is a limit (according to an old proverb) to the number of times a pitcher can go to it before it comes back dry. It has been estimated that if all the unwanted material in the possession of members were to be placed on end it would stretch from Lands End to Harrogate, or, shall we say John o' Groats to Harrogate? Certainly, without any exaggeration, it would stretch a long way, On the assumption that 'every little helps', and in this case it surely does, may we ask YOU to do your little bit in appreciation of what is done for YOU?

In a way this is not a statement of fact; it is more like an ultimatum—no contributions means no packet and it will always be so until we find a conjurer, which the Exchange Packet Secretary does not claim to be, unfortunately.

Canadian R.P.Os.

Since the announcement in our last issue of the impending publication of *A History of the Canadian Railway Post Office* we have been overwhelmed with encouraging offers of support from members both at home and abroad. An earlier estimate of the numbers of copies likely to be required has had to be revised *upwards* and a publication date in late September has now been fixed. It is proposed to issue a full prospectus with our next issue, after which firm orders will be acceptable in order that a printing figure can be established. Incidentally, the very heavy publication costs have prevented the Society from sponsoring this work. These are being borne privately but we are grateful to the officers of the Society for their encouragement and offer to place advertising space at our disposal. We are also grateful for the hundreds of letters received during the past two months from members who have written in appreciation of the work of the R.P.O. Study Group. It has been quite impossible to acknowledge these personally and we should therefore be grateful if this form of acknowledgement is accepted, inadequate though it may be.

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'67 CONVENTION AUCTION

The auction this year will be in the hands of Mr. W. Williams who will be assisted by Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill. Please note, however, that all lots should be sent to Mr. K. Sargeant at 64, Susans Road, Eastbourne, Sussex, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Members are particularly asked to note that:

- (a) ONLY B.N.A. material can be accepted.
- (b) Closing date to guarantee inclusion in the catalogue is 16th July, 1967.
- (c) If possible please send a note of the estimated value, and the reserve, if any, together with a brief description of the lot.
- (d) Do NOT send lots with an estimated value of less than 20s.
- (e) Single stamps and small lots should be mounted on paper or card NOT MORE THAN 5 ins. (horizontal) by 6 ins. (vertical).
- (f) Commission on sales is 10 per cent (on prices realised 50s. and over), 15 per cent on prices realised less than 50s.

All lots must be forwarded to Mr. Sargeant (address above). Please mark the parcel or envelope C.P.S. of G.B. in the bottom left hand corner. A stamped and addressed card must be enclosed if a receipt is required.

Catalogues will be available in late July and further details will be published in the next issue.

PLEASE SUPPORT THE CONVENTION AUCTION AND HELP THE SOCIETY. PLEASE HELP MR. SARGEANT BY SENDING YOUR LOTS EARLY.

21st Convention of the C.P.S. of G.B.

Wednesday, 4th October to Saturday 7th October, 1967. To be held at the Burlington Hotel, Grand Parade, Eastbourne; Sussex. Telephone: 22724.

Application for reservation should be made to:—

Mr. L. D. Carn, 138, Whitley Road, Eastbourne, Sussex. Tel. 24381.
(Hotel booking form enclosed with this issue).

FOR YOUR DIARY

On Monday, 8th May, 1967, the Bradford Philatelic Society is holding a special meeting when three distinguished members, Mr. J. N. Sissons, Dr. C. M. Jephcott and Mr. V. G. Greene, R.D.P. will be the speakers.

The exact nature of the displays is not yet known but the Bradford Philatelic Society has kindly extended a cordial invitation to anyone interested to attend at 'Nederlands', 30, Brantwood Close, Heaton, Bradford, Yorkshire, at 7.45 p.m.

This will be a rare opportunity to hear three foremost authorities on B.N.A. philately and postal history and it should not be missed. Make a note of the date: 8th May. Your presence and support will be appreciated; YOU will appreciate the interesting evening that is undoubtedly in store.

The Montreal Barred Cercles

by
Dr. M. W. Carstairs



FIG 1



FIG 2



FIG 3



FIG 4



FIG 5



FIG 6



FIG 7

The Barred Circle cancellations of Canada, known also as the forerunners of the Squared Circle, were made in 1892 and issued to ten towns in Canada and Newfoundland.

There are two distinct types. In one the year date is incorporated in the rim of the canceller at the base and was probably an immovable part of it. This type was used at Halifax, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, St. John, N.B., Toronto and Winnipeg. (Fig. 1).

In the second type the year date was inserted with the rest of the date plugs in the centre of the obliterator where, in the first type, the time of despatch was placed. This type was used at St. John's, Newfoundland and Seaforth. (Fig. 2).

If in the first type the year date was not moveable, then clearly the postmarks could not be used in 1893 or later. 1893 postmark dates have yet to be found for Halifax, Hamilton, London, St. John, Toronto and Winnipeg, but they have been seen for Montreal and Ottawa.

Ottawa is known used in 1893 only in the middle of March. (March 8th till 18th is quoted in the Squared Circle Handbook.) The author has examined a number of stamps bearing these dates and can find no difference between these and the 1892 dates, which rules out the possibility of a second hammer. It is suggested that perhaps the Postmaster removed the year date in early 1893 by force and 'stuck on' 93, but his work did not last and after ten days or so, the year date fell out and the hammers had to be abandoned.

In Montreal the circumstances are very different. 1892 and 1893 dates are extremely scarce and the author has not been able to locate any, but copies can be found in later years up to 1905.

In Dr. Whitehead's handbook on Squared Circles two hammers are recorded for Montreal, proofed in 1892 and 1894 and drawings of these can be found in Mr. A. E. Smythies' handbook on Registered Letter Stamps. In B.N.A. Topics of September, 1957, a remarkable article by the late Col. Duncan McLellan showed how he had separated six hammers by careful and accurate measurement.

The author of this article has attempted to check these results and has been fortunate to study much of the same material. Several points soon become apparent. In some of the strikes a wide break in the rim was seen at the base and in others two small breaks in the lower half of the rim. These breaks seem to indicate how the year date was changed. If the lower half of the rim was detachable then it would be easy to insert new type, and if the Postmaster forgot to replace the lower half then a large 'break' would appear in the rim.

The idea of separating the hammers by measurement was abandoned as individual strikes frequently varied by the all important half mm. However, by correlating the spacing of the lettering with the third (thick) bar, a workable scheme was arrived at and five different hammers could be easily distinguished.

These are described as follows:—

I. Probably Whitehead's 1st hammer proofed on 2nd, January 1892. Circle diameter 27 mm. Length of 3rd bar 12 mm.

The lettering is bold and quite far from the rim. The right limb of the 'R' of 'Montreal' and the right diagonal of the 'A' of 'Canada' point to the 3rd bar. There are two breaks in the rim at 5 and 7 o'clock which probably allowed the lower half to be detached. (Fig. 3.)

II. Probably Whitehead's 2nd. Hammer proofed on September 29th, 1894. Circle diameter 27 mm. Length of third bar 16 mm. The lettering is close to the rim of the hammer. The 'T' of 'Montreal' and the left vertical of the 'N' of 'Canada' point to the third bar. No breaks have been found in the rim of the hammer. (Fig. 4.)

III. Proofing not known, possibly before the second hammer. Circle diameter $26\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Length of third bar 15 mm. Lettering close to the rim of the hammer. The left limb of the 'R' of 'Montreal' points to the 3rd bar and the right diagonal of the first 'A' of 'Canada' is just above the lower end of the third bar. A break of 6—7 mm. is found frequently at the base of the rim. (Fig. 5.)

IV. Proofing not known. Circle diameter 27 mm. Length of third bar 16 mm. almost identical to type II but the 'T' and left leg of 'R' of 'Montreal' and right diagonal of the first 'A' and left limb of the 'N' of 'Canada' are opposite the third bar. Occasionally a break can be found at the base of the rim. (Fig. 6.)

V. Proofing not known. Circle diameter 27 mm. Length of third bar 14 mm. This one is quite different from the others, the lettering is widely spaced and the bars are crushed up at the top and bottom of the postmark. There

may be only two bars at the base but insufficient strikes have been seen to prove this. The 'R' of 'Montreal' straddles the 3rd bar and the left diagonal of the first 'A' of 'Canada' points to the third bar on the other side. (Fig. 7.)

Analysis of the 35 copies seen by the author is as follows:—

Hammer	Number Examined	Earliest and Latest Dates	Time Marks
I	2	Jan. 22 94—Feb. 17 94	AII, P2
II	II	Jun. 18 95—Dec. 23 01	P1, P2, P4, P5, P7 5P and N12
III	II	Nov. 29 94—Ju. 8 00	A8, A9, AII, P3, P5, P10
IV	8	May 26 98—Feb. 28 02	A7, A8, A10, P2, P7, and P12
V	3	Jun. 11 00—Dec. 26 02	IIA and 5P

Hammer III with the circle broken at base can be found from 1896 and Hammer IV similarly incomplete in 1899, but 'complete' circles can be found after these dates.

It can be seen from this table that four out of five hammers were in use together in 1900. They must have been very widely used as all registered mail addressed to, despatched from, or in transit through Montreal at this time seems to bear them. They were seldom used to cancel stamps though Hammers II, III, and IV have been seen as the sole postmark on loose stamps.

It would be greatly appreciated if collectors could send me any further details of this most interesting group of Experimental Montreal Registered postmarks, in particular any that do not fit into this classification.

References:—

B.N.A. Topics—Barred Circle Postmarks of 1892.

Col. Duncan McLellan. September, 1957.

Canadian Registered Letter Stamps and Cancellations, 1875–1902.

E. A. Smythies and A. F. Smith.

The Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada. Dr. A. Whitehead.

My thanks for the loan of material from the following collections: Mr. J. Miller-Allan, Mr. S. Cohen, and Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth and also to other members who by their exhibits at Convention and Seymour Hall have unwittingly aided me.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR JUNE ISSUE

Contributors are reminded that the last date for the receipt of reports and notices (to guarantee inclusion in the June issue) is 30th April. Separate reminders by post have been discontinued.

POST OFFICES OF SASKATCHEWAN

by Dr. J. G. Byth

L

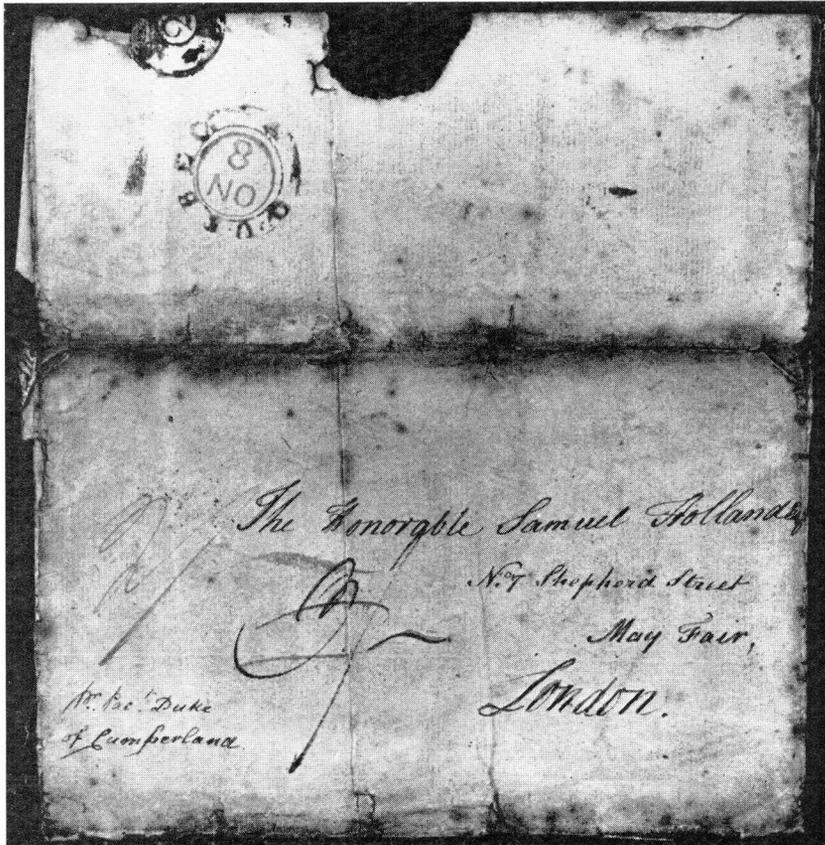
- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Lac la Ronge* | 44. Lawrie* | 88. Lintlaw |
| 2. Lacadena | 45. Lawson | 89. Lippentott* |
| 3. Lacordaire* | 46. Layco* | 90. Lipton |
| 4. Lac Pelletier | 47. Leacross | 91. Lisieux |
| 5. Lac Vert | 48. Leader | 92. Little Buffalo* |
| 6. Ladder Valley* | 49. Leakville* | 93. Little Woody |
| 7. Ladstock* | 50. Leask | 94. Livelong |
| 8. Lady Lake | 51. Lebret | 95. Lizard Lake |
| 9. Laflèche | 52. Leckford* | 96. Llewellyn* |
| 10. Laird. | 53. Le Clair* | 97. Lloydminster |
| 11. Lajord | 54. Lecoq* | 98. Lockerbie* |
| 12. Lake Alma | 55. Lehman* | 99. Lockwood |
| 13. Lake Centre* | 56. Leigh* | 100. Logberg* |
| 14. Lake Ignace* | 57. Leinan | 101. Log Valley* |
| 15. Lake Four* | 58. Leipzig | 102. Lone Rock |
| 16. Lake Lenore | 59. Leitchville* | 103. Lonesome Butte* |
| 17. Lake Madge* | 60. Lemberg | 104. Lone Spruce |
| 18. Lakenheath | 61. Lemsford | 105. Lone Star* |
| 19. Lake Park* | 62. Leney | 106. Longfield* |
| 20. Lake Valley | 63. Lenora Lake* | 107. Longhope* |
| 21. La Loche | 64. Lens* | 108. Loomis |
| 22. Lampman | 65. Lenvale | 109. Loon Forks* |
| 23. Lampard | 66. Leofeld* | 110. Loon Lake |
| 24. Lancer | 67. Leofnard | 111. Loon River |
| 25. Lance Valley* | 68. Leoville | 112. Loreburn |
| 26. Landestrew* | 69. Lepine | 113. Lorenzo |
| 27. Landis | 70. Leross | 114. Lorlie |
| 28. Landrose* | 71. Leroy | 115. Lost River |
| 29. Landscape* | 72. Leslie | 116. Lothian* |
| 30. Lang | 73. Leslie Station* | 117. Louvain* |
| 31. Langbank | 74. Lestock | 118. Lovat Station* |
| 32. Langmeade* | 75. Lestock Station* | 119. Love |
| 33. Langenburg | 76. Lewvan | 120. Lovell* |
| 34. Langham | 77. Lewiswyn* | 121. Loverna |
| 35. Lanigan | 78. Liberty | 122. Lucky Lake |
| 36. Laniwici | 79. Lidgett* | 123. Luella* |
| 37. Laporte | 80. Liebenthal | 124. Lumsden |
| 38. La Ronge | 81. Lightwoods* | 125. Lumsden Beach |
| 39. Larsen* | 82. Lilac | 126. Lundeen* |
| 40. Lashburn | 83. Lillestrom* | 127. Luseland |
| 41. Last Mountain* | 84. Lilydale* | 128. Lydden* |
| 42. Laura | 85. Lily Plain | 129. Lydiard* |
| 43. Laventure | 86. Limerick | 130. Lynthorpe* |
| | 87. Linacre | * Office closed. |

NOT EVEN THE EDITOR can make bricks
 without straw. Please support him by sending your news and
 views on all branches of B.N.A. Philately and postal history.
 Don't leave it to 'the other fellow' — he never was any
 good anyway!

A Bishop Mark of 1788

by J. J. Bonar, F.C.P.S.

A number of years ago I bought the cover now illustrated chiefly as a specimen of one of the early Bishop Marks used at Quebec. As an item of Postal History it has several points of interest. When I examined the cover more carefully I found also considerable historical interest in the recipient of the letter and in its contents. The Postal History interest will supply this article. I hope to deal with the purely historical in a later issue.



The letter is dated Quebec, 7th November, 1788, 11 o'clock p.m. and the Bishop Mark is that of the following day. The charge was first noted in black as 3s. 0d. presumably for payment by the recipient. This was struck out and 2s. 0d. entered in red denoting prepayment of twice the normal rate for letters by the New York Packet. The letter is endorsed as to travel by the Packet *Duke of Cumberland* and the only other postal marking is the London receiving stamp of 2nd January, 1789. The seal has no decipherable device.

The letter explains the reduction in the charge. It was to travel by the Packet that brought General Hope and accordingly must have been sent in the official bag to New York. It also enclosed a copy of a map and this accounted for the double rate of charge.

It is of interest to note that the letter bearing this Bishop Mark illustrated in Boggs, Volume I p. 21 bears the same date and the same London receiving stamp. It may even be written by the same person. It is endorsed to travel 'p Pact.' without giving a name and is rated 1s. 0d. being apparently without an enclosure.

The Packet by which the letter travelled was *The Duke of Cumberland*. Robertson's Ship Letters records it from December 1755 to June 1803 without any reference to its building or to its end and does not mention any incidents in its history. It was one of the Falmouth Sailing Packets under contract to the Post Office.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Membership of the Society is open to all interested in the study of the history and postage stamps of the Dominion of Canada and the former British North American Provinces. The annual subscription (£1) is payable on 1st October for the ensuing twelve months. (Overseas members are requested to remit subscriptions free of charge to the Society.)



Newfoundland 'Ms. Martinsyde' on cover. Sold for £3,000 at the Bond Street Auctions.

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(Overseas Contributors always welcome)

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PLEASE NOTE:

- (a) Blank booklets are obtainable from the Packet Secretary at 5d.
(plus postage).
- (b) Contributors are reminded that they are given PREFERENTIAL
TREATMENT on the Circulation List.

An Introduction To Stamped Air Letter Sheets

by R. S. B. Greenhill

The Air Letter, or Aerogramme, service which had been extensively used between the civilian population and the Canadian Armed Forces from June, 1942, was made available for purely civilian use from 11th September, 1944. It was not until 27th August, 1947, that Air Letter Sheets bearing printed stamps were issued. Four designs for the postage stamp have been adopted since that date:—

- Type 1. King George VI head.
2. Aeroplane.
3. Aeroplane and Globe.
4. Maple Leaf above aeroplane.

All Air Letters are on blue-grey paper of varying shades with script watermark reading 'Rolland/Croydon/Air Mail Canada' in three lines. Examples without watermark can be found in Types 1, 2 and 3 but, so far as I can ascertain at present, Type 4 is without watermark.

Four styles of sheet cutting have been adopted:—

- (a) Two horizontal folds with three protruding gummed flaps.
- (b) Two horizontal folds with diagonal corners joining the gummed flaps.
- (c) One vertical and one horizontal fold with two protruding gummed flaps.
- (d) One vertical and one horizontal fold with diagonal corner joining gummed flaps.

TYPE 1

The sheets of Type 1 provide an interesting introduction to this study as they were produced by three different printing firms.

1. 27 August, 1947, 10 cents—Printed by Le Comptoir National Engrs., Montreal, in style (a) they appear with either square or rounded corners on the bottom edge. The box measures 45 x 27 mm. and lettering throughout is in Gothic style. When folded the sheet measures 6in. x 3½ ins. and there are four lines for the addressee measuring 68 mm. each.
2. 3 September, 1947—10 cents—*as No. 3*
3. 4 October, 1947—15 cents—Printed by Globe Envelopes Ltd., Toronto, in style (b). Box is 48 x 27 mm. Roman lettering in box, with upper and lower case on reverse. Size is 6in. x 3½in. and the addressee lines measure 65 mm. These lines on the 15 cents measure 66½ mm. There is a nice variety on the 10 cents sheet where the last letter E is missing from the instruction 'SECOND FOLD HERE'.

4. 6 April, 1948, 10 cents—Printed by Le Comptoir National in style (c) from curved plates, the stamp being from a steel die and the inscription from a rubber plate, thus accounting for variations in space between box and stamp. Box 47 x 26 mm. Roman letters in box and Gothic on reverse. Size 5in. x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. The addressee lines measure 67 mm. This sheet lacks any folding instructions and there are examples of faulty type in the instruction as to no enclosures being permitted.
5. September, 1948, 10 cents—Printed by Globe Envelopes Ltd. in style (c) from flat plates. Box 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm with much narrower Roman lettering. Gothic characters on reverse with no folding instructions. The size when folded (and this applies to all subsequent examples) is 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Four addressee lines measure 65 mm. There are numerous examples of broken dies.
6. February, 1949, 10 cents—*as No. 7.*
7. February, 1949, 15 cents—Printed by Globe Envelopes Ltd. in style (d) from flat plates. This reverts to a wide Roman lettering in the box with upper and lower case on reverse with no folding instructions. From examples studied there appears to be variations within this printing of the 10 cents. For example the box varies from 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 26 mm. to 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 27 mm., and the addressee lines from 64 to 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The printing of the latter of these examples presents a heavier appearance.
8. February, 1949, 10 cents—*as No. 9.*
9. February, 1949, 15 cents—Printed by Barber Ellis & Co., Brantford, in style (d). The letters of 'AIR LETTER/PAR AVION' are a narrower Roman type than Nos. 6/7 above, but again have upper and lower case printing on the reverse with no folding instructions. Box measures 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and the addressee lines 67 mm. These two sheets will be found to have the paper scored to indicate where to fold.

TYPE 2

We now come to the Air Letter sheets of 1950–52 where the postage stamp took the form of an aeroplane. Printed by Enveloppe Internationale Ltee. of Montreal in style (c) there are two Dies:—

- A. Horizontal line between the port wing and the hills is wavy. This was printed on rotary press from curved rubber plates on a continuous roll, and then die cut by hand machine. The stretching of the rubber plates gave rise to many varieties of spacing and faulty printing.
- B. The horizontal line referred to above is now straight. These were printed from curved steel plates which gave a clearer print with freedom from varieties caused by plate stretch.
10. 18 August, 1950, 10 cents—Die A. Apart from printing varieties which abound for reasons given above there is a wide difference in the density of blue of the stamp despite comparative uniformity in other blue printing. Instructions for first and second folds and for opening now appear on this and subsequent Air Letters.

11. December, 1950, 15 cents—Die A. Similar comments as for No. 10 except that the colour of the stamp is red.
12. April, 1951—10 cents—Die B. *as No. 13*.
13. April, 1951, 15 cents—Die B. The printing is much clearer but some variations can still be found in the measurements and shades.
14. 1952—10 cents. Die B. *as No. 15*.
15. 1952—15 cents.—Die B. These printings are as for April, 1951, except that a figure '52' appears on the reverse. This figure comes in two sizes— $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 mm. in height.

TYPE 3

The printers for this Type were the Canadian Bank Note Company. An entirely new lay-out was designed and printed by the offset process. The air letters are of style (c) and guide marks in the form of a right angle are found within the right angle formed by the gummed flaps.

16. 11 August, 1953—10 cents. The word 'AEROGRAMME' appears at top left of the address panel. The four addressee lines measure 64 mm.
17. 1955—10 cents. The word 'AEROGRAMME' has been moved to lower left and the addressee lines now consist of two by 83 mm., one by 64 mm. and one by 45 mm.
18. 1956—10 cents. As for No. 17 except that 'FIRST FOLD HERE' has been moved from the centre of the plain reverse side to the left of the panel in which the sender's address appears.
19. 1956 (Christmas)—10 cents. As No. 14 but with Christmas and New Year greetings printed in red in the sender's address panel.
20. June, 1958—10 cents. Lay-out is as for No. 18 except that the lines surrounding the address panel are thinner. The guide line for the first fold and all address lines on front and reverse consist of dots.

TYPE 4

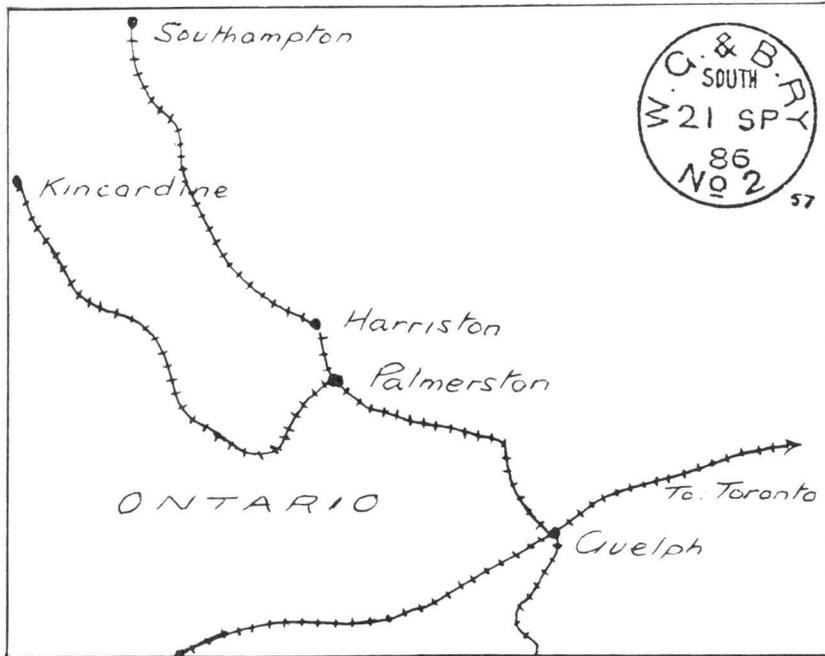
This type comes on a paper of a rather deeper blue-grey and, so far as can be ascertained is not watermarked.

21. 4 July, 1960—10 cents. The dotted lines of address are two by 81 mm. and two by 74 mm. There is also an unstamped type of this in which the red horizontal line between AIR MAIL and PAR AVION is only 24 mm. long instead of extending across to meet the stamp.
22. Current (date not known)—10 cents. As No. 21 but now five dotted lines for the addressee—3 by 81 mm. and 2 by 74 mm. On the reverse 'POSTES CANADA POST' has been added under the instruction regarding no enclosures. I have not seen an unstamped example of this.

Acknowledgment is gratefully given to Holmes Catalogue for the basic information regarding issues to 1958. Otherwise notes are derived from examples in the collection of the writer who will welcome further information and correspondence with any interested member.

The Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway

by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S. Part XLVII



This railway was incorporated in 1864 with power to build from Guelph to Southamton, with branches to Kincardine etc.

In 1869, before construction began, the railway was leased to the Great Western for 1,000 years. The lessor undertook to supervise the construction of the line and to provide the necessary rolling stock and installations. The Great Western also guaranteed the payment of 30 per cent of gross revenues to the bondholders and to set aside 20 per cent of the revenue derived from the exchange of traffic with the Great Western for the redemption of Wellington, Grey & Bruce bonds. The latter were underwritten by the Great Western to a maximum of 10,000 dollars a mile. This figure was increased to 12,000 in 1870 at which time the Great Western also undertook to purchase the securities.

Construction began between Guelph Junction and Alma (22 miles) in 1870 and was completed at the end of this year. The head of steel reached Harriston, 27 miles beyond Alma in October, 1871, and by June of the following year Paisley was reached, a further 37 miles. The line was completed to Southamton, a further 16 miles in December.

At the same time work on the branch line between Palmerston and Kincardine proceeded (the Southern Extension). The first section was opened between Palmerston and Listowel, 9 miles, in December (a fortnight after the main line) but thereafter work proceeded very slowly. It was not until Decem-

ber, 1874 that the entire line from Palmerston to Kincardine was finally completed (67 miles).

The line was poorly constructed and proved a bad bargain for the Great Western. In 1882 it passed with the latter under the control of the Grand Trunk.

Railway Post Offices were established on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce immediately after its completion, postmarks reading 'W. G. & B. Ry.' or 'W. G. & B. K. & P.' being known.

These appear to have continued in use after the railway had been absorbed into the Grand Trunk. Other R.P.Os. which were introduced subsequently are as follows:—

Guelph & Southampton, Palmerston & Kincardine and Palmerston & Southampton.

N.B. The Palmerston & Hamilton, Toronto, Palmerston & Wiarton, Hamilton & Southampton, Harrisburg & Southampton, London & Kincardine and Hamilton & Kincardine also operated partially over this railway.

NEW AEROGRAMME

A new Aerogramme has recently been issued (January 1967?) for Expo 67. This is in reversed form to the normal aerogramme, having the sender's name and address at the TOP and the space for the address at the bottom.

The new Aerogramme shows the Expo symbol at the top left in red with date 1867-1967 in black. Stamp is in new style, with aeroplane with 10 cents above and Maple Leaf (in red) at right, CANADA-POSTES-POSTAGE below.

No enclosure permitted—Ne rien inserer
Postes Canada Post

PRECANCELLED POST CARDS

Various Precancelled Post Cards have been issued during the past two years, in Gibbons Type 215 Q.E.11-1963, 3 cents reddish violet.

Cards are all 5½ in. x 3.4 ins. The stamp being precancelled with 5 Thin Bars in reddish violet, 43 mm. long and about 3 mm. apart.

There are 5 Types of Card known to me.

Plain Cards in WHITE and BUFF.

Cards with POST CARD CARTE POSTALE in two lines; in WHITE and BUFF.

Reply Paid Cards in WHITE with inscription: CANADA (above) REPLY —PAID POST CARD—CARTE POSTALE AVEC RESPONSE PAYEE in one line measuring 89 mm. overall.

Reply half has CANADA with inscription under, REPLY POST CARD—CARTE POSTALE RESPONSE, measuring 64 mm.

I have not seen this card in BUFF, further information of any other types would be appreciated.

R. B. Hetherington.

CENTENNIAL COVERS (Continued from last issue)

- June 1, 1967 First flight from 'inside' Fortress Louisburgh National Park, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. Blue Atlantic Fishing Community five cent stamp to be affixed. A separate second cover will also be available bearing the Canadian Confederation Centennial stamp. This is the first flight of any aircraft from this, the oldest fortress in North America.
- June 2, 1967 First flight from Baddeck, Nova Scotia, site of the first flight of heavier-than-air powered aircraft in Canada. Canadian Centennial stamp affixed.
- June 3, 1967 First flight from plaza of Confederation Centre, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Confederation Centennial stamp affixed. A separate second cover will also be available bearing the blue five cent Atlantic Fishing Community stamp. A heliport dedication here is pending.
- June 4-5, 1967 First flights from various P.E.I. communities. Atlantic Fishing Community stamp affixed.
- June 10, 1967 First flight and dedication at Naskwaaksis Heliport, near Fredericton, New Brunswick. Canadian Confederation Centennial stamp affixed. A separate second cover will also be available bearing the Atlantic Community stamp. (Specially printed Dedication Covers of this event also available. See Note No. 2 attached.)
- June 13, 1967 World's first helicopter-to-hovercraft air mail transfer to take place at Reversing Falls, St. John River, N.B. Confederation Centennial stamp affixed. A separate second cover will also be available bearing the Atlantic Fishing Community stamp. (Special printed First Flight covers of this event also available. See Note No. 2 attached.)
- June 13-17, 1967 First flight from several New Brunswick communities. Confederation Centennial and Atlantic Fishing Community stamps affixed.
- June 20-26, 1967 First flights from many small Quebec communities. Confederation Centennial stamps affixed.
- June 27, 1967 First flight from EXPO 67 heliport. EXPO 67 stamps affixed.
- June 30, 1967 First kayak-to-helicopter mail pick up and delivery, Hull, Quebec. Confederation stamps Centennial affixed.
- July 1, 1967 Dominion Day. First flight from Toronto, Ontario. Confederation Centennial stamps affixed.
- July 3-4, 1967 First flights from six Ontario communities along the St. Lawrence Seaway. Red four cent St. Lawrence Seaway Lock stamp affixed.
- July 5, 1967 First flight from Ottawa, Capital of Canada. Confedera-

- tion Centennial stamp affixed.
- July 6, 1967 Rooftop heliport dedication pending at Stratford, Ontario.
- July 7, 1967 First flight to Point Pelee National Park, Ontario. This southernmost point of Canadian mainland. Confederation Centennial stamp affixed. Same day. First flight to Pelee Island, Ontario. Southernmost point in Canada. St. Lawrence Seaway Lock stamp affixed.
- July 8-14, 1967 First flights from dozens of Ontario communities. Confederation Centennial stamps affixed.
- July 16-21, 1967 First flights from several Manitoba communities. Prairie scene purple three cent stamps affixed.
- July 23, 1967 Pan American Games stamp on first flight from games opening. Premier Duff Roblin of Manitoba aboard to open games.
- July 26-30, 1967 First flights from numerous Saskatchewan communities. Prairie scene three cent stamp and Confederation Centennial stamp affixed.
- August 1, 1967 First flights from several Alberta communities. Prairie scene purple three cent stamp and Confederation Centennial stamp affixed.
- August 2, 1967 First flight from amongst Buffalo herd at Elk Island National Park, Lamont, Alberta. This is the first time any aircraft has been allowed near the animals.
- August 3-5, 1967 First flights from the Northwest Territories. Northern areas brown one cent stamps and Confederation Centennial stamp affixed. Many activities pending.
- August 6-8, 1967 First flights from additional Alberta communities. Prairie scene and Confederation Centennial stamps affixed.
- August 11, 1967 First flight at opening of Centennial International Abbotsford Air Show, Abbotsford, British Columbia. This will be world's largest air show. Pacific Coast totem pole green two cent stamp and Confederation stamp affixed.
- August 12-14, 1967 First flights from several B.C. communities. Pacific Coast totem pole stamp and Confederation Centennial stamp affixed.
- August 13, 1967 World's first stagecoach-to-helicopter mail pick up at 100 Mile House in the B.C. interior. Pacific Coast totem pole and Confederation Centennial stamps affixed.
- August 15-20, 1967 First flights from several Alaska communities. Alaskan Centennial stamp affixed.
- August 21, 1967 First flight from Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. Northern areas brown one cent stamp and Confederation Centennial stamp affixed. A separate second cover will also be available bearing the eight cent Alaskan Highway stamp.

- August 26-29, 1967 First flights from numerous B.C. communities. Pacific Coast totem pole and Confederation Centennial stamps affixed.
- August 28, 1967 First flight and Dedication at Mesa Vista Ranch Heliport, Ashcroft, B.C. Covers will be franked with Centennial ten cent Jack Pine stamp.
- August 30, 1967 First flight from inside Fort Langley National Park, Fort Langley, B.C. This was first B.C. mainland headquarters of Government. This will be the first aircraft ever to land here inside stockade next to Hudson Bay Company original store. Pacific Coast totem pole and Centennial stamps affixed.
- August 31, 1967 First day Canadian Press 50th Anniversary stamp on first flight cover from Vancouver to Vancouver Island. Same day. First flight from Dedication of Georgian Towers Heliport, Twin Totems Ranch, Central Saanich, Vancouver Island, B.C. Covers will carry First Day Canadian Press 50th Anniversary stamp. A second cover will also be available bearing the Pacific Coast totem pole stamps.
- September 1, 1967 First flight from Victoria, B.C. Pacific Coast totem pole and Confederation Centennial stamps affixed. Same day. Last flight. Victoria to Wickaninnish Inn, Long Beach, Vancouver Island, B.C. Pacific Coast totem pole and Centennial stamp affixed. Laurie J. Wallace, Chairman of the Canadian Confederation Centennial Committee of British Columbia aboard.

OBITUARY

Dr. W. M. Orobko

Edmonton, Alta. Stamp Club, Chapter Six of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, has lost an active member and club executive by the sudden death on 27th November of Dr. William M. Orobko. He is survived by his widow, daughter Mary-Lyne Helen, son William Peter and a brother, John.

Dr. Orobko was a member of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, the British North American Philatelic Society and the American Philatelic Society.

A leader in his profession, he lectured for a number of years at the School of Dentistry, University of Alberta and had headed his district professional association. He was also a member of the Masonic Order of the Ukrainian Professional and Businessmen's Club.

Three years ago he opened a noon-hour stamp shop in Birk's Building, 'King's Hobbies', which specialised in Canadian philatelic literature. This helped particularly by encouraging many Edmonton collectors to become serious students of philately. Dr. Orobko will be sadly missed by his many friends across the continent.

A. W. M.

New Stamp Issue

EXPO '67 COMMEMORATION STAMP



A Canada Post Office 5 cent commemorative stamp to salute Expo 67 features a view of the Canadian Government $11\frac{1}{4}$ acres 21,000,000 dollar Pavilion on the 1,000 acre Montreal Exhibition site, and will be issued on 28th April, 1967.

Produced in colours of red and blue on white, the stamp is large in size and horizontal in format. It will be available at all Post Offices in Canada for ten days commencing 28th April, 1967, and in Montreal until mid-October.

Engraved from a design by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa, it has at the upper left a reproduction of the 1967 World Exhibition symbol designed by Julien Hébert, a Montreal industrial artist. The symbol, inspired by one of the oldest drawings of man, consists of eight groups of two drawings forming a circle to emphasize the world-wide brotherhood and friendship of man. The word 'Canada' appears at the upper right above the Pavilion's predominant feature which is an inverted pyramid named 'Kati-mavik', an Eskimo word meaning 'a meeting place', Remaining elements of the design consist of the words 'Postes-Postage', 'Expo 67' and the denomination.

No production limit has been established as the new issue remains on sale for an extended period.

A significant factor on this occasion is that First Day Covers will be processed by the Canada Post Office from the Expo 67 site with an appropriate die to indicate the source. First Day Covers will not be provided with the customary Ottawa postmarks.

**Contributions and articles on all branches
of B.N.A. philately and postal
history are urgently required
for publication in this journal**

not so much a postage stamp . . . more a way of franking

by **S. F. COHEN**
Part VI

The Gothic 'T' of Wellington, Ontario

Many of the fancy types of cancellations found on 19th century Canadian stamps have unsolved mysteries surrounding their origins and the reasons for their use.

One of these has been traced to Wellington, Ontario, where in 1869 an obliterator was in use consisting of a fanciful Gothic letter 'T' set in a seal of circled lines.

No-one has yet been able to explain why this mark was used. (See cover illustration below with Wellington, Ont c.d.s. for Nov. 19th 1869). However, it is remarkably similar, in fact, almost identical, to a postmark found on early St. Helena stamps of the same period. (See below.)



Although I have not seen an example I am told that it is also to be found on early stamps of Chile. Could it be that the postmaster of Wellington, Ontario, had come from either of these two countries and brought his own private obliterator with him? More likely he had received mail from Chile or St. Helena and was so taken with the fancy postmarks that he decided to copy and use them in his own office. I wonder if we shall ever know?

The Canadian Gothic 'T' is usually struck in black and many off-cover examples are known. I have an example on a 6 cents Large Head struck in a bright blue-green.

The Fancy '31' Types of Oshawa

The first time I came across a copy of one of the fancy numeral '31s', it was on a single 3 cents Large Head, found amongst the Bertram material that Shanahan's were 'auctioning' in Dublin. No-one seemed to know anything about it, and its origin could only be guessed as Oshawa, Ontario, because the official 2-Ring type numeral '31' was known to have been designated to Oshawa.

Over the years I had managed to secure the 2-Ring '31' on entire dated 10th July, 1869. Also, three more single copies of the mystery 'barred' '31' postmarks, on off-cover copies of the 1 cent (yellow), 3 cent, and 12½ cents Large Queens. These showed that there were in fact two quite distinctive types. In the first type, there are thick bars surrounding the numerals, in a rectangular shape with a most distinctive 'triangle' of three bars at the top. In the second type, the bars form a circle around the numerals. Nor could one type have been a cut-down version of the other, for none of the bars were found to coincide.

Then, a lucky break in 1962, when a small lot of three Oshawa covers was found at auction in England. All were from the same correspondence luckily surviving the century and addressed to members of the Beatty family of Prince Albert, Ontario.

These surviving envelopes, written within a few weeks of one another are dated as follows:—April 22nd, May 6th and June 3rd, 1870.

The first of these (Ap. 22. 70) shows the fancy '31' type 1, identifying this strike with Oshawa. (*See over.*)

Some time between 10th July, 1869 and 22nd April, 1870, the official 2-Ring obliterator was discarded. Why?

The two later covers (6th May and 3rd June, 1870) each have the stamp obliterated with a bold geometric design (Similar to Smythies/Day No. 814.)

No doubt some readers will have other Oshawa covers which will reduce the time period between these usages, but several questions remain unanswered before the full story can be unravelled of this seldom explored by-way of Canadian Postal History of nearly 100 years ago.

1. Why did Oshawa stop using the official 2-Ring obliterator in 1869–70?
2. When did it re-appear? For it is known on the small queens, so must have been used from 1870.



3. Why were the 'barred 31' types made, and were they used for only a few days or weeks?
4. When was type II used? It is also extremely unlikely that type II could follow type I in the two weeks between 22nd April and 6th May, 1870.
5. Why was the geometric type introduced, with so many numeral types in existence?

If anyone can help me to answer any of these questions a further step forward will be made in the fascinating story of Oshawa, Ontario.

Exchange Packet

Holidays: Members are reminded that if they are going to be away from home for more than three days, the Packet Secretary **MUST** be notified in good time so that the packet can be diverted.

Receipts: Some members are still not obtaining a signature of receipt when passing on the packet by hand. They are reminded that the insurance company requires a signature of receipt in such cases. If a signature is not obtained, and the packet is lost, **the member failing to obtain a receipt will be held responsible for the full value of the packet**, as the insurance company will not consider any claim under these circumstances. **This also applies if a certificate of posting is not obtained when the packet is sent by post.**

Contributions: These are still urgently required in order to maintain this valued service to members. Please help by sending at least one booklet of good quality material (B.N.A. only) to the undersigned. Good sales are ensured for all reasonably priced material.

J. E. Bielby,
194, Skipton Road, Harrogate,
Yorkshire.

1851

6d. Consort Issue

Collectors of this issue will be interested in the following letter which appeared in *The Stamp Lover*, January/February issue, 1967. It was written by Captain Hughes C. Lockyer, R.N. who has kindly consented to its reproduction and reads as follows:

‘While searching “the archives” for something quite different I came across a copy of *Stamp Collecting Notes* (2nd Edition) by W. S. Lincoln: written inside the cover was “With Season’s best wishes—W. S. Lincoln, December, 1912” apparently in his own hand.

Glancing through it I noticed the following passage relating to stamps of Canada:

“The sixpence violet of 1851 and the 10 cents (brown) variety of 1860 bore a portrait of Lord Elgin, incorrectly described in some catalogues as the Prince Consort.”

As S.G. Part I, 1966, appears to be unrepentant or unbelieving in the matter, I wonder whether any member can throw any light on the subject.

I might say that incalculable years ago I remember hearing a story that a portrait of the Prince Consort was wanted, but none being readily available, one of Lord Elgin, ‘who looked something like him’, was used as substitute.

Lord Elgin was Governor General of Canada 1846–1854, so one may assume that his likeness was fairly handy in 1851. It could even be that he was the original choice and the description was changed for reasons of tact!

In a subsequent letter to us Captain Lockyer has been good enough to add further ‘I have a relative who is on the point of retiring from Chief Engineer of the Canadian Postal Service and I sent him a copy of my ‘kite’. He referred it to the Philatelic Branch in Ottawa who replied. ‘There is nothing in our records to support any claim that the portrait on the 6d. issue of 1851 is not that of Albert, the Prince Consort.’

‘Personally’, Captain Lockyer continues, ‘I never expected that officially it could be otherwise. But what does intrigue me is where W. S. Lincoln got his version from. I cannot imagine that a man of his eminence, authority and reputation in the philatelic and stamp dealing world would write so categorically unless he had some tangible evidence on which to base his belief.’

‘I am told that the original print of the Prince Consort on which the design of the stamp is based can be seen in the British Museum. That being so, even allowing that the stamp was produced in New York, it seems hard to credit that confusion occurred. On the other hand many portraits of bewiskered gentlemen of the period differ little except in the actual features and ‘Stars of Orders.’”

Book Review

CANADA

The First Decimal Issue by G. Whitworth (40 Shillings, 6 Dollars)

This is a study of the 1859 issue; reprinted with additions from *The London Philatelist*. It is published by the Royal Philatelic Society and printed by the White Crescent Press Limited of Luton, Bedfordshire.

The study, which now appears in book form, is the result of many years' research, and is of such a high standard, that the writer was awarded the Tapling Medal for his studies. The volume can take its place alongside, with honour, the volumes of Howes, Calder, Boggs and Jarrett. Canada in its Postal Material has supplied much food for thought and research, and the study has been well served. Whitworth's book runs to just short of a hundred pages, fifty of which deal exclusively with the 5 cents value. It is a complex stamp, and in the pages are shown proof that after the plate was first put to press, it was repaired and received treatment on nine occasions. To prove these facts, diagrams of the ten states of each marginal position on the plate are illustrated. In all there are 36 positions of the marginal copies dealt with, and in addition a similar detailed study and classification of the flaws and re-entries of the 5 cents.

For good measure there are also chapters dealing with the plate features of all the other values, and in the cases of the 12½ cents and 17 cents there are diagrams showing the salient points of each of the hundred positions on the plate—an easy guide to plating these two values. To assist the student there are chapters on the making of the stamps—colours, proofs, postal rates, and finally forgeries.

The plates of the 1859 have had a very full and thorough investigation.

This is an excellent study of the Issue with a vast amount of new information on the various plate features, including how the plates were laid down. This latter fact is almost applicable to most of the Line engraved issues.

MAPLE LEAVES—BACK NUMBERS

The attention of new members of the Society is particularly drawn to the availability of back numbers of the Society's journal. The stocks of these are being rapidly depleted and reprints are not available. Please state Volume No. and whole number required and send your order to the Librarian with remittance (3/6 per copy, post free.)

LENDING LIBRARY

Please refer to the Library List and send your requests to: The Librarian, Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill, The Shieling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amer-sham, Bucks. A comprehensive range of books on all branches of B.N.A. philately and postal history is available to members, free of charge, with the exception of postage charges both ways. Numerous catalogues, check lists and pamphlets are also available.

Letters to the Editor . . .

Mr. R. T. Fraser writes:—

CAMP MCKINNEY, B.C.

In 'Letters to the Editor' in the October issue of *Maple Leaves*, Mr. W. B. C. Gray mentions Camp McKinney, B.C. and the possibility of there being a post office at that mining camp during its brief existence.

No doubt Jim Pike will reply to the inquiry but as I also have a little information about Camp McKinney I thought perhaps it might be of interest to Mr. Gray and others.

George Melvin of Vernon, B.C. in his recently published *The Post Offices of British Columbia* shows a post office being opened at Camp McKinney on 1st January, 1895, and closed on 30th April, 1912. So it would appear that Mr. Gray's cancel dated 28th August, 1987, probably is from that town.

Bruce Ramsey of Vancouver in his excellent book *Ghost Towns of British Columbia* refers to Camp McKinney when writing about such places as Brooklyn, Gladstone and Cascade City. Unfortunately he apparently did not visit the remains of Camp McKinney and write up its history.

I have a copy of an investment broker's brochure which gives a somewhat enthusiastic description of Sailor Mines, Camp McKinney, British Columbia with a notation in someone's writing up at the top 'about 1900'. Quoting from it:—

Camp McKinney—'Situated at an altitude of six thousand four hundred feet on round topped hills, about thirty-five miles west of Greenwood, the centre of the Kettle River Mining District and some fifty miles east of Penticton, at the foot of Okanagan Lake; bounded on two sides by Rock Creek, famous for its rich placers'.

It then proceeds to describe the Cariboo Mines which were made up of the following mineral claims:—Maple Leaf, Alice, Emma, Cariboo, Amelia, Saw Tooth and Okanagan. An adjoining group of mineral claims had even more colourful names:—Sailor, Snowshoe, Toledo, Diamond, Bellevue, Sailor Fraction, Cariboo Fraction, Iron Duke, Brushwood Boy, Sylvan and Sinbad.

Later it describes McKinney Town:—'The Sailor Consolidated Company own the whole of this town, which is situated on the Sailor and Rover claims and there is every likelihood that this little town, nestling as it does, in the very heart of one of the richest mining camps of British Columbia, may become a place of considerable importance as a mining town. It is very similarly located to Rossland, in this respect, and is situated, as the crow flies, about seventy miles from that city. Several private residences, a club house, and a hotel have been built within the past year. No money has been spared in the laying out and grading of streets and a large number of lots have already been disposed of. This is owned absolutely by the Company and every shareholder has an interest in the town as in the mines, and in time, this alone should be a very valuable asset'.

The brochure finishes up with the following:—

‘In conclusion we desire to say that the Sailor Consolidated has everything requisite to make a big dividend payer and to bring large profits to the shareholders, and consider there is not anything which presents a better investment, both as to safety and immense profits, than shares in the Sailor Consolidated Mines of Camp McKinney, British Columbia’.

I regret that I do not have a cancellation of this old mining camp which has joined the many other ghost towns of British Columbia. However, I have hopes that someday one will come my way. I do have cancellations of a few of the other early mining towns of the same area:—Phoenix, Eholt, Boundary Falls, Upper Grand Forks Annaconda and Brooklyn, all closed many years ago. Others such as Midway, Rock Creek, Kettle Valley, Greenwood, Grand Forks, West Grand Forks, Cascade and Fife are still open and going strong.

Mr. F. C. Jewett writes:

1928 Scroll Issue

In Mr. A. E. Stephenson’s most interesting article on the ‘Scroll’ issue of 1928, which appears in the December 1965, issue, he writes:

The values 1 cent to 8 cents were all taken from the same Master Die and thence transferred to a secondary, or working die for each value (P. 40, para 6).

How does Mr. Stephenson explain the square rather than ‘notched’ corners on the bottoms of the value tablets of the 4 cents denomination? I have puzzled over this for a number of years, and none of the other authors in my library (Jarrett, Boggs, Homes, etc.) have been so bold as to suggest there was only one master die. Perhaps an examination of a proof of the master die will disclose that the whole value tablet, outline included is missing.

(*See below*).

Mr. A. E. Stephenson writes:

Reference to Mr. Jowett’s letter regarding the Master die of the ‘Scroll’ issue.

It is common practice to make a master die where a series of stamps are required of similar design but of different values.

1. A master die is laid down with the basic design but no values entered.
2. From this die a primary transfer is made and a number of impressions are taken from it, one for each value which will be required.
3. These impressions now form the base for a new secondary or, working die for each value required by engraving in the numeral blocks and the words ‘Cent’ or ‘Cents’. The basic part of the design remains the same for all values.

A further example of this application to primary and secondary dies may be seen in the Admiral issue. There is a difference in the appearance of the 1 cent value and the dollar value, yet both were taken from the same master die.

In the case of the 4 cents bistre of the 'Scroll' issue I can give no explanation beyond the possibility that the working die was done by itself and possibly by another engraver.

It should be noted that various writers give various dates of issue for the 4 cents value. Winn Boggs gives this stamp as being issued on 16th August, 1928, while Gibbons quotes its issue as 1929. Whichever way it is taken it will be seen that this value was a lone star as all the other low values of the issue were released in either October or December, 1928.

Amendments to Membership to 7th March, 1967

New Members

1547. PAWLUK, W. S., 11606—103rd Avenue, Suite 9, Edmonton, Alta, Canada. CR2, C1, CS
1548. BURNYEAT, C. E., 9623, Alcott Road, Calgary, Alta, Canada.
1549. COTTENDEN, D. G., 1585, Oxford Street, Apt. 210, Halifax, N.S., Canada
CR—CQ, CG
1550. GLUBE, R., 404, Franklyn Street, Halifax, N.S., Canada. PS, R, Map, FF, P
1551. PALSER, D., 136, Clifford Street, Lozells, Birmingham 19 SC
1552. PATERSON, W. R., P.O. Box 5555, Auckland, New Zealand. CS, P
1553. CHESHIRE, R. S., Lesotho Mounted Police, P.O. Box 54, Maseru, Lesotho, S. Africa.
PC, CG, BS
1554. GROSS, J., Laubova 2, PRAHA 3/Vinohrady, Czechoslovakia. P
1555. SUTTON, J. F. H., 51, Grace Avenue, Maidstone, Kent. C
1556. THOMSON, J., 21, Cleaside Avenue, South Shields, Co. Durham. C
1557. O'NEILL, G. F., 42, Avenue Road, Weymouth, Dorset. C
1558. FETHERSTONHAUGH, Miss M. A., Flat 8, 53, Riding House Street, London W.1.
C, N, B

Re-instate

1172. TARDIF, Dr. G., 55, Emmerson Street, Edmundston, N.B., Canada.

Change of Address

527. BYTH, J. G., 54, Maison St. Louis, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.
1300. CHADBOURNE, W. W., 536, Ruxton Drive, Georgian Terrace, Wilmington, Del. 19809, U.S.A.
1462. CURTIS, W. R., 311, Riverside Drive, Apt. 14, St. Lambert, P.Q., Canada.
702. GATES, H., 18904, 64th Avenue, Flushing, New York, 11365, U.S.A.
253. HARPER, G. B., F.C.P.S., 8, Spring Walk, Wargrave, Berkshire.
487. LUSSEY, H. W., 3, Horizon Road, Apt. 1402, Fort Lee, N.J. U.S.A.
280. POLLOCK, F. W., P.O. Box 132, Morton, Penna 19070, U.S.A.
1428. WHITEHEAD, K., 'Greenacres', 23, Sefton Lane, Maghull, Nr. Liverpool.

Information required of new Address

742. ADAMSON, M. C., 11, 159 87th Avenue, Edmonton, Alta, Canada.

Death

175. HARD, A. A.

Correction to listing in February issue

1545. HORNING, Dr. W. C., 3175, Sheringham Place, Victoria, B.C., Canada.

Correction to Year Book listing

1497. Moore, G. A., 46 (NOT 45) Ring Road, Stoneygate, Leicester.

Net Change + 12 New Total 645

EXCHANGE

JOIN Continental Exchange Club. Magazine and membership 13/6. Sample magazine 1/-. Mint commemorative sets accepted. Continental Exchange Club, Box 472, Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE invited with collectors specialising in Newfoundland. Will exchange Canada for Newfoundland. Proofs of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick available in exchange for Newfoundland.—E. P. Tizard, 6338, Vienna Street, Halifax, N.S.

WANTED

'STREET' and District Cancellations. Buy or exchange—any towns. Particular interest, Morris Street, Halifax. Also town and other cancellations on 2cts. Carmine Numerals.—Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall.

WANTED to beg, borrow or buy, any Canadian Maps showing Railways, period 1880–1910. Condition immaterial. Please help. Your postages gladly refunded.—L. F. Gillam, 66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire.

ANYTHING not 'philatelic' from or about Yukon Territory.—Woodall, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

NEWFOUNDLAND train and ship cancellations, duplex before 1910, on piece or cover. Exchange for Canadian train cancellations, duplex, or buy.—Allott, 61, Twatling Road, Lickey, Near Birmingham.

PRE-1900 British Columbia town cancels on or off cover, any kind and particularly 1876 or 1877 Victoria, B.C., broken circle on cover. Have duplicates for trading.—J. A. Pike, 1927, West 19th Avenue, Vancouver 9, B.C.

CRASH Covers—Wreck covers—salvaged mail, modern and older.—Sergeant, 64, Susans Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.

FOR SALE

B.N.A.—Now that our move from Southampton to Victoria has been successfully completed we are in a position to fill orders for B.N.A. material and later Canadian issues, mint or used. Want lists invited. Although we will concentrate on Commonwealth G.VI. items we will operate a New Issue service for Canadian issues, including FDC's for fellow C.P.S.G.B. members. Should you have missed the Flower series or earlier items, we can supply.—Write, New Forest Stamp Service, PO Box 171, Victoria, B.C., Canada. Replies by airmail.

POSTAL historians need 'The Magpie's Nest'. Specimen free.—Woodall, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

PHILATELIC CANADA; Try Jack's Stamp Farm, Route 6c, Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.

PERIODICALS

CANADA calling is one of the interesting features frequently appearing in the Philatelic Magazine. Price 9d. from your newsagent or local dealer.

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OF GREAT BRITAIN — 1966 — 67**

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MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

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Whole No. 107

EDITORIAL

Handbooks (Roller Cancellations)

An advertisement inside the back cover of this issue reminds us that the study of Canadian postmarks continues to attract the attention of specialists and to provide an inexhaustible source of satisfaction, both to those who research into this fascinating field of study and those who profit from their labours. This work is indeed a labour of love and the best way of repaying those who advance our knowledge and lend added prestige to the Society is to buy the handbooks produced.

It is a well known fact that collectors, whether specialists or not, are much more 'philatelic literature conscious' in Canada and the U.S.A. than they are in Great Britain. Past sales of handbooks amply testify to this fact. Indeed, we have been told by those who ought to know, that demands for philatelic literature in Great Britain only become apparent when specific books are out of print and unobtainable—except at a price. The inference is plain—buy NOW.

The advertisement on page 294 refers to the work of our past President, Geoffrey Whitworth: *The First Decimal Issue of Canada, 1859–1868*, a review of which appears in our last issue. Neither Mr. Whitworth nor Mr. Smythies need any introduction and their names are sufficient recommendation in themselves. Indeed, it would be presumptuous on our part to say more than this except to urge members to support the work of two members whom we are proud to acknowledge as international authorities in the field of B.N.A. philately.

Convention, 1967

A message from the President, Mr. L. D. Carn, which appears on page 293 reminds us that the Burlington Hotel, Eastbourne, the venue of this year's Convention, is not yet 'booked up'. The indications are that it soon will be,

however, if the rate at which bookings have been made continues during the next few months. The usual hotel booking/exhibition entry form is inset with this issue for members' use. Those intending to support Convention this year by personal attendance, by the submission of an entry for the Exhibition or by (best of all) attending AND exhibiting are urged to act now. Our August issue, if past experience is anything to go by, will almost certainly contain a 'house full' notice, or warning of an impending one.

The Exchange Packet

Please read the notice regarding the Exchange Packet on page 310 carefully. A recent letter from Mr. Bielby states 'I need an average of 30 booklets per month to keep things going.' The position at the moment is far from reassuring despite constant appeals. Please do your best to help by sending Mr. Bielby at least ONE booklet of unwanted material. If the latter is reasonably priced and in good condition excellent sales are almost guaranteed.

Canadian R.P.Os.

We have pleasure in inseting with this issue the prospectus of *A History of the Canadian R.P.O. 1853-1967* for which such encouraging support has been received. Canadian and United States members are reminded that the book will be available from our sole distributor in North America, Mr. L. H. Hartmann. Orders from members in the U.K. and Europe should be sent to the editor. ALL ORDERS THAT HAVE BEEN RECEIVED UP TO 30th APRIL WILL BE FILLED AT THE PRE-PUBLICATION PRICE OF 6 DOLLARS or 40s. (plus postage).

The Midlands Group

The formation and inaugural meeting of the Midlands Group is announced on page 303 and it is a pleasure to acknowledge the keenness and energy of our secretary, Dr. Hollingsworth, whom we suspect has been the prime mover in this new venture. Members living within the Midlands area, and there are many, are cordially invited to support the group by their presence at the next meeting the date of which will be announced later.

Membership

The publication of two new works on Canadian philately, the imminent publication of another and the formation of a new group, to all of which we refer above, testify to the obvious fact that the Society in its twenty-first year is in good heart, and flourishing. This would also appear to be the appropriate time to add a sincere welcome to all our members who have joined us recently. So far this year some 38 new members have joined us and to them we would say: **take advantage of the numerous facilities which the Society offers; do not be afraid to write to the Secretary or the Editor if help or advice is needed; join one of the study groups; contribute to the Exchange Packet; make use of the library; attend group meetings and contribute to the Society's Journal; get your money's worth; never was so much offered for so little!**

THE 1934 CARTIER ISSUE

By
A. E. STEPHENSON,
F.C.P.S.

Perhaps one of the most interesting stamps issued by the Dominion was the Cartier stamp by virtue of the various varieties to be found.

Cartier first set foot on Canadian soil in 1534 and it is fitting that the Post Office should commemorate the event with a special stamp issued for the Quadricentenary year, 1934.

The format of the new stamp showed a complete break with the past in that though the design was a double sized stamp, this was the first time that a large stamp was produced in a vertical format.

The colour, blue, was also new for a 3 cents value. Previous colours had been red or brown for this value.

The vignette was based on a picture of Cartier and his crew sighting new land. This vignette Winn. Boggs states was taken from a design long used by the British American Bank Note Company for Bank Notes etc. as far back as 1870. Overall it made a very pleasing design.

The stamps were line engraved and prepared on flat bed presses in printed sheets of 200 (20 x 10) divided down the centre into 2 Post Office sheets each of 10 x 10.

The intention was that the printed sheets should be perforated down the centre to make for ease in breaking into Post Office sheets and to avoid waste from straight edges.

After the manufacturers had proceeded with the printing and preparation of the sheets it was found that 61,850 sheets had been printed and guillotined down the centre with the resultant straight edges. This was contrary to the Post Office's order and the remainder of the sheets (a mere 1,000) were then perforated down the centre.

It was not, at the time, noticed by the Department that the centre of the sheet was showing a wide gutter and that a philatelic variety had been born.

Meanwhile, a matter of 50 printed sheets of 200 subjects had been sold intact, thus giving a possible 500 pairs showing the wide gutter with perforations.

It is strange that after a mere 30 years most of these straight edge stamps have either been discarded or have disappeared and the collector holding a number of these straight edge stamps would now appear to be holding a very useful variety. (*Sss illus. over*)

Two other varieties also appear in this stamp, no doubt caused by damage to the plate or the transfer.

The first is known as the 'Scarface' variety. It shows the seated figure in front of Cartier with what looks like a sabre wound on his cheek. The other

variety is sometimes known as the 'Ribbon' variety. It is a blotch of ink at the back of Cartier's bonnet and has the appearance of an extra ribbon to his hat.

There are also a number of small dots of colour on some of the stamps of the sheet, but they are hardly worth noticing as varieties.



3 cents Blue	Cartier Issue Check List		
Date of Issue	1st. July, 1934	Quantity issued 12,370,000	
Plates 1 and 2			
Varieties	Straight Edges	”	”
	Wide Gutter Perf Pairs	”	” 500 pairs
	Scarface Pl. 2. No. 97.		
	Ribbon Pl. 2. No. 2.		
	Minor Dots etc.		

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Congratulations to Geoff Whitworth on being awarded the 'Tapling' medal by the Royal Philatelic Society of London. It is good to know that his efforts are appreciated by other societies as well as our own.

Congratulations too, to Jim Woods, who received a 'Silver Bronze' for his excellent study of the Small Half Cent Black at 'Stampex'.

While handing out congratulations I must not forget Graham George who was successful in winning the 'Beaver Cup' in the London Group Competition. The meeting arranged by the Bradford Society had unfortunately to be altered. Dr. C. Jephcott and Mr. Vincent Greene were prevented from coming and Mr. J. N. Sissons substituted a display from Hong Kong. A disappointment for many of us, but better luck next time.

Plans are well in hand for Convention. If you have not already made your reservations you should do so NOW. About half the available rooms have been taken. Should any member require accommodation other than at the Burlington Hotel I will try and arrange this if particulars are sent me in good time.

Have you booked your copy of our Editor's new handbook on the R.P.Os. of Canada? It is a MUST for all interested in this subject.

L. D. Carn

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Compulsory Registration

We are indebted to Mr. H. W. Lussey of New York for the sight of an interesting and much travelled cover bearing the same 'compulsory registration' label on the reverse as that illustrated in Mr. Cohen's recent article (*Maple Leaves*, No. 104, page 204).

The numerous postmarks bear dates ranging from May 1927 to July, 1927 and from the manuscript addition to the label it is evident that the cover originally contained coin(s). It appears to have been despatched from Invergordon addressed to 'Grosvenor Gardens, London'. From here it appears to have been re-directed to c/o Postmaster, New York City, U.S.A. via the American Consulate in Plymouth, Devon.

Mr. Cohen comments: 'The registration must have been 3d. in 1927 and double fee of 6d. applied. The cover has the same label on the back as my much earlier (1888) cover showing the long use which this label had, which is quite interesting. More so is the fact that the label was apparently affixed at Newport, proving to some extent my theory that the 2nd type of label was used in the provinces and the first type in London.'

CANADIAN COMMENT

By E. A. SMYTHIES, F.C.P.S.



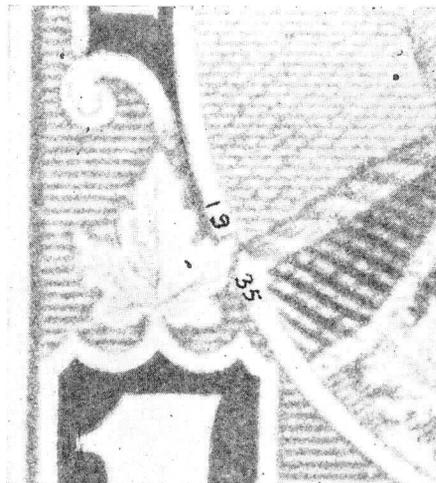
Secret Dates. All collectors of modern Canadian stamps know that recent pictorial and commemorative issues often show conspicuously in the design the date of whatever is being commemorated and/or the date of issue, as, for example, the Silver Jubilee issue of 1935, the Stamp Centenary issue of 1951, and a host of others, totalling nearly 40 different designs since 1935. It is perhaps not so well known that almost all the other stamps issued during the last thirty years of every description—definitive, pictorials, commemoratives, Air mails, Express deliveries, Postage Dues etc.—which show no obvious year-date, have a secret year-date included in the design, showing the year of engraving but not necessarily the year of issue, and these

are three times as many as the obvious dates, totalling 120 different designs.

When mounting up a collection, it adds appreciably to the interest to mention these hidden dates and to indicate where to search for them. For, believe me, they often require a lot of finding, being beautifully camouflaged in a shaded background or in such microscopic type that a high power magnifier (x10) is required to see them. (No use looking at catalogue illustrations for them.)

The Director, Philatelic Service (DPS) Ottawa, has very kindly supplied much useful official information about these secret dates, which is incorporated in this article, and the facts recorded are therefore authentic.

These secret dates first appeared in the definitive and Air mail stamps of 1935 (S.G. 341-355), and more or less simultaneously and rather surprisingly in the four Postage Due stamps (D 19-21, 23) issued that year. An article by William Pekoner in *B.N.A. Topics* gave some interesting information about these Postage Dues. Their design (see Gibbons D4) contain a central shield with the value, bordered on either side by a feathery scroll. It is in these feathery scrolls that the date-year (1935) is engraved, and in a very abnormal way as follows: No. 1. Top of left side of left hand scroll. No. 9. Bottom of left hand scroll above A. No. 3. Top of right side of right hand scroll. No. 5. Bottom of left hand scroll opposite S. (The above enlargement shows the 3 and 5 of the right hand scroll.)



No. 2

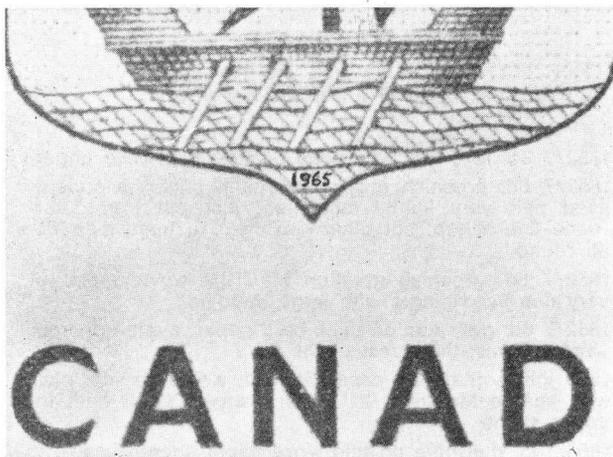


No. 3

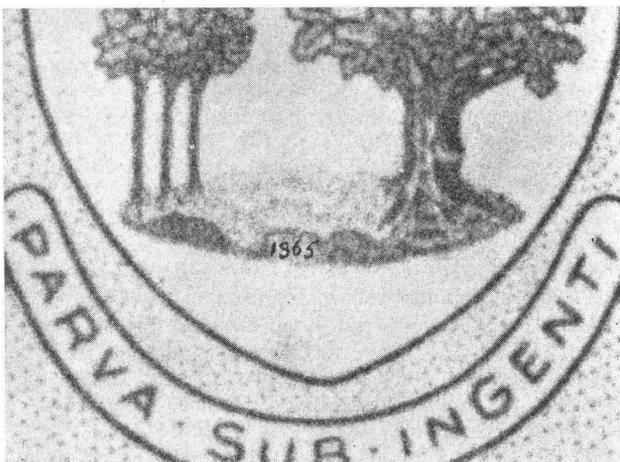
The two values issued later, 5 cents in 1948, 6 cents in 1957, show the same arrangement, with the new dates. The latest addition to this series, i.e. 3 cent in 1965 is a remarkable error, the 1 and 9 are in the normal position on the left, but the engraver forgot to put the 6 and 5 on the right!

I illustrate above two more early examples of secret dates. No. 2. On the lower values of the definitive issue of 1935 (S.G. illustration 93). The date 1935 is in the white oval around the King's head and touching the maple leaf in the left border. No. 3. On the lower values of the definitive issue of 1937 (S.G. illustration 101). The date 1937 is written vertically in the small triangle above the numeral value on the left—and is a difficult one to see.

Many of the early secret dates occur somewhere near the edge of the stamp, particularly in the SE and SW corners. But it looks as if the P.O. are putting philatelists on their mettle by making the secret dates more and more difficult to spot. (If so, the discovery of *their* error is a feather in the philatelist's cap!) Take, for example, the series of Provincial Arms and Flowers, which started in 1964 and are still continuing. These are beautiful stamps with the Lilies and other wild flowers—we may say that Solomon in all his glory cannot compare with one of these—but the secret dates appear in all sorts of unexpected places and are often difficult to spot. I show (opposite) enlargements of two of these as examples. No. 4. New Brunswick. In the lower tip of shield below the ship (1965). No. 5. P. E. Island. In the bottom of the island between the trees. (1965).



No. 4



No. 5

Finally, I give two more illustrations (overleaf) of recent issues.

No. 6. Jean Talon (1962). In the edge of the skirt by the cock.

No. 7. Space Research (1965). In the top of the Globe between the Lakes.

I have given these few illustrations as examples, to give an idea to those of my readers, who have not yet studied secret dates, what to look for. I refrain from describing the great mass of secret dates in case my readers would like the fun of hunting them out for themselves. But if there is evidence of a demand for the complete list, it will be published later.

Apart from the current definitive issue (S.G. type 215) there appear to be only two stamps issued since 1935 with neither an obvious error nor a secret date, i.e. the Churchill Commemorative and the 1959 'Women of the World' (S.G. type 199). (The Director, Public Relations, Ottawa, informs me that this

CANADA

- 162 ○ 1852/7 3d. red, a scarce used pair on thin wove paper £45
- 163 ○ 1852/7 6d. greenish grey on medium paper, a superb used pair very lightly cancelled, just cut into outer frame line at top, but otherwise clear to huge margins all round £95
- 164 ○ 1852/7 6d. greenish grey on MEDIUM wove paper, a very fine used single with large margins £115
- 165 ○ 1852/7 6d. grey-lilac on thick hard paper, a superb used single of this, the rarest of the 6d.'s £125
- 166 ○ 1857 thin soft ribbed paper 3d. red, a fine vertical pair with scarce Montreal '21' roller cancel. Small fault in upper stamp £60
- 167 ○ 1855 10d. dull blue on thin wove paper superb used £75
- 168 ★ 1868 ½c. black on thin crisp paper, a rare mint marginal block of four £35
- 169 □ 1868 15c. deep reddish purple, a fine pair used on August, 1868, cover to England. Extremely rare £95
- 170 ★ 1868 3c. red brown, on thin crisp paper, a remarkable mint example, well centred and superb £40
- 171 ○ 1868 12½c. bright blue on thin crisp paper, a well centred fine used copy £25
- 172 ○ 1868 1c. red brown, well centred and fine used with unusual '5 cents' (Jarrett 614) marking £16
- 173 ○ 1868 2c. bluish green, fine used on watermarked paper £16
- 174 □ 1869 1c. pale orange yellow, three singles on cover to Nova Scotia £25
- 175 ★ 1870/88 1c. pale dull yellow, a superb mint block of 12 £25
- 178 ★ 1888/97 10c. brownish red, a top marginal imperf. mint £40
- 177 ★ 1873/77 perf. 11½ x 12, 10c. very pale lilac-magenta, fine unused with some original gum £40
- 178 ★ 1888½97 10c. brownish red, a top marginal imperf. mint block of four showing portion of inscription £40
- 179 ★ 1897 \$1 lake, a fine mint unmounted single £23
- 180 ○ 1897 \$2 deep violet, a fine used single £25
- 181 ○ 1897 \$4 violet, a beautiful used block of four with sheet margin above. Showpiece! £175
- 182 ★ 1897 \$5 olive-green, a mint single £50
- 183 ○ 1897 \$5 olive-green, a fine used copy £37. 10

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No. 6



No. 7

type 199 has a secret date at the foot of the tree. In the specimens I have examined, this secret date is practically invisible.)

In a few cases stamps with an obvious date also have a secret date, for example, S.G. type 219 with a large 1963 and a microscopic 1963 near the front hoof of the horse. Or again, S.G. type 218 with the obvious date 1535-1598 and the secret date 1961 in the corner of the iceberg.

There is one more point that collectors of these modern stamps might like to explore. Occasionally there is a small letter in the design which appears to be the initial of the designer's name. For example, P for Pollock, M for Mangold, W for Weiss. Examine the stamps by these designers and you will find them.

I hope these notes will suffice to introduce to those of my readers, who have not already explored Canada's 'Secret Dates', a fascinating side-line of modern Canadian philately. It has one definite advantage, i.e. that most of the material is cheap and easily obtainable.

NOT SO MUCH A POSTAGE STAMP . . . MORE A WAY OF FRANKING

Part VII

by S. F. COHEN

As this series enters into its second year, I am encouraged to continue it by the many varied letters I have received from collectors from both sides of the Atlantic. In fact, not only collectors, but post office officials and members of families of addressees on some of the covers illustrated, have provided me with interesting new information on some of the philatelic items shown.

There has been only one adverse criticism, and this from a newcomer to B.N.A. who writes 'please could we not have some *stamps*, instead of all these postmarks'. Well, perhaps he's right, but it would belie the heading of my articles, and is really outside their scope if I do this very often. Just this once, I'll crave the Editor's permission, and devote Part VII to stamps instead of their cancellations, in order to oblige the stamp collector instead of the postal historian . . .

The Major Re-entry on the 2 Cents Large Queens

The **Two Cents** value of the 1868 series is known to be singularly free of re-entries (see Boggs p.247). As usual there is the rare exception to prove the rule, and the major re-entry, shown in the illustrated Mint Block, (2nd stamp, top row) is quite clear with a particularly strong doubling of the 'D' of 'CANADA'. It occurs in all printings, and is always worth looking for when going through copies of this stamp which is still reasonably plentiful. I have found no fewer than 5 examples used, from time to time, when look-



The positioning of the 2 Cents Major Re-entry

ing through club books or dealers' stocks. They have hardly ever been 'spotted', and one can often pick them up at a price of normals, if and when found.

What is important about the Block of 4 is that this Block positions the re-entry without question as being **No. 7 on the sheet**. It is in fact the proof of this position, with the printer's imprint showing clearly in the top margin. Each row consisting of ten stamps and the imprint placed at centre top. This was one of the highlights of the collection formed by the late Stanley Godden.



The impression of part of the design of the 5 Cents stamp due to the use in error of the 5 Cents transfer roller when the 6 Cents plate was re-entered

Another Re-entry

In his commentary on the double entry of the 6 cents Small Queen, Boggs (p.279) refers to it as (quote) 'The most remarkable variety of Canadian stamps'. He may have been correct because few indeed are known examples of any country where the wrong value has been used to cause a 'double transfer'. In this case it is virtually certain that, when the plate needed repair or strengthening, instead of using the 6 cents roller, in error that of the 5 cents, being of similar design, was used. The impression of the 5 cents design can be seen running through the letters 'AG' of 'POSTAGE'. It is fortunate that in the used copy illustrated, the postmark is well clear of the affected parts of the stamp. Again this is something to always keep a sharp eye open for when examining copies of the late printings of the 6 cents chestnut.

Modern Varieties

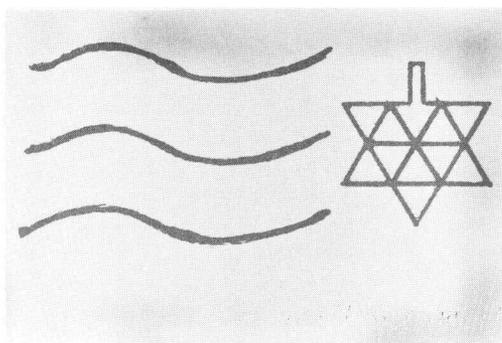
Apart from a few major varieties like the famous 'Seaway' inverts, modern Canadian stamps, despite large printings, are seldom found with errors or imperfections. Unlike British commemoratives, which seldom appear without 'colour shifts' or 'colour missing, etc.', these days in far too many sheets and far too many issues, the Canadian commemoratives normally lack these niceties, for which we can be truly grateful.

It is therefore worthwhile to mention yet another exception to prove the rule, and I illustrate a block of 4 of the 1959 5 cents 'Silver Dart' commemorative issued to mark the 50th anniversary of the First Flight in Canada. This stamp



(S.G. 509) was printed in two colours, black and blue, and the block shows a very marked 'shift' of the black from its normal position. This is most noticeable in the positioning of the dates, which project over the frameline at top, instead of being contained within the design.

Normally, this variety would be of no particular importance, but it is made so by the extreme rarity of such instances in modern Canadian printings.



A Sign of the Times

A number of letters mailed in Canada in 1967 will bear the distinctive centennial cancellation (illustrated above). Twenty-six dies have been distributed from Newfoundland to British Columbia, the major cities receiving two or three each.

The dies, sponsored by the Centennial Commission, bear only the centennial symbol and cancelling bars—no slogan or other wording is included.

RAILWAY POST OFFICES

(In operation 1st February, 1967)

- St. John's & Corner Brook RPO trains 203—204
 Halifax, Bridgewater & Yarmouth RPO trains 243—244
 Halifax & Campbellton RPO trains 11—12
 Charlottetown & Sackville RPO trains 115—116
 Moncton & Campbellton RPO trains 19—18
 Moncton & Saint John RPO trains 612—613
 Saint John & Brownville RPO trains 41—42
 Campbellton & Levis RPO trains 15—16
 Campbellton & Levis RPO trains 19—18
 Levis & Montreal RPO trains 16—15
 Levis & Montreal RPO trains 18—19
 La Malbaie & Quebec RPO trains 179—178
 Quebec & Senneterre RPO trains 75—74
 Hervey Jct & Montreal RPO trains 76/77—78/79
 Sherbrooke, Richmond & Montreal RPO trains 622—625
 Montreal & North Bay RPO trains 5—6
 Ottawa & Toronto RPO trains 213—214
 Montreal & Toronto RPO trains 50—51
 Montreal & Toronto RPO trains 59—58
 Toronto & London RPO trains 49—58
 Toronto, London & Windsor RPO trains 219—210
 Toronto & North Bay RPO trains 673—676
 Toronto & Capreol RPO trains 7—6/88
 North Bay & Longlac RPO trains 5—6
 Longlac & Winnipeg RPO trains 5—6
 Emerson & Winnipeg RPO trains 7—8
- Travelling Post Offices (on ships)**
 Argentia & Port-aux-Basques T.P.O.
 St. John's & Nain T.P.O.

Midlands Group

A notable event took place on 30th April, when the first, ever meeting of the Midlands Group took place at the Secretary's home in Walsall. Ten members were present as follows; Messrs. Allott, Cohen, Fowles, Hillson, Hollingsworth, Tallis and Thompson, of the more local members; Avery and McConnell from Notts and Derby, and Dr. Carstairs from High Wycombe. Being an inaugural meeting no specific programme was arranged but most members produced sheets from their own collections. The topics covered ranged from prestamp covers, through Large Cents, Indian Reds, Maples and Numerals to Admirals. Some remarkable material emerged from the collections of members not previously seen at a Society gathering, and there is no doubt that nothing but good can result from bringing these items to light. One member present remarked 'I haven't seen this much Canadian material for over fifteen years. When are we going to have the next one?'

CENTENNIAL

SOUVENIR CARD

Visitors flocking to Canada this summer and others interested in postage stamps will welcome the 1967 postage stamp souvenir card. It may well become one of the treasured souvenirs many other Canadians also will keep to remember the country's centennial.

This year's card, No. 9 in the series of cards issued annually, is larger than its predecessors and is in three panels. It is accompanied by an envelope printed in red and blue matching the design of the card itself.

The colourful set of stamps depicting the armorial bearings and floral emblems of the Provinces and Territories of Canada are featured. The Maple Leaf Unity Stamp which introduced the series and the Canada Coat of Arms stamp, issued 30th June, 1966, which completed the set, also appear. The stamps are permanently attached to the card which is intended to be kept intact as a memento of a trip or as a gift, rather than a set of stamps to be remounted in a collector's album.

As in the past it sells for the face value of the stamps attached. In this instance it will be 70 cents instead of 50 cents as formerly, since there are fourteen 5 cent stamps affixed at each card.

It could well be a bargain as the first card No. 1 in the series, which is out of stock in the Philatelic Section, is selling for around 18 dollars on the philatelic market.

In its literature the Philatelic Service indicates that while Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the souvenir cards are sold out, limited quantities of Nos. 6, 7 and 8 are still available.

The Centennial Souvenir card went on sale on the 11th January, 1967, the same day as the Centennial commemorative stamp was made available to the public.

In addition to being on sale at Post Offices across the country the 1967 Souvenir card is also available from the Philatelic Sales Office which will be operated at Expo '67. Then they can be mailed to stay-at-home friends—a valuable souvenir not only of a century of Canada's nationhood, but also of Expo.

**Contributions and articles on all branches
of B.N.A. philately and postal
history are urgently required
for publication in this journal**



Newfoundland 'Ms. Martinsyde' on cover. Sold for £3,000 at the Bond Street Auctions.

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Centennial Exhibition and Convention

Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

Bypex—'67

Dr. G. M. Geldert, F.R.P.S.L., President of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, has announced that this year's Annual Exhibition and Convention will be held at the Talisman Motor Inn in Ottawa—September 28th to 30th, 1967.

The Convention Chairman is Colin H. Bayley, President of the Ottawa Philatelic Society. A competent committee is now planning for a philatelic event that will be outstanding and pleasant in every way and will be a credit to Canada's Centennial year celebrations.

A Court of Honour of about 30 exhibits of outstanding philatelic material will be shown, and competitive exhibits from all parts of Canada and the United States will also be on display throughout the Convention.

Programme events will include: an informative philatelic literature display—study and panel sessions of timely interest to all stamp collectors—and worthwhile papers on such topics as 'Collecting the Uncollectable'.

A Bishop Mark of 1788

by J. J. BONAR, F.C.P.S.

(Continued from last issue)

Curiosity set me on a search for the recipient, The Hon. Samuel Holland, of the letter illustrated under this heading in the last issue of *Maple Leaves*. I soon learned that he was only a visitor to London but a man of note in Canada with an interesting history.

By birth Samuel Holland was a Dutchman. Born about 1728 he served in the Dutch Army, joined the British Army in 1754 and was sent to America in 1756. He had learned the art of surveying and in 1758-59 he gave instruction in chart making and surveying to Captain Cook, later the well-known explorer. Both men were with Wolfe at the capture of Quebec. In 1764 Holland was appointed Surveyor General of the Province of Quebec and the Northern District of North America, a post he held until his death in 1801. In that capacity he supervised the surveys for the new Loyalist Settlements on the St. Lawrence. He also served on the Legislative Council of Lower Canada.

Samuel Holland was twice married and by his second wife had a family of ten, of whom we are concerned only with the eldest son, John Frederick, who studied surveying under his father and was the writer of the letter. Unfortunately the letter, as I have it, is not complete but what remains is I hope of sufficient interest to quote at length:

Quebec, November 7th, 1788.
11 o'clock P.M.

My Dear Father,

I have this moment finished the enclosed Plan; my having been close employed for some time past drawing for my Lord; has made me postpone this work; another reason I could only get the original plan (of two miles to one inch) after his Lordship who a few days ago sent it to the office to have a copy taken for the Council; I took the opportunity last week to bring it to a small scale, and for expedition and the sake of conveniency in packing (as this goes by the Pacquet that brought Gen'l Hope) I thought it best to copy it on transparent paper; I have also been drawing a small plan for the Chief Justice to go by the Pacquet; so that I had my hands so full that had not Ottley assisted me; I should have found it difficult to finish my business in due time; he draws very prettily now, and I fancy will get work in the Drawing Room. The plan I now send is merely to show the Seigniorial limits; and I can safely say you will find them correct; and they will greatly add to the embellishment of the Plan if published. The New Districts not being named when my first plan was sent I have remit the names and limits so that you will have the goodness to insert them viz; The District of Lunenburg bounded on the East by the Eastern Limit of a Tract lately called of Lancaster protracted North and South as far as the Province extends and bounded Westerly by a North and South line intersecting the Mouth of the River Gananoque now called the Thames, above the Rifts of the St. Lawrence and extending North and South to the limits of the Province therein comprehending the several Towns called or known by the names of Lancaster

formerly Port Mouillie Township, Charlottenberg formerly No. 1, Cornwall No. 2, Osnabruck formerly No. 3, Williamsburg formerly No. 4, Matilda formerly No. 5, Edwardsburg No. 6, Augusta No. 7, Elizabethtown formerly No. 8 and also one other District to be called the District of Mecklenburg.’

(end of existing quotation)

Some at least of these names are still in use.

Samuel Holland must have been on a visit of some length. He was probably well known in London and he contributed several papers to the Proceedings of the Royal Society.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR AUGUST ISSUE

Contributors are reminded that the last date for the receipt of reports and notices (to guarantee inclusion in the August issue) is 30th June. Separate reminders by post have been discontinued.

Centennial Souvenir Stamp Box

On 8th February the Canadian Post Office made available to the general public an unusual memento of the Centennial Year now being celebrated throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion.

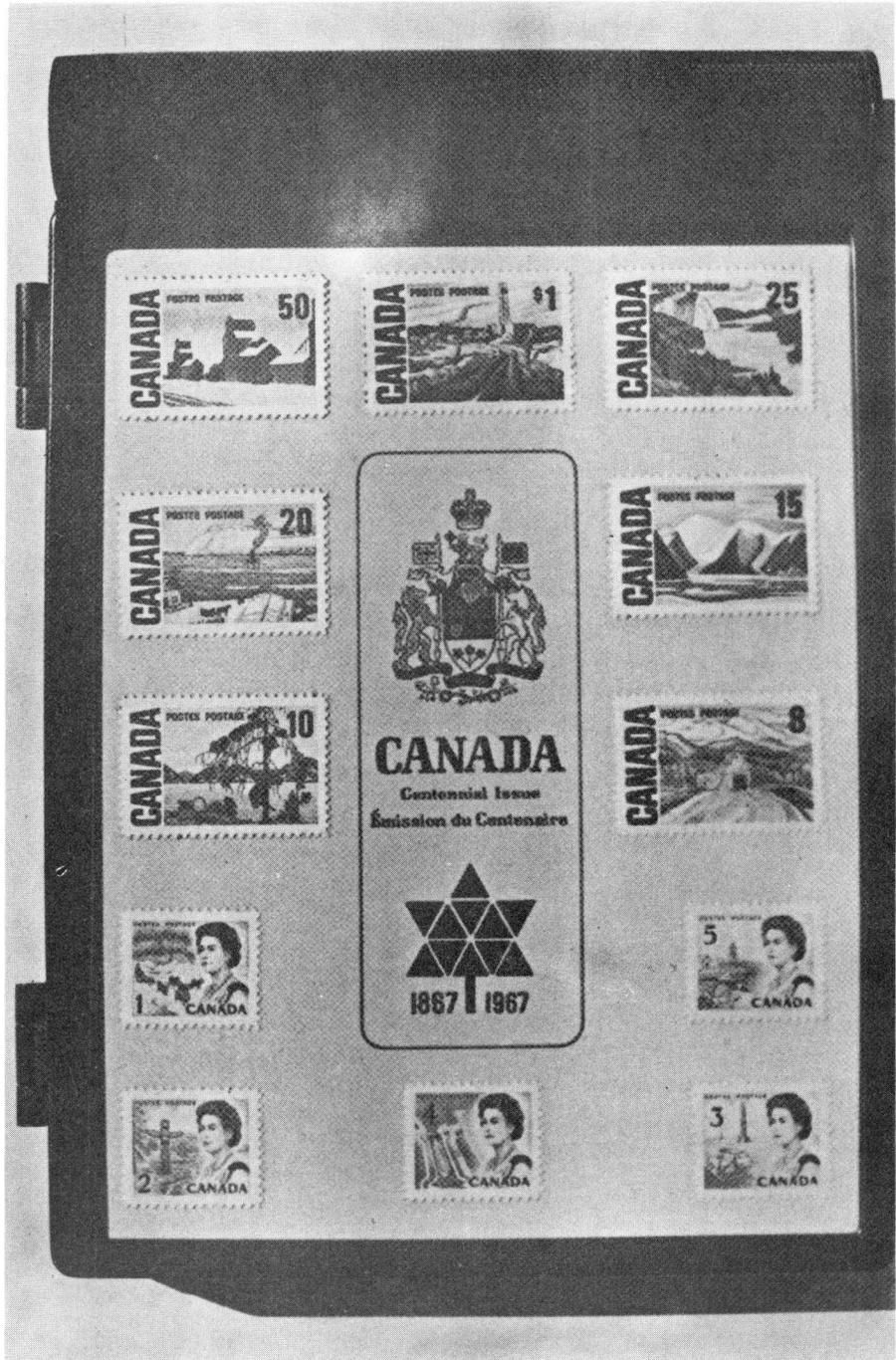
This is the centennial commemorative stamp box which is designed to hold stamps, air mail and special delivery labels. It is made of plastic and its special appeal lies in the set of centennial issue postage stamps embedded under clear plastic in the cover. They are the 1967 design of the regular stamp issue bearing the Queen's portrait against a background featuring various Canadian scenes on the lower values together with the seven higher values to one dollar featuring various Canadian scenes painted by leading artists. All stamps, of course, are in their natural colour and are artistically arranged against a light background. (See illustration overleaf.)

The central portion of the cover carries the Canadian Coat of Arms, the centennial emblem and the wording ‘Canada Centennial Issue—Emission du Centenaire.

A description of the stamps in both languages is permanently mounted in the clear plastic on the inside of the hinged cover.

The central portion of the box provides accommodation for various denominations of postage stamps. Separations are provided for air mail and special delivery labels. One of the unusual features of the box is the build-in moistener. The reservoir located at the top of the box is filled by unscrewing the cap on the left side. The finger-tip valve located towards the right of the reservoir releases water into the adjacent well containing a fluted roller. The roller becomes moistened as it is revolved and may be used to moisten postage stamps and labels from the box.

The box, measuring approximately 9in. x 6in. x 1½in., is attractively packaged ready for mailing as a centennial gift and is being sold at the face value of the stamps it contains, 2 dollars 43 cents.



THE COVER OF THE CENTENNIAL STAMP BOX.

New Stamp Issues

50th ANNIVERSARY OF FRANCHISE EXTENDED TO WOMEN

The 50th Anniversary of the year in which Canada's women were first allowed to vote in Federal Elections was commemorated by a Canadian Post Office 5 cent stamp released on the 24th May, 1967.

Although complete enfranchisement for Canadian women in national elections was not granted until 1918, the Wartime Election Act of 1917 permitted votes to those who had relatives in the country's armed services.

Appropriately, the new stamp is based on a design conceived by Helen Fitzgerald of Toronto; it is medium in size, vertical in format and produced in colours of mauve, black and grey. The design symbolizes womanhood upheld by the power of the ballot incorporated in the pedestal-like support. Miss Fitzgerald has achieved considerable success in the field of Canadian stamp design, and her work has appeared on six previous stamps during recent years. (*see below, left*)

Twenty-four and one-half million Women's Franchise stamps were produced by the lithographic printing process on the premises of the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa.



1967 ROYAL VISIT COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

A special Royal Visit stamp will be released by the Canada Post Office on the 30th June, 1967, to commemorate the Centennial Year visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. (*see above, right*)

The stamp is being made available on the eve of Canada's 100th Birthday, 1st July, when the Queen, accompanied by her husband, his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, will take part in ceremonies at Ottawa, the Nation's Capital. On the 3rd July the Royal couple will visit Canada's Centennial World Fair, Expo 67, at Montreal; later in the same day they will sail through the St. Lawrence Seaway aboard the Royal Yacht Britannia for an overnight

anchorage near Kingston, Ontario. Later in the month His Royal Highness will visit Winnipeg to open another Centennial year event, the Pan-American Games.

The Centennial Royal Visit stamp is of medium size and horizontal in format. To the right, in purple, it features an engraving of Her Majesty's likeness from a photographic portrait secured by Anthony Buckley of London, England; to the left, also in purple, appears Canada's official Centennial symbol and the dates 1867-1967. The remaining elements of the design, including a symbolic branch of laurel leaves framing the Royal image, are printed in gold on a lighter gold background. It was produced by the intaglio steel plate process by the designers, Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa, who will print the full issue of twenty-seven million stamps.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Nomination of Officers and Fellows

Members are reminded that in accordance with the Society's rules, nominations of Officers of the Society to be considered at the Annual General Meeting in October, must be sent to the Secretary no later than 4th July, 1967.

The retiring Committee members are:—

South	...	...	...	...	D. G. Robertson
North	...	...	...	...	J. P. Macaskie
Scotland	...	...	...	...	F. H. Fairweather

Nominations for Fellowship, which must be made on the appropriate form obtainable from the Secretary, must be received by 4th August.

THE EXCHANGE PACKET

Holiday dates

Members are reminded that if they are going away for more than three days the Exchange Packet Secretary **MUST** be notified. (*For address see page 316.*)

Contributions to the Packet

These are still urgently required. Good quality B.N.A. material is always in great demand and will always sell if reasonably priced.

R.P.O. Material

A special packet is now in circulation. Any member wishing to see this packet should send a request to the Exchange Packet Secretary.

Payments for purchases

Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to the Society and **NOT** to the Exchange Packet Secretary personally.

Purchases under five shillings

These may be paid for in mint Great Britain commemorative stamps.

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE COVERS

(Serviced by Postmaster, Ottawa)

(We are indebted to Mr. Wayne R. Curtis for the details below)

1949				1957				
1 Apl	4c	Newfoundland	47,588	7 Mar	5c	Sports	94,856	
21 June	4c	Halifax	46,444	10 Apl	5c	Loon	54,186	
15 Nov	1c to 5c incl.	K.G.-Rev.	50,182	5 June	5c	David Thompson	45,351	
1950				14 Aug	5c	Postal Congress	57,081	
2 Oct	10c	Fur	16,780	15c	Postal Congress	}		
1 Mar	50c	Oil	7,348	5 Sept	5c		Mining	38,825
1951				10 Oct	5c	Royal Visit	73,004	
1 Feb	\$1.00	Fish	3,186	1958				
25 June	3c	Borden	19,889	22 Jan	5c	The Press	57,369	
	4c	King	}	5 Mar	5c	I.G.Y.	55,130	
24 Sept	4c	Postal Cent.		} F.D.C. not serviced by P.O. Dept.	8 May	5c	B.C. Centennial	50,579
	5c	" "	4 June		5c	La Verendrye	46,314	
	7c	" "	26 June		5c	Quebec	48,620	
	15c	" "	30 July		5c	National Health	49,190	
26 Oct	4c	Royal Visit	33,680	10 Sept	5c	Oil Centennial	49,428	
1952				2 Oct	5c	First Elect. Assem	68,740	
1 Apl	20c	Wood	12,138	1959				
26 July	4c	Red Cross	31,522	23 Feb	5c	Flight	62,258	
3 Nov	7c	Canada Goose	}	2 Apl	5c	NATO	62,138	
	3c	Abbott		} 49,633	13 May	5c	Country Women	52,093
	4c	Mackenzie			18 June	5c	Royal Visit	86,000
				26 June	5c	St. Law. Seaway	136,660	
1953				10 Sept	5c	Plains of Abraham	78,045	
2 Feb	\$1.00	Totem Pole	4,178	1960				
2 Nov	50c	Textile	7,547	20 Apl	5c	Girl Guides	66,415	
1 June	4c	Coronation	56,923	19 May	5c	Dollard des Ormeaux	61,235	
1 Apl	2c	Polar Bear	}	1961				
	3c	Moose		} 60,171	8 Feb	5c	Northern Develop.	68,049
	4c	Bighorn Sheep			10 Mar	5c	Pauline Johnson	110,091
1 May	1c to 5c incl.	Q.E.		60,067	19 Apl	5c	Arthur Meighen	69,146
1954				28 June	5c	Columbo Plan	117,901	
10 June	1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 6c	Q.E.	62,424	12 Oct	5c	Resources for Tom.	66,870	
1 Apl	5c	Beaver	}	1962				
	4c	Walrus		} 109,929	13 Jan	1c to 5c	Q.E. 1954, tag	30,246
	15c	Gannet			} 31,558	28 Feb	5c	Education	73,772
1 Nov	5c	Q.E.		4c Thompson		3 May	5c	Red River Settlement	70,259
	5c	Bowell		13 June	5c	Jean Tallon	111,641	
1955				22 Aug	5c	Victoria, B.C.	75,100	
4 Apl	4c	Musk-ox	53,365	31 Aug	5c	Trans-Can. High.	76,668	
30 June	5c	Whooping Crane	}	3 Oct	5c	Q.E. 1962	91,447	
1 June	5c	Alta-Sask.		26,557	1963			
20 Aug	5c	I.C.A.O.	33,959	4 Feb	1c and 4c	Q.E. 1962	121,066	
8 Nov	4c	Boy Scouts	58,970	5 Mar	5c	Sir Casimir Gzowski	82,910	
	5c	Bennett	47,745	2 May	2c and 3c	Q.E. 1962	90,014	
21 Feb	10c	Tupper	}	14 June	\$1.00	Trade	19,306	
		Eskimo		24,464	21 Aug	5c	Sir Martin Frobisher	66,577
1956				25 Sept	5c	Postal Bi-Cent.	80,105	
7 June	20c	Pulp and Paper	29,843	30 Oct	15c	Geese	75,631	
23 Jan	5c	Hockey	43,388	1964				
12 Apl	4c	Caribou	56,823	11 Mar	7c	1964 Aircraft	53,322	
	5c	Mountain Goat	}	8 Apl	5c	Peace	69,879	
9 Oct	5c	Fire Prevention		50,143	14 May	5c	Maple Leaf Unity	71,710
				30 June	5c	Quebec & Ontario Florals	142,354	
				29 July	5c	Charlottetown Conference	68,998	
				9 Sept	5c	Quebec Conference	73,472	
				5 Oct	5c	Q.E. Royal Visit	89,163	
				14 Oct	3c and 5c	Christmas 1964	122,666	

POST OFFICES OF SASKATCHEWAN

by Dr. J. G. Byth

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. McCord | 27. Makwa | 53. Markell* |
| 2. McDonald Hills* | 28. Malby* | 54. Marklee* |
| 3. McEachern* | 29. Maloneck | 55. Marlin |
| 4. McElhanney* | 30. Mancroft | 56. Marne* |
| 5. McGee | 31. Manitou Beach | 57. Marquis |
| 6. McKague | 32. Mankota | 58. Marriott* |
| 7. McKim* | 33. Manna* | 59. Marsden |
| 8. McLaren | 34. Manor | 60. Marshall |
| 9. McLean | 35. Manressa* | 61. Martensville |
| 10. McMahan | 36. Mantario | 62. Marx* |
| 11. McMorrان* | 37. Maple Creek | 63. Maryfield |
| 11a. McNab Park | 38. Maple Dale* | 64. Marysburg |
| 13. McTaggart | 39. Marcelin | 65. Masefield |
| 14. MacDowall | 40. Marchantgrove | 66. Masonville* |
| 15. Macklin | 41. Marchwell | 67. Matador* |
| 16. MacNutt | 42. Marconi* | 68. Matchee* |
| 17. Macoun | 43. Marean Lake* | 69. Mattes |
| 18. Macrorie | 44. Marengo | 70. Mawer |
| 19. Macworth | 45. Margo | 71. Maxim |
| 20. Madison | 46. Mariahilf * | 72. Maxstone |
| 21. Maeshowe* | 47. Marie Hill* | 73. Maxwellton* |
| 22. Magyar | 48. Marienthal* | 74. Mayberry |
| 23. Maidstone | 49. Marienwerder* | 75. Mayfair |
| 24. Main Centre | 50. Marieton* | 76. Maymont |
| 25. Mair | 51. Marieval | 77. Maypole* |
| 26. Major | 52. Markinch | <i>* Office closed.</i> |

CANADA in the JUNE 14th British Empire sale



A mint block of the 1873-78 perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ c. black.

includes some rarities with a fresh mint block of six of the 1852-57 medium hard wove 3d. deep red, a fresh mint 6d. greenish grey, a brilliant mint marginal pair of the 1857 $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. deep yellow-green, a lovely mint block of ten of the 1857 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rose-lilac and a very fine mint block of four of the 1868-88 medium to stout wove $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. pale dull blue.

**Illustrated catalogue 10/-
from the auctioneers:**

Robson Lowe Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

Please say that you saw this in 'Maple Leaves'

Letters to the Editor . . .

Mr. K. Barlow writes:

MACHINE CANCELLATIONS

A few years ago I compiled a booklet dealing with the machine cancellations used by the Canadian Post Office. This was printed in several editions, on a limited basis, and was quite well received by fellow philatelists. Since that time I have been doing more research, compiling and tabulating more data and am preparing to issue a new edition next year, to tie in with the Centennial celebrations.

I would like to enlist the co-operation of members of the Society in making this book as complete and accurate as possible. Any information of a general nature dealing with this subject would be gratefully received. In certain specific areas some of the members may have access to information that is not easily available.

Through the years, indices have been used either in the wavy obliterator or in the dater. For example, the early International machines used 1D, 1R, etc. Later users had a single letter or number as in Toronto, while Winnipeg and Toronto now have 1A or 1B in the dater. Does anyone have direct knowledge or evidence as to the significance of these indices? Were there any general orders issued regarding their adoption or use?

Does any member have the address of the manufacturer of the Perfect Cancelling Machine? Similarly, does anyone know who were the heirs or successors to the International Machine Company?

All letters will be gratefully acknowledged.

Mr. G. Whitworth writes:

6d. CONSORT ISSUE

With reference to Captain Lockyer's letter which you published in the last issue (page 283) you will notice from the frontispiece of my book, '*The First Decimal Issue, 1851-1868*', I have used the original engraving of the Prince Consort. I have had this print for quite a while and the engraved title has been copied exactly from the original to the effect that the portrait of the Prince Consort was engraved under the superintendence of Charles Heath by W. H. Egleton from a drawing by W. Drummond. You will see that the actual engraver was called Egleton. Is it possible that Lincoln was confused over these names? I have compared the 6d. stamp with the etching and they are identical in all major respects. The hair is curled the same; the collar contains the same motif; the moustache is as near the same as can be, while the only exception seems to be that one tunic button is left off the stamp design, so that the Decoration Star can be moved upwards and so shows within the vignette.

There is no doubt whatsoever that the portrait on the stamp is that of the Prince Consort.

Mr. H. Reiche writes:

SECOND QUEEN ELIZABETH II ISSUE

I was delighted to see that one of our members has taken up the further study of the Second Queen Elizabeth II issue and hope that more will take up challenges. The more comments I receive on articles I have published, the the better I like it.

Mr. Greenhill mentions in his article (Feb. 67) the cellophane packages and rightly so since these belong to the study of this issue. I am not certain who was the first in noting that there are three different packages. Each value, the 2 and 5 cents, come in two different cellophane envelopes which can be differentiated by the inscriptions used, one type is common to both values.

Of interest may be the recent Q.E. booklets. Both the mixed booklet and the 5 cents have been overprinted on the inside cover with:

Local Letters 4c
Lettres Locales

Because of a shortage of old covers, the newly prepared centennial booklet covers are being used for the previous Q.E. booklet stamps. As soon as the new booklet panes are ready, and the old panes sold out the new stamps will of course be used with the new centennial booklet covers.

Mr. C. J. Adams writes:

PLATE BLOCKS

The following information may be of interest to many collectors of Canadian Stamps if you can find space for a mention in a future issue of *Maple Leaves*.

You may already be aware of these facts, although I have not seen anything in print in any of the philatelic publications in this country.

Canadian Plate Block Journal—This is relatively a new publication being produced in Canada and dealing mainly with Canadian Plate Blocks.

The first issue came out last September and monthly issues have since followed.

The project was initiated by two Canadian engineers who felt there was a need for such a journal by Canadian collectors of Plate Blocks. This need may well be felt by similar collectors in other countries.

The annual subscription is five dollars and further information and details can be obtained from:—

George J. Rogers,
Fifth Floor,
42, Charles Street East,
Toronto 5, Ontario,
Canada.

Mr. D. Simpson writes:

SECOND ELIZABETH II ISSUE

With reference to the article in the February issue of *Maple Leaves* by Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill on the Second Queen Elizabeth II issue, it might be of

interest to note that the only plate numbers of the Tagged Stamps of that issue were 3 cents Plates 1 and 2.

(*N.B.*:— *Additional information has been provided by Mr. Greenhill to the effect that the 1, 2 and 5 cents values were overprinted with two vertical lines in special ink and the 4 cents value with one line. There were adequate stocks of the 3 cents value from the original printing of Plates 1 and 2 and these were used for 'tagging'.*—Editor)

Mr. H. W. Lussey writes:

'DATED' LARGE QUEENS

Regarding Mr. Cohen's article on 'Dated' Large Queens, I can provide examples of earlier dates than he quotes.

The 2 cent green exists with a clear town cancellation dated March 28th, 1868. The 15 cents on 'carton' paper goes back to May 15th, 1880. This cancellation is the small Ottawa squared circle forerunner.

Amendments to Membership to 3rd May, 1967

New Members

1559. CUTHBERT, R. W., P.O. Box 472, Woodstock, Ont., Canada.
 1560. HACKLAND, J. C., 1, Virgin Square, St. Monance, Fife. C
 1561. HANSEN, G. F., 375, Jefferson Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., Canada. CL, BL, R, PH
 1562. KENNEDY, D. D., 79, Sevenoaks Road, Orpington, Kent.
 1563. BARNES, P. W., c/o Armourplate Safety Glass (Pty) Ltd., P.O. Box 810, Port Elizabeth, South Africa. C
 1564. HANDELMAN, D. 47, Cartwright Avenue, Toronto 19, Ont., Canada. CR-CQ, P, SC, RPO
 1565. UNION PHILATELIQUE de MONTREAL, P.O. Box 398, Montreal 3, Canada.
 1566. MORGAN, G. G., 33, Devon Close, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.
 1567. MEADE, J. A., Glenavon, Fermoy, Co. Cork, Ireland. C
 1568. PERSSON, A., Pontonjargatan 4 N.C., Stockholm K, Sweden.
 1569. ROSE, K. G., 87, Wildwood Drive, Calgary 12, Alta, Canada. Per., SP, FDC
 1570. WALTERS, G., 4, Broadway, Maidenhead, Berks. C
 1571. REARDON, E. H., 819 Fraser Place, Prince Albert, Sask., Canada. C
 1572. BENNETT, R., 14, Ardagh Park, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, Ireland C, PH
 1573. CLIFFORD-JONES, N., Shoes Farm, Ockley, Surrey. N
 1574. PERKINS, C. M., Royal Exchange Assurance, 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta, India.
 1575. BANFIELD, C. G., 6, Almond House, 84, Church Hill, Loughton, Essex. C, P
 1576. PEACH, J., Orchard Cottage, 10, Ash Road, Shepperton, Middlesex. CG, P

Addition to Year Book Listing

1512. CAMPBELL, Capt. N. D., R.N. (insert 'N' to indicate interest).

Deaths

1184. BLACK, Dr. E. C.

Change of Address

1048. NICKLE, Sam. C., 1208, Belavista Crescent, S.W., Calgary, Alta, Canada.
 1469. AITKEN, 3, Hoyle Street, Toronto 7, Canada.
 1470. DORAN, Flt. Lt. C. R., Officers Mess, R.A.F. Lyneham, Wilts.
 210. RICHARDSON, E. A., 114 Royal Drive, P.O. BOX 939 League City, Texas 77573, U.S.A.
 474. GELINAS, Lt-Col. J. A., Dunham Army Hospital, Carlisle Barracks, Pa, 17013, U.S.A.

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MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

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Whole No. 108

EDITORIAL

Convention 1967

We make no apology for referring once more to the major philatelic (and social) event in the Society's calendar although some members have expressed the view that too much attention is paid to it in our columns. They are entitled to their opinions and are entitled to express them but we cannot avoid the conclusion that it is not always appreciated by everyone that *Maple Leaves* is a means of communication to members of ALL kinds of information regarding the Society's affairs. This not only ensures that everyone knows what is going on and thus relieves those responsible for the work and organisation of the Society of much additional paper work; it is also much more economical and efficient. This is a point which ought not to be overlooked by those who would like to see more of our space devoted to purely philatelic matters. But it is not the only point.

Convention enables the Society to make a little modest profit (from the pockets of those who support it, and no one else); it enables members to meet personally and to establish friendly contacts; it enables the officers of the Society to meet members and together with them to discuss the policies of the Society and to decide how these policies are to be operated. Not least of all it enables the 'philatelic widows' of the Society to meet and discuss their common grievances, and what is perhaps more to the point it enables members to say thank you to the ladies for the forbearance and tolerance that they inevitably have to exercise. The same might well be said of those lady members of the Society whose husbands do not share their philatelic enthusiasm. But perhaps the best way of disarming the critics of Convention and the publicity which is given to it is to persuade them to come along and try it. We have yet to hear of anyone who has been once and has not wanted to go again.

This then is an invitation to the sceptics to come along and see for themselves even if, at this stage, we are approaching the point where the 'house full' notice is about to make its appearance, and we have to take our President up on his offer to find alternative accommodation for members to that at the

'Burlington' if they so wish. That he will be successful in this we need have no doubt and, of course, it is always open to members to find their own accommodation. We have no need to remind our Scottish friends of this although it might be as well to warn them to enquire about the attitude of the Eastbourne police towards those hardy souls who prefer to sleep under the pier. In fact where members eat and sleep is an entirely personal matter. This perhaps needs saying if only for the fact that our many new members may be under some misapprehension about Convention and may have been led to believe that they are under some obligation to use the 'Convention' hotel. This is certainly not so and at the risk of being accused of overmuch labouring of the point may we say 'please yourself about where you eat and sleep but please support Convention by your presence at its many activities. You will not be disappointed.'

Handbooks

On page 339 we have pleasure in publishing a review of the latest work of the indefatigable Mr. Smythies. *Canadian Roller Cancellations, 1894-1930* serves as a reminder that new avenues of study and research are constantly being opened up and that as far as B.N.A. philately is concerned there are no closed books. Perhaps this is a part of the fascination of our hobby that we can never really safely write *finis* to any chapter. As the author says when he acknowledges the help he has received from numerous members 'much still remains to be discovered'. What has been discovered is admirably and clearly set out in the succeeding pages and clearly demonstrates the patient and painstaking work that has gone into the making of a handbook which deserves the support of everyone. We are pleased to report that sales are encouraging as indeed they ought to be for a book which rightly claims to be the first to deal with a long-neglected type of postmark. For details please refer to the back cover.

The C. A. Jones Collection

It is good to hear from Mr. Stanley Cohen that he has added yet a third major collection of Canadian stamps to the very considerable acquisitions which he has already made in the shape of the Arnold Banfield and Stanley Godden collections. This is good news not only because it reverses the 'stamp drain' to North America; it is also good news because as Mr. Cohen says, 'many of the stamps have not hitherto been recorded, in the postmark field, and I hope to incorporate some of these in my current series.' Those members (and this must surely mean MOST members) who have enjoyed Mr. Cohen's latest series of articles will look forward intensely to the further contributions that he is now under some obligation to make. And so shall we. The editorial tray is empty and the bi-monthly miracle that SOMEHOW we have managed to achieve during the past five years or so does not come any easier with the passage of time. Indeed, if editorial headaches are anything to go by the furrow becomes harder to plough with each succeeding issue. With new members in mind particularly we are hoping to continue with the series of introductory articles that Messrs. Macaskie and Stephenson have so kindly contributed and in Volume 12 we are expecting to be able to publish a series on pioneer Air Mail Flights. We are also expecting and hoping and wishing, AND pleading.

Not so much a Postage Stamp . . . More a way of Franking

Part VIII . . . by S. F. COHEN . . . More Fancy Kingston '9's.

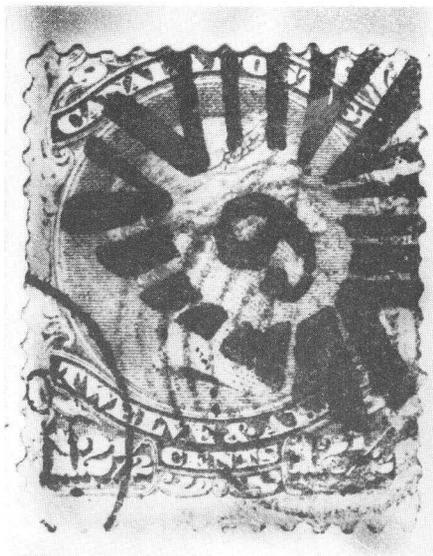
Whilst Toronto holds the distinction of having over 70 different known types of 'fancy' numeral '2' unofficial obliterations mainly used in the 1869-70 period, and with which I hope to deal in later articles in this series, it is Kingston that has perhaps the more interesting story to tell. The reason for this is twofold. Firstly, very little research has been made into the many and varied types of fancy '9' types. Secondly, there would appear to be a goodly number of Kingston fancy types that have been mutilated, changing from one design into another or becoming completely distorted through hard wear or clogging up by inks.

In order to 'continue' the Kingston story, it is necessary to refer to the existing records and to study the designs of types that have been illustrated. The most complete assembly to date is shown in the Smythies/Day Handbook 'Canadian Fancy Cancellations' Plates V and VI (Chapter I), which in turn was taken from the series of articles on Numeral cancellations written by H. W. Harrison and myself in 1961.

At this time we noted some 21 different types of fancy '9's all of which are illustrated in the Handbook. But I should mention, too, that some slight alterations in certain cases were made to the illustrations, and this was done purposely to obviate the risk of 'blind' copying by some of the more ambitious 'artists' in the field of postmark faking. Below, left, is illustrated a 15 cent Large Queen with a fine strike of Type No. 15 (Fig. 27). If you compare the true strike on the stamp with the illustration shown on Plate V of the Handbook, you will see that there are a number of quite apparent discrepancies both in shape and size of the 10 'bars' surrounding the numeral.



I mention these distortions because I now want to turn to Types 4 and 18 as shown in the Handbook. These types are widely acknowledged as 'cut-down' versions of the original obliterator for Kingston. Type 18 is almost certainly so, for the rings match in size; there is the space cut out beneath the numeral; and the size of the numeral shown in the illustration is exaggerated, the true strike being exactly the same as the 2-Ring type. Type 4 could possibly be a further mutilation of Type 18. However, there exists a third quite similar type which is very distinctive and this I illustrate on page 319, right and designate Type 22. In this case the 'rings' are replaced by irregular bars, which although forming a circle are not at all like the other two types. Strangely enough though, there is a circular 'break' in the bars and also a 'cut-out' space below the numeral. I personally do not believe that this postmark is an 'over-inked' or 'worn' state of either Type 4 or 18. It is in fact rather more likely that Type 4 is a late state of Type 22 (new) than Type 18. This Type was used as a receiving mark, probably as well as an outward Kingston marking. I have it on entire **from** Toronto (which office had only very faintly marked the stamp) and dated 3rd November, 1869.



Type 16

This is a remarkable and mysterious postmark. It certainly exists as shown in the Handbook, with extended rays or bars to either side of the Numeral 9, for I have it in my collection. However, for some time I have had a copy of a 12½ cent Large Queen (opposite, left), which shows the **same** strike, and not one that is very similar, BUT with the bars **at left** all cut very short as if cut off by a

knife. Recently, a second copy has turned up on a 3 cent Large Queen, (opposite, right) showing very short bars at left and very lengthy ones at right. These we will designate Type 16A.

Now you will probably be thinking that there is nothing very unusual about this. What happened was that Type 16 with long bars at either side, was simply cut down at one time or another and Type 16A is a State of Type 16. However, the mystery deepens for a copy has now turned up with the bars **at right** cut short, and the ones at left have grown long again. See below 3 cents Large Queen designated Type 16B. I can offer no satisfactory explanation for these distortions. It is inconceivable to me that only part of the obliterator has been inked thus resulting in these discrepancies of side-bar lengths. Even applying the obliterator at an odd angle would not produce this result. The ends of the bars are much too well defined and in each case they abruptly terminate in a clean straight line.



The postmark on the stamp, although very clear has not reproduced so well, but the clean cut short bars **at right** are well defined.

The above will illustrate just a few of the fascinating side-lines in the collecting of fancy type Numeral and other cancellations. Perhaps there were far more obliterations in use than have been recorded, and perhaps copies were made of existing Types which differed slightly from the originals. Or we can contemplate that possibility far greater distortions were made by the constant use of certain ones than the eye can imagine. It is to be regretted that 100 years have elapsed, and now it is almost certainly too late to solve the mysteries of these postmarks, for the material for study is no longer available in any quantities.

(To be continued)

FROM THE PRESIDENT

By now most readers will know that two of our members were called upon to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists at the Congress of Great Britain held at Cambridge in May, Mr. W. E. Lea and M. Pierre Langlois.

This honour is accorded to only a very few of the world's most eminent philatelists and we are proud that two C.P.S. members should receive this distinction in one year. Bill has done a tremendous job in the cause of Philately, particularly in that branch in which we are most interested. Thanks Bill and congratulations to you. Pierre perhaps is not quite so well known to some of us, because we don't see him so often. However, Fred Walker recited a glowing account of his many activities on behalf of our hobby and to this we add our tribute.

Congress was a great success. We had three official delegates and altogether there were twenty-eight C.P.S. members present in one capacity or other.

The Study Circle was once again in the capable hands of J. C. Cartwright who had arranged for a number of short displays on various subjects. These were given by Major L. C. Cohen, Mr. P. B. Crighton, Mr. Eric Bielby and Mr. P. G. Walker. A very useful discussion followed and I think some good seed was sown.

If you refer to the programme for Convention inserted in this issue you will see that a visit to Kipling's home has been arranged, also a conducted tour of Michelham Priory. For the ladies a demonstration in floral arrangement at the Garden Flower Centre has been organised.

The Midlands Group is now well under way. If you can reach that area please give them your support. Others please note what has been done. It only needs a little courage and enthusiasm to get started.

The Kent and Sussex Group is still very much alive and our member Mr. P. B. Crighton has discovered something that if proved to be as he believes will shake the foundations of our previous knowledge of the production of the stamps of 1897-98. A few of our members do a lot of research and publish their findings for our benefit. We should encourage them by buying and studying their works.

Just one more plea—If you have never attended a Convention, make this a first time. You will receive a warm welcome and will never regret it.

L. D. Carn

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Convention Exhibition

Exhibits are urgently required for the Convention Exhibition. Please refer to the hotel booking/Exhibition Entry form enclosed with this issue. This should be completed and sent to Major W. F. Ellis at the address stated NOT LATER THAN 31st August. Exhibits should reach Major Ellis not later than 25th September UNLESS MEMBERS WISH TO BRING THEIR EXHIBITS TO CONVENTION PERSONALLY. In either case details of the exhibits MUST be sent in order that satisfactory arrangements for display can be made. PLEASE DO NOT LEAVE THIS UNTIL THE LAST MINUTE AND THROW EXTRA BURDENS ON THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONVENTION ORGANISATION.

**Contributions and articles on all branches
of B.N.A. philately and postal
history are urgently required
for publication in this journal**

Postmarks

Tell Bytown's Story

The Bytown period of Ottawa's history was the subject of part of a remarkable documentary exhibit by W. E. D. Halliday, of Ottawa, at the 29th Annual Convention of the Canadian Philatelic Society (BYPEX) at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, May 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1957.

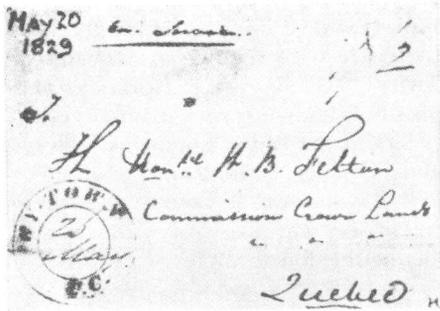
The exhibit showed letters in chronological sequence bearing the postmarks of Bytown, from the inauguration of the office under Postmaster Connell on 6th April, 1829, until and after the town's name was changed to Ottawa in 1855 and the capital city was incorporated.

Mr. Halliday's collection shows that from 1829, when the first Bytown post office was opened on Rideau Street until incorporation as Ottawa, six different handstamps were used for postmarking mail.

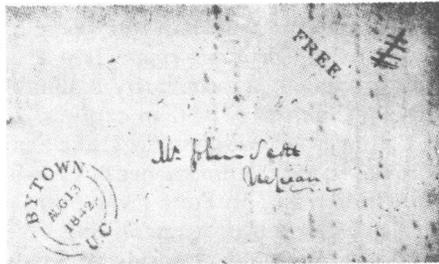
The first of such postmarks appears on the face of a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Crown Lands at Quebec. The postmark reads BY-TOWN, U.C. between two circles with the date of 20th May, 1829—a little over a month after establishment of the office—written in the centre. Both postmark and date are in red ink. It is probable that the handstamp was made locally from material that could have been found in a printer's stock of that period. The type is Caslon italic. (Illustration No. 1.)

The letter is marked half in red in the upper right hand corner where postage stamps are now put. Mr. Halliday states that, up to 1844 when letters were rated by weight, postal charges were based on the number of sheets of paper and the distance. From 1844 to 1851, it was weight and distance but, in that year, when the Province of Canada took over control of the posts from the General Post Office in Great Britain, a uniform rate of 3d. currency per half ounce letter irrespective of distance was inaugurated. The example shown was a single letter (one sheet) and was carried a distance of between 300 and 400 miles, which was one shilling sterling or one and two pence currency. The rate being in red would indicate it was prepaid, although the general custom was to have postage collected from the receiver. The nearly thirty cents postage paid in 1829 is more than the present air mail rate on a letter to Australia.

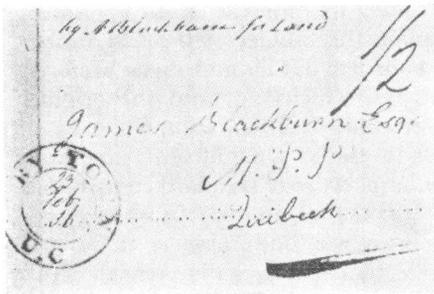
The second Bytown postmark, used between 1833 and 1836, was a larger type but also a double circle. The type face was Roman capitals 'serifed' i.e. with ornamental tips. This brass stamp was used by Postmaster Connell until his death in the 1834 cholera epidemic and by his successor Captain Baker, who transferred the office to Wellington Street on the north side between extensions of Lyon and Bay. Letters shown with this stamp are one postmarked BY-TOWN, 11th June, 1835, and another dated 23rd February, 1836, being addressed respectively to H. Pinhey, Esq., March, U.C. and James Blackburn, M.P.P. 'Quibeck' (the quotes are ours). Mr. Halliday believes that the handstamp was obtained through the G.P.O. London. (Illustration No. 2.)



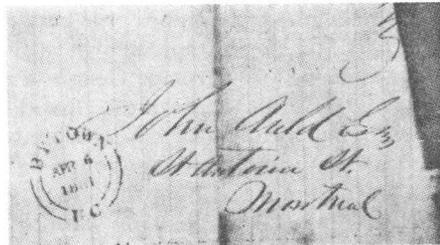
COVER No. 1



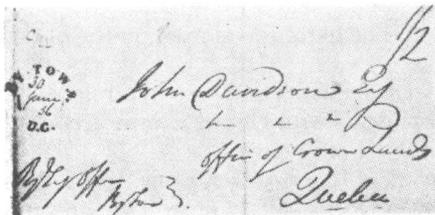
COVER No. 5



COVER No. 2



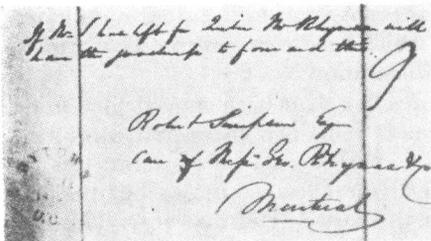
COVER No. 6



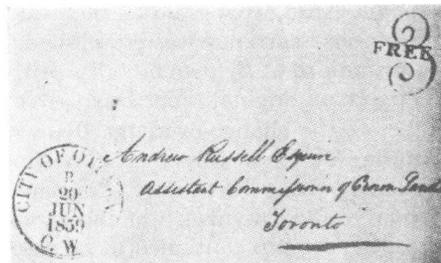
COVER No. 3



COVER No. 7



COVER No. 4



COVER No. 8

The third Bytown postmark was in 1836. Presumably it was obtained because its predecessor was lost, damaged, or merely worn out—brass being not too good a material for a hand-stamper. It appears to have been made locally like the first from printer's stock. It is a double circle with Bytown as previously with a hyphen. A peculiarity is that the letter 'N' of Bytown is in italic type although the rest is Roman capitals. The example shown is on the outer sheet of a letter from William Clegg, the Senior Clerk at the Royal Engineers Office, Bytown, to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec, dealing with town lots. (Illustration No. 3.) For a few months of 1836 the date was written in and from then to 1839, this instrument, or a very similar one, was provided with a type-set date and is then considered as producing the fourth Bytown postmark. (Not shown here.)

In 1839 the fifth Bytown postmark appears. The instrument was again of local make but with smaller type and for the first time the hyphen is dropped in BYTOWN. The example shown is on a letter to Montreal from a pioneer Ottawa River lumberman, George Buchanan, the builder of the first timber slide on the Ontario side of the Chaudiere Falls. He put his address as Victoria, presumably meaning Victoria Island between which spot and the original Nepean point the above-mentioned slide was situated. (Illustration No. 4.)

The sixth and last Bytown postmark was in use for some fifteen years, from 1840 to 1855. The handstamp was one of a large order of standard steel stamps sent to the Deputy Postmaster General, Mr. Stayner, in 1839 from England. Stayner had constantly complained that brass was unsuitable as it did not stand up to hard wear. One letter in the collection bearing an impression of this handstamp is addressed to Mr. John Scott, Nepean and postmarked BYTOWN 13th August, 1842, L.C. A rating of one penny (local) has been crossed out and replaced by the stamp FREE in red. Its contents deal with a 'bounced' promissory note of which Scott was an endorser. The letter is endorsed on the back 'Refused'. (Illustration No. 5.)

Two other local Bytown or drop letters were shown. These were addressed to William Clegg of the Royal Engineers. One deals with closing a rent account by the trustees of Colonel By's estate, the founder of Bytown.

There are handstamp rate markings on these letters which show nicely the reduction from one penny to a half-penny for local box or drop letters when the Province of Canada took over the postal services. The official date for this was 6th April, 1851, and at the same time a uniform inland postage rate of three pence currency was established. This event is well illustrated by a letter handstamped at Bytown on 6th April, on which is written a three. The letter is therefore an original 'First Day Cover'. (Illustration No. 6.)

Before the change-over, the Bytown post office had been moved to a stone building on Elgin Street near Wellington. It remained there and continued under the same Postmaster, Captain Baker, with his son as assistant. On 1st January, 1855, Bytown was incorporated as the City of Ottawa but the Bytown handstamp continued to be used for the best part of that year. This is a point that may confuse some collectors who might expect that a new postmark would have been obtained and used on the day of change of name and status. But we are dealing with the leisurely 'fifties' of the last century. Finally, a new steel instrument arrived and was put in use towards the end of 1855. It was a

circular type with the words CITY OF OTTAWA, U.C. and typeset date in the middle. The example shown is on a certificate of Post Office Registration (Illustration No. 7.)

It will be noted that the old designation of Upper Canada was still being used after the Union of 1841. The change to Canada West, however, was made when a somewhat ornamental handstamp appeared in 1857 which had CITY OF OTTAWA C.W. and a date in large serified capitals, all enclosed in a circle. The stamp was an electroplate and probably obtained from the United States. (Illustration No. 8.)

Other items, besides illustrations of the various post offices or their sites, included a letter sent in 1855 by the By-town and Prescott Railway just after Ottawa's first railway line reached the City limits, together with an early timetable for a mail train on this line.

A companion exhibit by Mr. Halliday was a frame showing comparable material for early post offices in the Ottawa Valley area.
(Reprinted from *The Postmark*).

The Association of Scottish Philatelic Societies

The following communication has been received from Mr. G. Saville Smith, Vice-President of the Caledonian Philatelic Society, via the Secretary of the Association of Scottish Philatelic Societies:

Following up their successful displays in Birmingham and Newcastle, The Royal Philatelic Society, London, have arranged for a Meeting in Glasgow on Wednesday, 22nd May, 1968, in the Grosvenor Restaurant (7.15 p.m. provisional) for the benefit of Scottish collectors.

I am acting with a local committee for making arrangements in Glasgow, and it is considered desirable that you notify Member Societies of the Scottish Federation with as little delay as possible, so that if hon. secretaries think fit, the date can be included in the syllabuses for the year 1967-68.

Owing to limited accommodation numbers will probably be restricted to 200, and invitations to be issued by the Royal will have to be restricted to a proportion of Society membership, and any tickets not taken up by Societies from a distance will be offered to Societies more favourably placed.

The Meeting will be addressed by the President and supporting members of the Royal, and then an opportunity will be afforded to examine an extensive world-wide collection of stamps and covers of **considerable rarity and value.**

Light refreshments will be available to those attending as guests of the Royal.

As soon as full details are available I will arrange for you to be advised, but in the meantime will you please arrange for the date and a brief preliminary announcement to be circulated to Societies.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held on Saturday, 7th October, at the Burlington Hotel, Eastbourne.

The Secretary will be on holiday till 18th August.

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| 8 | Similar but in Dull-blue shade. S.G. 20a. Fine used with light cancel | | £65 |
| 9 | 7½d. Pale yellow green. S.G. 22. Rare in this condition. c. £300 | | £150 |
| 10 | 7½d. Deep yellow green. Mint. Full o.g. and fresh. Absolutely superb | | £550 |

NEW BRUNSWICK

- | | | | |
|----|---|--|------|
| 11 | 3d. bright red. S.G. 1 on 1861 cover to St. George. Used after advent of decimal currency | | £75 |
| 12 | 3d. Dull red. S.G. 2. Fine used copy off cover with Sackville cancellation | | £35 |
| 13 | 1831. 1/- Dull mauve. S.G. 5. Brilliant used copy with dot postmark. B.P.A. cert. | | £150 |

NOVA SCOTIA

- | | | | |
|----|--|--|-----|
| 14 | 1851. 6d. Deep green. S.G. 6. Scarce fine used | | £85 |
|----|--|--|-----|

NEWFOUNDLAND

- | | | | |
|----|---|--|-----|
| 15 | Beautiful plate proof block of 4 of S.G. 1. in black. Corner | | £25 |
| 16 | Similar, but marginal | | £20 |
| 17 | 5d. Brown. S.G. 20a. Magnificent Corner block 9. Enormous margins. Unused | | £25 |

W. E. LEA (Philatelists) Ltd.

(B.P.A., A.I.E.P., C.C. of N.Y., B.N.A.P.S., P.T.S., etc.)

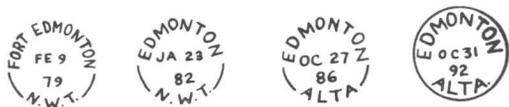
**1 The Adelphi
John Adam Street
Strand W.C.2**

Telephone Whitehall 1688
1689

Postmarked— Edmonton

By
IAN PATERSON

The first Fort Edmonton was built in 1795 by the Hudson Bay Company on a site about 20 miles down-stream from the present city. Although this was the first to be known by that name, the North-West Company in 1794 had established Fort Augustus. In 1808 New Fort Augustus was erected within what is now the city of Edmonton, but the Hudson Bay Company, not to be outdone, re-established at the same location—this being New Fort Edmonton. Both these posts were abandoned in 1810. Sometime prior to 1819 (New) Fort Edmonton was re-occupied and repaired by the Hudson Bay Company, and continued in operation till 1830 when flood conditions made it necessary to relocate on higher ground. The Fort was about 200 feet by 300 feet and hexagonal in form; with twenty-foot, hand-hewn pickets; bastions, and battlemented gateways. Its location provided a very commanding position overlooking the river and valley. Inside and out was painted with Indian designs, gaudy colours and queer sculptures. The buildings were painted red and smeared with red earth which, when mixed with oil produced a durable brown (circa 1843).



Edmonton's
Cork cancel



It is sad to think that this fort, which was the very genesis of Edmonton, is no longer, for it was demolished in 1915. If only our forefathers had had the foresight to preserve this living link with our heritage.

'The Gateway to the North' is truly descriptive of Edmonton, for since its beginning it has been a gateway; a door entering on to the vast unknown expanses of the west, north and north-west; a portal through which many have travelled—the fur traders and explorers, the missionaries, the Klondikers

of '98, the bush pilots, the builders of the Alaska Highway, and even today it is the very hub for the spokes of expansion and development which are seeking to tame the barren and often hostile North.

Prior to the establishment of a post office the conveyance of mail from the east (Winnipeg) depended on the courtesy and frequently of fur brigades, courier canoes and particularly the Hudson Bay Company packets. Since Governor Simpson's time there had been a regular winter packet which was carried by dog team to Fort Carlton where they were met by the runners from Fort Edmonton. This might be called the first regular service and although just once a year, it was certainly an improvement over the previous facilities.

Perhaps the perfect example of early mail service in Western Canada is recorded by Tony Cashman in *The Edmonton Story*, and through the courtesy of the Institute of Applied Art Limited, Edmonton, the following paragraph is published:

'The young Father Grandin got the first inkling that he was to become a bishop after only three years of missionary work. And it came in a most unusual manner. He found a message addressed to him, hanging on a tree. This seems a very coy manner of letting a man know he's due for promotion, better suited to a nineteenth century romance, but it was standard procedure for delivering mail in the Canadian West of 1857. There were well-marked routes of travel across the West. Travellers zig-zagged across the country on lakes and rivers. When they couldn't make water connections they'd portage overland to get to the next river or lake. The portage trails were well-marked, and if the Hudson Bay Company mailman figured a certain person would be coming over the portage eventually, he'd hang the person's mail from a tree in a leather pouch. Young Father Grandin was portaging one day in 1857 when he found a letter on a tree telling him to go back to his base at Ile à la Crosse in northern Saskatchewan'.

As late as 1874 a resident of Edmonton recorded 'Last Friday we received the first mail for six months.' Service improved greatly in 1875 when the S.S. Northcote started making regular trips up the North Saskatchewan—however, this service was confined to the navigating season and come winter, the mails reverted to the irregular and slow overland route.

The generally accepted date for the opening of a Post Office in what is now Edmonton is 1st March, 1878. (I say the generally accepted date for I feel that further research will show that a Post Office was established prior to this.) This first Post Office was located within the walls of Fort Edmonton and the first Post Master was the Hudson Bay Company factor—Richard Hardisty. An unofficial census of 1878 shows Edmonton with a population of 148 adults (not including Treaty Indians)—so it is not too difficult to understand the scarcity of Fort Edmonton cancellations and covers from this era.

In 1876 the mail came through about every three weeks, delivered under contract as far west as Edmonton. In most cases the drivers were halfbreeds who used horses in summer and dogs in winter. The route from Winnipeg to Edmonton was known as the Carlton Trail. This Trail was literally the highway into the west; 860 miles, which passed through Shoal Lake, Ft. Ellice, Ft. Pelly, Ft. Carlton, Prince Albert, Battleford, Ft. Pitt and Edmonton—

places that are deeply entrenched in the history of the west. For fifty years it was the main trail over which the carts carried the freight, mail and settlers into the vast north-west. It was only when the railway reached Edmonton that the Carlton Trail lost its identity as the Road to the West.

Postal facilities were the subject of a general town meeting in January, 1881; the outcome being that a petition was drawn up and forwarded to the Post Master General requesting that a semi-monthly mail be established between Edmonton and Winnipeg, alternating with one to Fort Macleod and points south—also that a money order office be established. However, it was not until the following December that the Post Office Department saw fit to notice the petition requesting this mail communication with the south, and even then, only in the form of asking the Edmonton Post Master for more definite information on the subject. So in February, 1882, another petition (signed by over 100) was sent to the Department asking that a weekly mail be run between Winnipeg and Edmonton, and again requested the establishment of a money order office. It would seem that the requirements were advancing quicker than the red tape could be unravelled.

The outgoing Christmas mail on 14th December, 1881, consisted of the grand total of 950 letters (of which 40 were registered) and 50 parcels. (By mid-January things were back to the normal of about 500 pieces of mail.) This was a three-week accumulation, as the last previous mail had left on 26th November. Compare this to the 1963 Christmas rush (1st–24th December) when the Edmonton Post Office processed 24,413,313 letters and cards. During this same period 165,949 parcels were delivered by parcel post delivery to Edmonton homes.

Even as far back as June, 1882, the Post Office was not above making mistakes—for the mail which was destined for Ft. Walsh, Ft. Mcleod, Winnipeg, Rapid City and Edmonton, Ontario, arrived in Edmonton (as someone remarked 'Ontario may be big, but not that big'). There was also criticism; to quote from the *Edmonton Bulletin*, 'The mail' it is needless to remark, is behind time. To use a Yankeeism, 'It is eternally and perennially behind time'.

Although the N.W.M.P. were the law in the Northwest at this time, an interesting article appeared in the *Edmonton Bulletin* of 14th March, 1881, which stated 'The police mail for Ft. Saskatchewan came in the Edmonton Bag. This would seem to indicate that the liquor law in the Northwest should be more stringently enforced.' Wonder what was meant by that?

In 1886 the mail service started branching out into the far north for in this year the Post Master recommended a mail four times a year to Ft. Chipewyan (on Lake Athabasca) and estimated the cost at 1,000 dollars per round trip.

In 1887 Monday seemed to be Mail Day in Edmonton—and it has been recorded that the citizens would congregate about the old Post Office which was kept by 'Dad Osborne', and until the mail was sorted, received and read, you could find almost any citizen around the place.

The coming of the railway to Calgary in 1883 and the inauguration of a stage coach service between Edmonton and Calgary meant that mail which hitherto was four weeks on the trail could now be received in 10 days or so. This continued until that glorious day of 27th June, 1891, when the Northern Terminus of the Calgary and Edmonton Railroad reached South Edmonton

(Strathcona). Mind you, it was still necessary to transport the mail from there into Edmonton proper by other methods; which included a ferry trip across the river.

It was July of 1891 when the citizens of South Edmonton (Strathcona) decided if theirs was to become THE city, they needed the added prestige of the Land Titles Office which was then located on the north side of the river; if not by diplomacy, then by force. So one night a group of stolid (?) citizens decided to lay claim to the office by moving it bodily to Strathcona. But alas, their conspiracy was discovered. These altercations over the Land Titles Office finally reached Federal ears and the N.W.M.P. were called in from Fort Saskatchewan. However, A. D. (Dad) Osborne who was not only Edmonton's Post Master, but also Major in the Home Guard, decided Edmonton could do without this intervention. So he met the N.W.M.P. patrol at Rat Creek and defied them to enter the city. Result: Dad Osborne lost his job as Post Master. Reason: a Federal Officer taking up arms against the government. Even in those days a Post Master's duty was not without diversion.

It is only after a person takes interest in the postal markings of a certain city or locality that he realizes the challenge and almost boundless scope presented by this field of philately. The variety of postal markings that have been used down through the years staggers the imagination—and there always seems to be something new presenting itself. (It's sad but true that not so many years ago the Edmonton Post Office, while house-cleaning, tossed out boxes and boxes of obsolete marking devices.)

Edmonton is probably a typical example—with over 100 CDS type cancels recorded, plus the infinite variety of other postal markings which are occasionally found on mail matter. The latter extend from the improper use of facing slip date stamps to Special Delivery, City Delivery, and various departmental markings. Add to these the infinite variety of slogan cancel which have been used to promote everything from War Bonds and World Peace to local fairs, air shows and philatelic exhibitions and the total is almost unbelievable.

Add to this the R.P.O.'s (which operate out of Edmonton), the pre-cancels, the three lonely perfins, and you have a hunt on your hands which may start as a hobby but soon becomes an obsession.

Accompanying this article are illustrations of Edmonton's first cancels. I make no claim to the accuracy of the dates and further information on this subject would be appreciated.

Perhaps one of the greatest roles Edmonton has played is her part in the development of pioneer aviation. One only needs to refer to Holmes' catalogue listings of semi-official and first flights to realise that Edmonton was the very springboard of aviation in the Northwest.

There are many dates and names connected with the first flights and semi-official flights out of Edmonton. But to really see the beginning we must look back to 1918. A young American airwoman, Miss Katherine Stinson, was participating in a flying exhibition in Calgary, and she announced that she intended to fly her single-seat Curtiss bi-plane to Edmonton. Apparently all red tape was by-passed and in no time at all official sanction was granted to carry a bag of mail north. At 1.03 p.m. on 9th July she 'took off' from the



Newfoundland 'Ms. Martinsyde' on cover. Sold for £3,000 at the Bond Street Auctions.

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Calgary Exhibition and seven hours later (she had engine trouble) landed in the oval of the Edmonton race track where she handed the mail bag to P.M., G. S. Armstrong. This historic flight just missed being the first air mail flight in Canada—by fifteen days.

Back in 1933 when Wiley Post was making his historic round-the-world flight he was scheduled to land at the Edmonton Airport, which at that time was the typical grass field. Days of rain had turned the strip into a soggy mess; fortunately Post was still able to land, but the take-off was a dubious factor. Rather than chance the soggy strip, Wiley's plane was towed out onto the hardtopped Kingsway Avenue and this is probably the only time in aviation history that an aircraft 'took-off' down one of the city's main thoroughfares.

The catcheted covers commemorating the above event, like many others commemorating pioneer flights out of Edmonton, were produced under the skilful hand of 'Bob of the North'. There is no denying that these covers were philatelically inspired, but nevertheless, thanks to 'Bob of the North' many events which are significant in Edmonton's history have been philatelically preserved because of this enterprising individual.

Rather than being a complete summary of Edmonton's Postal History, this article is intended to give the reader a general view and some of the highlights of Edmonton's history as related to the mails and postal services.

(Editor's Note: The author would like to hear from anyone who has ANY information or material pertaining to Edmonton's Postal History.)

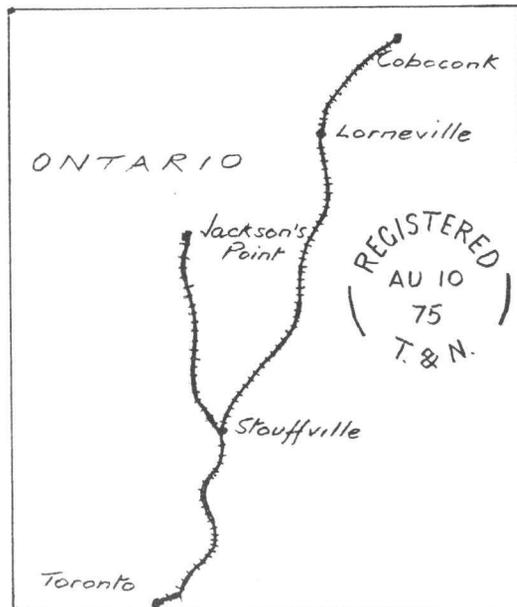
The Toronto & Nipissing Railway By L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S. Part XLVIII

Like several other early Canadian railways the Toronto & Nipissing owed its inception largely to one man, a William Gooderham, who had been connected with the Northern Railway and who had learnt much from the changing fortunes of this pioneer enterprise.

The construction of the railway (it was incorporated in 1867) in the years 1870-1872 reflected the burning anxiety of business interests in Toronto to divert as much traffic as possible to this thriving city whose commercial interests were thought to be threatened by the proposed extension of the Canada Central Railway into Northern Ontario.

At this time, of course, the northern reaches of the province were almost exclusively virgin territory and the preserve of the solitary trapper. It was already, however, being opened up to the encroachment of timber 'cruisers' and as the forests receded before the onset of the woodman's axe the need of the timber trade for outlets to the increasingly remote markets in the south became more compelling.

It was to help satisfy this demand that Gooderham conceived the idea of building into the hinterland to the east and north of Lake Simcoe, but, profiting from the unfortunate experiences of the Northern Railway he determined



to build on, then, entirely new principles. These were, briefly, to build cheaply and to eschew government aid and the political pressures which invariably accompanied this not unmixed blessing.

For these reasons he determined to build to the narrow gauge (3ft. 6ins.) in order to save on construction costs and the first 32 miles from Scarborough to Uxbridge were completed and opened for traffic on 1st July, 1871, entrance into Toronto being effected by means of a third rail on the nine miles of Grand Trunk tracks. In the following year the railhead reached Cannington, 18 miles north of Uxbridge and thereafter the line crossed the Lindsay to Beaverton line of the Midland Railway. Coboconk was reached shortly afterwards, in November, 1872, and here construction came to a halt.

It is said that Gooderham named his railway the Toronto & Nipissing on the spur of the moment. Certainly there was no immediate intention of building so far to the north; nor was there need to do so. The countryside to the north and west of Coboconk was filling up and the prospects of both passenger and freight traffic were good.

After five years of prosperity, however, the debts began to pile up and in 1881, after converting to the standard gauge, Gooderham sold out to the Midland Railway.

Railway post office facilities were introduced on this railway immediately it was opened for traffic, postmarks O.381 and R.143 being used initially. Postmark evidence suggests that O.380 and O.381A were brought into use later although there is the possibility that all four postmarks were used simultaneously. Certainly O.380 and O.381A remained in use after the absorption of the line into the Midland system, but neither O.381 nor R.143 appear to have been used after 1879.

In the late 1880s or early 1890s R.P.O. facilities appear to have been confined between Toronto and Lorneville and a postmark reading 'Tor. & Lorne' (O.358) was then introduced. Postmark O.359 'Tor. & Lorn' is of doubtful existence and probably owes its inclusion in the catalogue to the misreading of a poor strike of O.358. R.P.O. services appear to have been finally terminated circa 1900.

N.B.—The line from Stouffville to Sutton (the Lake Simcoe Junction Railway) was built over a distance of 27 miles in 1877. For all intents and purposes it formed a part of the Toronto & Nipissing Railway since the latter entered into agreement to work the railway shortly after its completion. It, too, became a part of the Midland Railway system at the time of the general merger in 1882. (*For a brief history of the latter see Maple Leaves, Vol. 9, No. 11.*)

LENDING LIBRARY

Please refer to the Library List and send your requests to: The Librarian, Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill, The Shieling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amer sham, Bucks. A comprehensive range of books on all branches of B.N.A. philately and postal history is available to members, free of charge, with the exception of postage charges both ways. Numerous catalogues, check lists and pamphlets are also available.

First Day of Issue Covers

(Serviced by Postmaster, Ottawa)

continued from last issue

1965							
3 Feb.	5c	N.B. & N.S. Florals	138,573	19 Jan	5c	Alta. & Sask. Florals	230,015
3 Mar	5c	Int. Co-operation		23 Feb	5c	Nfld. Floral ...	78,522
		Year	120,838	23 Mar	5c	Yukon & N.W.T. Florals ...	138,973
28 April	5c	B.C. and Man. Florals ...	139,901	13 April	5c	300th Ann. of La Salle's Arrival in Canada ...	68,930
9 June	5c	Grenfell	70,708	2 May	5c	Highway Safety	80,708
30 June	5c	Flag	87,780	26 May	5c	London Conference	78,357
21 July	5c	Prince Edward Island Floral ...	72,830	30 June	5c	Canada Coat of Arms ...	84,117
12 Aug	5c	Churchill	96,990	27 July	5c	Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy	76,247
8 Sept	5c	Int. Parliamentary Union and Ottawa National Capital	140,560	8 Sept	5c	Comm. Parl. Assoc- iation Conference	79,869
13 Oct	3c and 5c	Christmas	121,818	12 Oct	3c and 5c	Christmas... ..	135,393
1966				(We are indebted to Mr. Wayne R. Curtis for these details.)			
5 Jan	5c	Space Research ...	82,152				

The Exchange Packet

Urgent and Important

1. *Good quality* stamps are urgently required. Have a good supply of cover material which will last until the end of the year. (Can only place one or two lots of covers in each packet.) But good covers, mounted in booklets, would be acceptable.
2. I do receive from time to time complaints from members receiving the packet that certain stamps/cancellations are wrongly described. Would members submitting material for circulation in the packet PLEASE endeavour to describe stamps and/or cancellations correctly?
3. I have recently received several advice slips which have only been partly completed. I must ask members to complete these in full, giving the name and address of the member to whom the packet has been forwarded, date of receipt, date of despatch, details of purchases and full name and address of member forwarding the advice slip.

J. E. Bielby

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Membership of the Society is open to all interested in the study of the history and postage stamps of the Dominion of Canada and the former British North American Provinces. The annual subscription (£1) is payable on 1st October for the ensuing twelve months. (Overseas members are requested to remit subscriptions free of charge to the Society.)

POST OFFICES OF SASKATCHEWAN

by Dr. J. G. Byth

M (continued)

78. Mayview	109. Milden	140. Moose Jaw
79. Mazonod	110. Mildmay Park*	" " Sub. No. 1
80. Meacham	111. Mildred	" " Sub. No. 2
81. Meadow Bank*	112. Milestone	" " Sub. No. 3
82. Meadow Lake	113. Mill Centre*	" " Sub. No. 4
83. Meath Park	114. Millerdale	" " Sub. No. 5
84. Meath Park Station*	115. Milleton*	141. Moose Range
85. Medona*	116. Milly*	142. Moose Valley*
86. Medstead	117. Minnehaha*	143. Moosomin
87. Meeks Siding*	118. Minnie Lake*	144. Moreland*
88. Meeting Lake	119. Minton	145. Morin Creek*
89. Meetoos*	120. Mirror Valley*	146. Morse
90. Megan*	121. Mistatim	147. Mortlach
91. Melaval	122. Mistatim Station*	148. Morwick*
92. Melfort	123. Mistawasis*	149. Mossbank
93. Melville	124. Mitchellton	150. Moss Lake*
94. Mendham	125. Mitchellview*	151. Mossyvale*
95. Mennon	126. Model Farm*	152. Mosten*
96. Meota	127. Moffat*	153. Moundville*
97. Merid	128. Moirville*	154. Mount Green*
98. Merle	129. Molanosa	155. Mozart
99. Merryflat	130. Molewood*	156. Mudie Lake
100. Mervin	131. Monarchvale	157. Muenster
101. Meskanaw	132. Monchy*	158. Mullingar
102. Meteor*	133. Mondou*	159. Mullrany*
103. Meyronne	134. Monnery*	160. Mulock*
104. Mildale	135. Montmatre	161. Murraydale*
105. Middle Lake	136. Mont Nebo	162. Muscow
106. Middleton Hill*	137. Montreal Lake	163. Muskegan
107. Midnight Lake	138. Moon Hills*	164. Mutrie*
108. Mikado	139. Moose Dale*	* Office closed.

A Sign of the Times

In our last issue we published an illustration (unfortunately inverted) of the centennial cancellation in use at 20 or so Canadian post offices during Centennial Year. We are indebted to the Canadian Post Office for the following further details:—

“Twenty-six dies were ordered bearing the Centennial Symbol with three wavy lines. They will be used throughout the 1967 year in the following offices:

Montreal (3)	Edmonton	Moncton
Toronto (3)	Calgary	Saskatoon
Vancouver (2)	Windsor	Charlottetown
Winnipeg (2)	Regina	St. John's, Nfld.
Quebec	London	St. John, N.B.
Ottawa	Halifax	Cité de Jacques
Hamilton	Victoria	Cartier

(An additional Centennial cancellation is also reported from Goderich, Ontario—Editor)

OBITUARY

Dr. Edgar C. Black

We regret to report the death, on 11th March, of Dr. Edgar C. Black after several months' illness.

Dr. Black was a professor of physiology at the University of British Columbia, being first appointed to this department when the Faculty of Medicine was organised in 1950. Born in Davidson, Saskatchewan, he was educated at Brandon College and the University of British Columbia receiving his Doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania in 1940.

During the Second World War he worked with a medical research team at the University of Toronto where a high-altitude oxygen system for aircraft was developed.

Dr. Black was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and for many years was actively interested in philately. His principal interests were the stamps and postmarks of Newfoundland, and Philatelic Literature. For a number of years he was B.N.A.P.S. Librarian until failing eyesight forced him to relinquish this important service to the Society. While undertaking these duties he contributed greatly to the development of the Library and also made substantial contributions towards its enlargement.

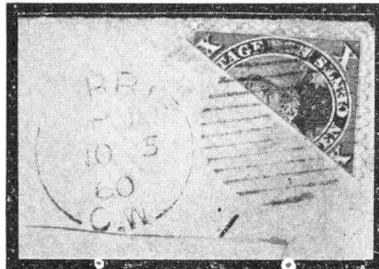
He will be greatly missed by those who knew him and is survived by his wife and daughter.

H. M. Dilworth

CANADA 1859

A wonderful study of these popular issues has been delivered to us for private treaty sale. The owner has instructed us to offer this in various sections, generally according to the denomination. Condition is nearly always fine or very fine and Canadian specialists should not miss the chance of acquiring at least part of this glorious collection.

- 5c. Proofs, mint and covers £410
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- 12½c. Including eight covers £600
- 17c. Re-entries and covers
etc. £410



on complete entire

In all of these studies lies considerable strength in cancellations. Full descriptions from David Muscott, Private Treaty Department

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Please say that you saw this in 'Maple Leaves'

Book Review

Canadian Roller Cancellations, 1894-1930

by E. A. Smythies, F.C.P.S.

Following on from his study of the Canadian Duplex Cancellations, E. A. Smythies has further advanced the knowledge of Canadian Cancellations with his recently published handbook, *Canadian Roller Cancellations, 1894-1930*. With this work he was assisted by Dr. Charles Hollingsworth and others.

Previous to the publication of this book very little had been written on the subject; Jarrett, illustrates three Types on page 440 of his *Standard British North American Catalogue* (1929 Edition) but Boggs, Howe and Holmes hardly mention these cancellations at all. Dr. Hollingsworth and Messrs. C. T. Walker and J. R. Hill have written some notes on the subject in *Maple Leaves* and *B.N.A. Topics*. Manley and Hetherington have dealt with some of the Rollers used as Precancels in *Maple Leaves* and *Precancels*.

In the work now under review, Smythies brings a completely new picture of the subject. He has divided his study into five periods between 1894 and 1930. The early Montreal 21 roller and the later Thin Types used after 1930 are not included. He records some fifteen different types of Rollers, and lists all the Post Offices using them.

This handbook is a 'must' for any interested in Canadian Cancellations. However, since the work was first suggested, *ROLLERS* seem to have disappeared from the market, and collectors may have some difficulty in obtaining their 'wants'.

Of special interest to me are the lists of Rollers used on Unofficial Precancels (see Appendix IV). These precancels have to be collected on cover or in blocks (with gum) to prove genuine use. Here I think it will be found that the lists are still far from complete. When the Handbook has been in circulation for a few months no doubt further information will come in.

If I have any criticism it is that there is no indication of the period of use, first dates are known but last dates are very difficult to find out. A rarity factor, such as used in the PERFIN Handbook would be a help to some.

To sum up, this is another excellent work, as can be expected from the pen of such a knowledgeable philatelist as E. A. Smythies, and I hope this Handbook will meet with the success it deserves.

R. B. H.

(Available from S. F. Cohen, 51, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15. Price 12/6, post paid.)

VOLUME 11 (binding)

This issue of *Maple Leaves* completes Volume No. 11. A complete index to this volume will accompany our next issue (October) and this, together with Nos. 97 and 108 inclusive, can be sent for binding to the printers, S. Cockburn and Son Limited, Station Road, Ossett, Yorkshire. A remittance of 41s. must accompany your order.

New Stamp Issues



PAN-AMERICAN GAMES COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

This was released on the 19th July, 1967, to commemorate the Pan-American Games scheduled for Winnipeg, Manitoba, from the 22nd July to 7th August, 1967.

Held every four years, the event has previously been staged in Argentina, Mexico, U.S.A. and Brazil in that order. This year, thousands of athletes representing some 32 countries in the Western Hemisphere will compete in approximately 400 events embracing 24 sports.

The games have particular significance in 1967 as they constitute a major event in a nation-wide programme celebrating Canada's 100th birthday. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will journey to Winnipeg to take part in the opening ceremonies.

Canada's new stamp, of the 5 cent value, was designed by Brigdens of Winnipeg Limited. It will be large in size, horizontal in format and produced in red on white. A track athlete in action is flanked on the lower right by the words 'Jeux Panaméricains' divided on three lines; a similar treatment is used for the words 'Pan-American Games' at the upper left. 'Canada' and the denomination '5' are used vertically at the extreme left while 'Winnipeg 1967' and a reproduction of the 1967 Games symbol appear at the bottom right corner. Wording is in white on a red background. The steel plate engraving process has been employed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd., Ottawa, in producing 25,000,000 Pan-American Games stamps.

In recognition of the significance of the event, First Day Cover Service for this stamp was provided at the Winnipeg Post Office.

50th ANNIVERSARY OF CANADIAN PRESS COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

The 50th Anniversary of Canadian Press will be marked by the issue of a 5 cent Canada Post Office commemorative stamp on the 31st August, 1967.

Canadian Press is a co-operative that makes no profit and declares no dividends. It is a news-gathering and news-distributing service which has been regarded as a unifying force in Canada since its foundation during the war-time stresses of 1917. Each of the 103 Canadian newspapers represented in its membership, whether large or small, has an equal vote in the affairs of the association.

The Canadian Press operations require the expenditure of some four and one-half million dollars yearly. This amount, consisting of rentals, salaries and other costs, is divided, city by city, where there is a member newspaper, on the basis of circulation. Where there are two or more papers in a city, part of the charge is divided equally among the papers, part of it on circulation.

In 1951, after receiving their news in English for 34 years, the French-language members arranged with Canadian Press to set up Service in French. At the official inauguration, Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent described it as a major event in Canada's development as a nation.

Designed by William McLaughlan of Mount Alberta, Ontario, the new stamp will be large in size, horizontal in format and produced in varying shades of blue on white. Principal elements of the design is an oblate spheroid form in which is contained a map centering the western hemisphere; superimposed on this area is a white strip, pointed at each end, on which appears, in blue: 'Anniversary', '50' and 'Anniversaire'. The word 'Canada', in blue lettering, appears at top-centre; the denomination '5' is placed at the upper right in white and at the base of the stamp are the words, in dark blue, 'The Canadian Press' and 'La Presse Canadienne'. The steel plate engraving process will be used by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa, to produce twenty-five million of the Canadian Press stamps.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL VANIER

The late Governor-General Georges P. Vanier, will be honoured by the Canadian Post Office on the 15th September, 1967, by the issue of a commemorative stamp.

The date chosen for release of the new issue is the anniversary of the day on which the late Governor-General took the Oath of Office in 1959.

A decision to issue a Vanier stamp has resulted in the re-scheduling of the previously announced commemorative marking the Centenary of Toronto as Capital of the Province of Ontario. **Release date for this issue will be changed from 20th September to 28th September, 1967.**

The new stamp will increase to ten the number of commemoratives to be issued by the Canadian Post Office during Centennial Year.

Letters to the Editor . . .

Mr. J. P. Grace writes:

Aerogrammes etc.

I was pleased to see Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill's article on Canadian aerogrammes in number 106. This neglected field is in need of some study. I have written to Mr. Greenhill to send him what I hope will be useful information about the current aerogramme issue.

I was however surprised to see the notice about the new aerogramme on page 275; especially surprised at the hesitation about the date of issue. While there was no official first day cancellation applied, these Expo-Centennial aerogrammes were issued on 2nd November, 1966, after being announced in the normal way in the press and to philatelists on the Post Office's mailing list.

Something that did catch us by surprise over here was mentioned on the same page 275. In addition to the post cards of 3 cent value mentioned there, the 4 cent red cameo design has also appeared imprinted POST CARD CARTE POSTALE instead of blank. There was no announcement of this change from blank cards.

There was no announcement of the various booklet issues either. Here is what I know to exist (in addition to normals already listed):

Cameo: Combination booklet. Red 'modern' cover, inside front cover red handstamp reading LOCAL LETTERS LETTRES LOCALES 4 cents.

Cameo: 5 cent. booklet. Blue 'modern' cover, inside front cover as above. Theoretically the above should not exist without handstamp. However, I know of two combination booklets which do.

Cameo: Five cents booklet. New centennial blue cover.

Centennial stamps: Combination and 5 cent booklets, with new red (comb.) and blue (5 cent) centennial covers.

Centennial stamps have also been issued in coils and precancels, and there are new postage due stamps in red modernistic figures, 6 cent and 10 cent values having been seen.

There has been no announcement of any of the items described above after the aerogramme, either in the press or from the Post Office.

Dr. R. A. Chaplin writes:

Registered Letter Stamps

On page thirteen of *Canadian Registered Letter Stamps and Cancellations 1875-1902* by E. A. Smythies and A. F. Smith published by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, the Ottawa imprint is described as being 2 mm. in one pane and 2½ mm. in another pane below the adjoining stamp.

Recently I have had the opportunity to examine a block of ten (5 x 2) in the Dr. C. M. Jephcott collection which has the Ottawa imprint 2½ mm.

below the stamps. There is a guillotine guide-line 10 mm. below the imprint. This would position the block from the upper pane.

It may be concluded that the imprint which is spaced 2 mm. below the stamp is from the lower pane.

Mr. H. Reiche writes:

2 cents Numeral Issue

Maple Leaves No. 105 contains an interesting article by Mr. J. J. Bonar. I was studying these issues a few years ago and came to the following conclusions:

There appears to be three differences in this type as illustrated. From other than the frame lines it is also certain that no new re-worked dies were laid down to produce these three differences. According to dated copies in my possession and some notes the centre illustration on page 240 represents the first stage, the illustration on the left of the page the second stage and the one on the right the third.

The change in the appearance of the frame seems to have been caused by damage to the transfer subject. On a number of proofs, including the black proofs in the large presentation book of that time, some of these features can be noted.

I cannot imagine that different dies and transfer roll subjects would be used for making the proofs. Very similar problems exist with the Admiral issue (e.g. the 10 cents) but again I have never found evidence of the use of additional dies. The information in the die and proof book at the Bank Note Company does not indicate that any new dies were laid down for the Numeral Issue.

I am looking forward to a summary of all the comments you receive on this subject.

Amendments to Membership to 1st July, 1967

New Members

1577. DAVIDSON, J. L., 37 Moorhouse Road, Carlisle, Cumberland. C
 1578. HOOD, D. F., 9 Ankerwyke, Rowner, Gosport, Hants. C, N, B
 1579. SOUTHEY, T. W., 16 Jill Crescent, Islington, Ontario. PC, SC, PH
 1580. FRAMPTON, G. W., 6543 Beach Drive, S.W., Seattle, Washington 98116, U.S.A. C, N, B
 1581. SESSIONS, D. F., 'Camelot', 15 Hazel Grove, Downsview, Chatham, Kent. C, N, B

Death

508. SANDERSON, C. W.

Resignation

1454. ROSS, W. D.

Change of Address

1503. ADAMS, C. J., 'The Lowe', Worfield, Bridgenorth, Salop.
 1444. BAUER, W.E., 3843, Garrison Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016, U.S.A.
 527. BYTH, J. G., 54, Maison St. Louis, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.
 1462. CURTIS, Wayne R., 4640 Clanranald Avenue, Apt. 3, Montreal 29, Canada.
 6. FRASER, O., F.C.P.S., 85 Fonthill Road, Aberdeen, ABI 2UP.
 483. HANNAH, J. 4, Hammersmith Road, Aberdeen ABI, 6NB.
 1557. O'NEILL, 54 Milner Road, Heswall, Cheshire.
 414. PRICE, H. J., 120 Grove Lane, Cheadle Hulme, Cheadle, Cheshire.
 481. ROBERTSON, W. A., 74 Earlsparke Avenue, Newlands, Glasgow S.3.
 1427. SMITH, R. F., 24 Wellesley Park, Wellington, Somerset.

Net Change plus 3. New Total 665

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements.
Special price 2d. a word for
C.P.S.G.B. members only.

EXCHANGE

JOIN Continental Exchange Club. Magazine and membership 13/6. Sample magazine 1/-. Mint commemorative sets accepted. Continental Exchange Club, Box 472, Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE invited with collectors specialising in Newfoundland. Will exchange Canada for Newfoundland. Proofs of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick available in exchange for Newfoundland.—E. P. Tizard, 6338, Vienna Street, Halifax, N.S.

WANTED

WANTED to beg, borrow or buy, any Canadian Maps showing Railways, period 1880-1910. Condition immaterial. Please help. Your postages gladly refunded.—L. F. Gillam, 66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire.

WANTED surplus stocks suitable for packets. Prices first please.—George Walters, 4, Broadway, Maidenhead, Berks.

FANCY and initial pen Cancellations on Canada 3 cent small queens. Any quantity on approval with price.—Lloyd Houle, 45, Ripplewood Crescent, Kitchener, Ont., Canada.

JARRETTS 1929 Handbook of Canada cancellations wanted. Also Canadian Postal History items.—J. D. Fielding, 211, Earlham Road, Norwich.

CRASH Covers—Wreck covers—salvaged mail, modern and older.—Sergeant, 64, Susans Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.

FOR SALE

CENTENNIAL STAMP, Philatelic Exhibition Cancel 5/-, genuine Canadian Pony Express cover, Rider stamp 10/-, Railway Commemorative cover, RPO cancel, Train stamp, 15/-.—Jack's Stamp Farm, Route 6M, Woodstock, Ont., Canada.

PERIODICALS

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