

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

Summer

It appears, and we must say this with caution, that the warm weather has come to stay with us for a while. It has certainly turned my thoughts to some lazy days in the sunshine when I go on annual holiday a few days after these few lines have been written.

Convention—1962

Now that arrangements have been cut and dried for the Convention Auction—you should have all sent lots by the time this issue reaches you—I am eagerly awaiting the remainder of the programme. I know that the Aberdeen Committee is now working hard at it and hope that it will be possible to publish some details in this issue.

Canpex—1962

As the result of some excellent campaigning by Alan Christensen the publicity resulted in this gathering being a success from the word “go”. A full report is published elsewhere in this issue. From a letter received from our President, Sir George Williamson, he intimates that he thoroughly enjoyed his visit to Canada and the States and is very grateful to all concerned who made it possible for him to meet so many of our members over there.

A personal word of thanks to Messrs. Alan Christensen, Herb. Buckland and Frank Campbell who kept me well supplied with first day covers.

Awards

A special word of congratulations to Mr. Geoffrey Whitworth who carried off two very fine awards at CANPEX for his display of the 1859 17 cents. value. Sir George Williamson is hoping to persuade Geoffrey to let you all see it at Aberdeen.

Group News

I hope that you all heeded the words of wisdom from Roland Greenhill in our last issue. The London Section have now taken further action

by sending along their annual report. Come along now, what about the rest of the Groups? Surely you have not been static during the past few months?

Exchange Packet

I know for certain that Mr. Grant will not mind me appealing again for more and more material for the Society Exchange Packet. It is a difficult enough job to do when one does not get the support one requires, harder still to answer critics who want to know what is happening.

In the past one or two overseas members have contributed material, more from that source would always be welcome. Perhaps the Society should have a liaison Officer in Canada and the States who could gather in material and send it in bulk to the Secretary. Any ideas on the matter would be welcome to Mr. Grant

The Treasurer

Word has reached us via the Secretary that Mr. Harold Donne will have to resign his post as Treasurer. Harold stepped in at an awkward moment last year and the Society will ever be grateful to him for keeping the wheels turning.

ENLARGED STAMP PRINTS

Further to previous announcements in Maple Leaves, enlarged prints size $1\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches are now available. The issues represented are small Queens (3 cents value); Admiral Issue (blank value); Numeral Issue (pair of 2c. value and blank value; Edward Issue (pair of 2c. value, and blank value). These latter two will only be supplied in pairs.

Prices are as follows:

40 singles (or 20 pairs)	...	3/9 (50 cents)
100 singles (or 50 pairs)	...	7/6 (\$1.00).
240 singles (or 120 pairs)	...	15/- (\$2.00).

Please address your orders to the Secretary (cash with order): Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, 17 Mellish Road, Walsall, Staffs. Wholesale enquiries welcomed from dealers.

THE PHOTO ON THE COVER.

3 CENT SQ. TORONTO "2" STEEL INSERT

(Reproduced by kind permission of Stanley Cohen)

The half cent. Maple Leaves of Canada, 1897

by Dr. Alfred Whitehead, F.C.P.S.

An examination of large mint blocks and complete sheets of this stamp has produced unexpectedly interesting results. I have found:

- (a) Several good re-entries.
- (b) Many slighter re-entries.
- (c) Some good frame-line varieties.
- (d) The important fact that the left pane may be found in three states, and the right pane at least in two.

I had known for some time that the left pane could be found in two states, but a moment's glance at a complete pane in the fine collection of Mr. Napier Smith, well-known ornithologist and keen philatelist, told me that here was still another state, and the first, undoubtedly.

According to Jarrett, only one plate was used, producing 2,000,000 stamps in its short life. Although Jarrett does not say so, there were two panes of 100 subjects each. There was no marginal paper between the panes. As was the case with other plates (not all) used for the "Maple Leaf" and "Numeral" issues, the Post Office panes of 100 were made by separating the centre vertical perforations.

The chief features of the three states of the left pane are these:—

First State:

Imprint: Only part of the imprint—"OTTAWA"—No. 1—found in full over both panes in states 2 and 3, is seen. This is the word "OTTAWA" over the 10th stamp. The remainder, "No. 1," would be over the first stamp of the right pane, first state, which I have not yet seen.

Re-entries:

No. 1: A good re-entry, with clear doubling of upper and lower left outside frame. "TAG" of "POSTAGE" and "HAL" . . . N" of "HALF CENT" also shows traces of re-entry, quite marked in the lower "A". This is the best re-entry of the first state.

No. 6: A good re-entry. The oval base of the bust is double, as is the lowest line of shading and bottom frame line. The doubling is not bold but quite clear.

No. 7: Similar to No. 6, but far less marked.

Guide Dots:

A faint but clear guide dot inside the right frame near the centre, will be found on 31 and 41. Similar dots but outside the frame, near the centre on 61, 71, 81, 91.

Frame-line varieties

There is a clear extension of the base to the right on 67, a slightly curved graver slip which extends to the S.W. of 68. No. 95 also has a clear extension at the N.E. being a bold graver slip to the right in recutting the top line. There are suspicions of frame-cutting elsewhere, chiefly in the base-lines and corners.

The Napier Smith sheet is evidently an early impression; the print is sharp and clear everywhere and the colour is deep black.

Left pane, second state:

Imprint: The full imprint, "OTTAWA—No. 1" is now over the 5th and 6th stamps. It had been found, evidently, when the full sheet of 200 stamps was separated into panes of 100 by tearing the central perforations, the split imprint of the first state had an unsatisfactory appearance.

The pieces from this state in my collection, a full sheet and some large blocks, show that the plate was beginning to wear, mainly in the frame lines. Even in the first state, as before marked, it can be seen that the frames in some subject had been strengthened. As plate-wear developed, the frames, especially the base lines, began to weaken, perceptibly in 32, 36, 44, 61, 71, 84.

The frame-lines of the "Maple Leaf" and "Numeral" issues should be studied. They reveal that they gave much trouble to the engravers and workmen. This trouble lasted into the Edwardian period, for I have recently found a striking recut base on the 2c K.E. The still unsolved riddle of the "3-line" frames of the 2c "Numeral" stamp especially calls for further consideration and deep thought.

Re-entries, guide-dots and frame line varieties, as in state 1.

Left pane, third state:

Imprint: as in 2nd state.

Guide dots: found on 61, 71, 81, 91 only.

Frame-line Varieties: as in 1st state. The broken frames of 2nd state are no longer found.

Re-entries: Throughout the pane there are undoubted signs that it had experienced considerable repair, mostly re-entering. This was not done skilfully, as many re-entries, slight, medium or good, may be found. The growing number of specialists who are studying the stamps of this period (and the 1c. and 2c., "Numeral" are probably the most repaying of all Canadian issues) are forced to conclude that the British American Bank Note Company had then some unskilful or careless workmen as well as slack inspectors, or that the new methods of laying down the plates (probably involving the use of new and strange machinery) were being used.

No. 1: as in 1st state, but fainter. This subject was evidently left untouched and is showing plate wear.

Nos. 6 and 7, as in 1st state, but fainter.

Of the new re-entries, good or medium ones may be found on 3, 13, 22, 32, 58. Slight re-entries all constant are on 10, 11, 12, 16, 18, 19, 21, 25, 26, 28, 31, 34, 37, 41, 48, 51, 52, 54, 56, 62, 64, 78, 80, 92, 93, 95, 96, 99, 100.

EDITORIAL NOTE: With acknowledgments to Popular Stamps of Cobden Ont., Feb., 1945.

A further article on the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. Maple Leaf of 1897 by H. Sanders will appear in our next issue.

CANADIAN NATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

WINDSOR, ONTARIO, MAY 3-5, 1962

REPORT

The Canadian National Philatelic Exhibition, "CANPEX", held in Windsor, Ont., from May 3 to 5 was an outstanding success from every point of view. With over 1,000 frames of competitive material and a large Court of Honour, housed under ideal conditions in the new Cleary Exhibition Hall, it drew a large attendance of philatelists not only from the surrounding area but from as far away as Scotland and Southern California.

AWARDS

All three of the 12 Gold Awards won by Canadians went to Montreal collectors, one went to England and the remaining eight to the United States. Montrealers also won two Silver Awards and five Bronze Awards. The Gold Award winners were:—J. Watson Yuile (Montreal) for his magnificent collection of Nevis which includes sheets, covers plating studies and several unique items, now considered to be the finest collection of Nevis in existence. Also was awarded the R.P.S.C. Grand Award, the Brisley Trophy and the Harris Trophy for British Commonwealth. Carl Mangold (Montreal) for his beautiful showing of the classics of Switzerland including magnificent Cantonals and plating studies in superb condition throughout. Also awarded the Green Trophy for Europe. C. P. de Volpi (Montreal) for his wonderful showing of Canadian 18th and 19th century covers illustrating the earliest Canadian postmarks and postal rates.

Other Gold Award winners were:—G. Whitworth (Halifax, England) study of 12½c. and 17c. Canada 1859; Dr. and Mrs. Robert S. Breakey (Lansing, Mich.) U.S.A.; R. Canman (Chicago) Hong Kong; P. M. Davidson (Clencoe, Ill.) Russia; H. A. Feist (Glenside, Pa.) Brazil; H. D. S. Haverbeck (Summit, N.J.) Tibet; W. W. Knox, Oakland, Cal.) Great Britain; Dr. J. J. Matejka Jr. (Chicago) Newfoundland Airmails; and R. S. Solomon (Dayton, Ohio) Canada 3d. Beavers.

The two Silver Awards won by Montrealers were:—J. Watson Yuile for Papal States and S. W. Ivry for Austria and Lombardy-Venetia. The five Bronze Awards went to P. Honek for Canada classics; A. H. Christensen for Norway; H. Ghetler for Laos; R. K. Eadie for Swiss Pioneer Airmails; and A. H. Christensen for French Ambulants.

Nine of the 33 Silver Awards and 30 of the 56 Bronze Awards were won by Canadians.

Winners of the R.P.S.C. Trophies were as follows:—Brisley Trophy, the Grand Award, J. Watson Yuile, Montreal (Nevis); Seagram Trophy for 19th Cent. B.N.A., G. Whitworth, Halifax, England; Woodhead Trophy for 20th Cent. B.N.A., Dr. J. J. Matejka Jr., Chicago (Newfoundland Airmails); Hanselman Trophy for Can. 20th Cent. covers, Dr. H. Fenigstein, Toronto; Christensen Trophy for Great Britain, E. D. Berry, Ottawa; Harris Trophy for Br. Commonwealth J. Watson Yuile, Montreal (Nevis);



Sir George A. Williamson, President of the C.P.S. G.B. being greeted by A. H. Christensen on the steps of the Cleary Exhibition Hall at Windsor.

Lamouroux Trophy for France, A. H. Ward, Ottawa; Green Trophy for Europe, Carl Mangold, Montreal (Switzerland); Gooderich Trophy for U.S.A., Robson Lowe, London, England (Blood's Despatch); and the Montreal Trophy for Topicals, C. H. Magee, Clinton, Ont. (Scouts).

Other special awards were the Metha Trophy for Asia, R. Canman, Chicago (Hong Kong); P.S.S.C. award for research, H. D. S. Haverbeck, Summit, N.10 (Tibet); Germany Philatelic Society Gold medal, W. W. Ruthenburg, Broomall, Pa. (Meklenberg-Schwerin); Silver Medal, A. Dulin, Liverpool, N.Y. (Germany Russian Zone); Bronze medal, M. C. Dillingham, Menlo Park, Cal. (Prussia); A. T. A. Cert., Barbara R. Mueller, Jefferson, Wis.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

At the A.G.M. of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada Dr. G. M. Geldert, Ottawa, was re-elected President and A. H. Christensen, Westmount, P.Q. and James Law, London, Ont., Vice Presidents.

Other Directors elected were Walter F. Anderson, Ottawa (Secretary); W. J. Banks, Toronto, Dr. N. O. Boyd, Windsor, Ont.; E. J. Christensen, Edmonton; A. H. Hinrichs, Toronto; James F. Kraemer, Kitchener, Ont. (C-ordinator of Chapters); L. M. Lamouroux, Toronto (Editor of "The Canadian Philatelist"); Alan G. McKanna, Toronto (Treasurer) and J. M. F. Poelmann, Burlington, Ont.

SOCIAL MEETINGS

Three other Societies held meetings at "CANPEX". The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain held its second annual gathering in Canada and the well attended meeting was addressed by the President Sir George Williamson of Aberdeen, Scotland. The Society has over 400 Canadian and American members.

This second reunion of North America of the C.P.S. of G.B. was a great success. The arrangements were in the capable hands of Hedley J. Hollands who introduced Sir George Williamson. After his address Sir George was able to meet for the first time many of the Canadian and American members of the Society.

Mr. Alan Christensen thanked the President and expressed the hope that these gatherings would become an annual event.

Fellows of the C.P.S. of G.B. present were Fred Jarrett (Toronto), Frank W. Campbell (Royal Oak, Michigan) and Alan Christensen (Westmount, PQ).

Meetings were also held by the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada, president H. Sutherland and the Germany Philatelic Society, president Lt. Col. H. L. Halle who addressed their respective meetings. An "Admiral" study group was also held under the chairmanship of G. Drew-Smith of Galt, Ont.

A most informative panel discussion took place on the "Problems Relating to the Issuing of a New Postage Stamp" under the chairmanship of Dr. J. J. Matejka Jr. of Chicago, a member of the United States Stamp Advisory Board, who spoke of the preparations and security measures taken in connection with the issue of the Project Mercury stamp. Also taking part in this most interesting meeting were A. H. Bouchette, vice-president of the Canadian Bank Note Co. Ottawa, Carl Mangold of

Montreal who designed the Canadian U.P.U. stamps of 1957 and B. M. Erb of the Canada Post Office, Ottawa.

A panel discussion was also held by the members of the "CANPEX" jury on "The Problems of Judging a Larger Exhibition".

The Court of Honour consisted of a magnificent showing of Canada and there was also a beautiful display of the large Hermes Heads of Greece which had been sent over by the Royal Philatelic Society, London from the Society's collection. There were also wonderful displays by the Canadian Bank Note Co. and the British American Bank Note Co. and an attractively arranged display by the Canada Post Office.

A feature of the exhibition was the first day sale of the Red River Settlement commemorative stamp on the opening day which was cancelled at the "CANPEX P.O." with the "FIRST DAY CANPEX" cancellation.

ANNUAL BANQUET

The Convention was concluded by the annual banquet at the Prince Edward Hotel with Dr. N. O. Boyd, General Chairman of "CANPEX" in the chair. In announcing the Gold, Silver and Bronze Awards and the winners of the R.P.S.C. Trophies the Chairman of the Jury, E. Mueller of New York, complimented the Exhibits Committee under the chairmanship of Alan G. McKanna of Toronto, on the high standard of the well balanced exhibits which he considered to be nearly on a par with those of an international show.

Dr. G. M. Geldert, President of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, who presented the trophies, paid a sincere tribute to Dr. Boyd and all those who had co-operated with him in making the exhibition and convention such an outstanding success.

In introducing the principal speaker, Dr. Geldert said that the Hon. William Hamilton had done more for philately in Canada than any other Postmaster General and had been the best friend they had ever had in Ottawa.

In the course of a most interesting speech Mr. Hamilton, who had spent several hours looking over the exhibits, complimented those responsible for the wonderful material on display and spoke of the new stamps that are being issued this year. He announced the issue at the end of July of a commemorative stamp to mark the opening of the Trans Canada Highway.

FELLOWSHIPS

The Postmaster General announced the appointment of three new Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. They are Dr. G. M. Geldert of Ottawa, A. H. Christensen of Westmount and V. G. Greene of Toronto. Fred Jarrett was created the first Fellow of the Society at the 1960 Convention held at Kitchener.

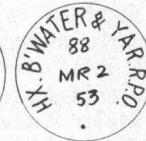
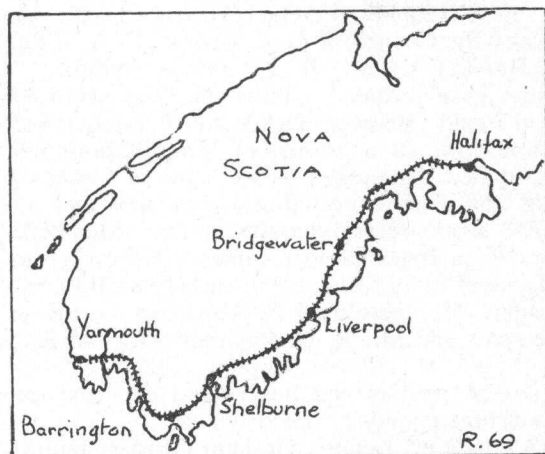
The host Club, the Windsor Y Stamp Club, whose president is W. C. Walsh of Highland Park, Mich., put on a splendid programme of entertainment for those attending "CANPEX" with many special events for the ladies. They, Dr. Boyd and all the members of the various "CANPEX" committees are to be sincerely congratulated on "CANPEX" which will always be remembered with "CAPEX" and "BYPEX" as the outstanding Canadian exhibit of our time.

EARLY CANADIAN RAILWAY POST OFFICES

by Lionel F. Gillam

PART XXIV

THE HALIFAX & SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY



The history of this railway from the evidence available is extremely difficult to unravel. Its nucleus appears to have been the Coast Railway which was incorporated in 1893 to build between Yarmouth and Lockeport. During the next four years a line was built from Yarmouth via Barrington, Shelburne and Liverpool to Bridgewater where it halted. In 1899 a change of name to the Halifax & Yarmouth Railway pre-supposes the further extension or intention to extend into Halifax, but the date of the completion of the line is not definitely known.

In 1905 the railway was sold to a new concern, the Halifax & South Western Railway, which also acquired the Central Railway of Nova Scotia (Middleton to Bridgewater), the Nova Scotia Southern Railway (or the rights thereof, it does not appear to have built considerably), and the Middleton & Victoria Beach Railway (Middleton to Victoria Beach).

In 1912 the entire system was acquired by the Canadian Northern Railway, an event inspired by the entry into Nova Scotia in the same year by the C.P.R. which as we have seen obtained control of the Dominion Atlantic Railway at that time. The Halifax & South Western Railway therefore became a part of the Canadian National Railways in 1919 in which year the control of the Canadian Northern Railway was vested in the Dominion Government.

Railway post offices appear to have operated over this system since the line was completed, the earliest postmark known to have been used reading "Halifax & S.W.Ry." Later, postmarks bearing varying abbreviations of the words Halifax, Bridgewater and Yarmouth were introduced. This R.P.O. is still in operation.

LOCAL GROUPS

THE LONDON SECTION

The London Section closed its 1961/62 Season on the 10th May with the Annual Meeting and a fine general display by Mr. E. Chellew. Those responsible for the Section's well-being next year are Messrs. J. D. M. Harvey (Chairman), R. S. B. Greenhill (Secretary/Treasurer), N. M. Clougher (Contact Member) and the Council of G. F. George, C. A. King, G. E. L. Manley and D. G. Robertson, with Mr. J. Cater as Auditor.

The past season's activities have included a Philatelic Quiz arranged mainly by London's very good friend "Belinda" Ogden which sorely taxed our knowledge. J. J. Bonar sent down an assortment of "Cancellations and Sundries" which adequately fulfilled our desires to see some of Canada's early material. Target, ring and cork cancellations abounded and an R.P.O. cover of October 1853 made several mouths water. Members' evenings are always popular and a large number came in November to Major Aitken's display of blocks of early issues, all in such beautiful condition; Mr. H. J. Hare's display of covers used by Canadian Forces in many of the World's trouble spots and Mr. R. G. Woodall's story of part of the North West Territories.

A Christmas Auction pleased vendors and buyers and not least the Treasurer who added a few welcome pounds to the kitty.

Owing to the Chairman's illness his Deputy, Graham George, stepped into the breach with a miscellany of interesting material, including a fine display of Registered issues. The February meeting was most successful when members brought examples of their other philatelic interests. Newfoundland, Australia and South Africa were represented by Messrs. Cater, Phillips and Chellew; Helicopter flights by A. Okin, a study of Bridges by Graham George while Postal History was the other delight of Jack Harvey (French Soldiers' letters) and the Secretary (Buckinghamshire Posts).

Our belief is that a general display always goes down well and this was certainly true when Charles Hollingsworth sent along a variety of sheets embracing Railway Posts, modern postmarks, specialised studies and a selection of "FREE" cancellations.

As the season drew to a close the Beaver Cup Competition was judged by Mr. A. L. Michael and after some helpful comments upon all entries he awarded the Cup to George Manley, so well known for his Pre-cancels. His entry was distinguished by some original research on the Montreal '21' roller cancel which has since been written up in "Maple Leaves". Mr. Michael's own short display of Philatelic Terms which followed is highly recommended as proof that philatelic research need not always be high-brow.

The 1962/63 programme will be complete when this article appears in print, and with the names of Messrs. C. H. C. Harmer, W. E. Lea, Alan W. Robertson, and Commander Bridgmore Brown appearing thereon a successful season is anticipated. C.P.S. members are always welcome at our meetings and we hope more of those resident in the London area will join with us permanently.

R. S. B. Greenhill

THE CANADIAN ROUND TABLE

Contributed by I. Miterman, U.S.A.

For the past few months we have been deluged with queries concerning the way of differentiating between the rare Montreal printings of the Canadian Small Cents and the more common Ottawa printings. Frankly, we've never been able to solve this tricky little problem ourselves. But our old friend Nelson Bond, of Roanoke, Virginia, has come to our rescue. Here is what he has to say on the subject:

During the past several weeks, I have been amazed to learn that many collectors do not know how to distinguish between the Montreal and Ottawa printings of the Small Cents issue. The answer is so simple, once learned, that no one need ever be confused by it. Any dyed-in-the-wool Canadian specialist can sit down before a table piled high with assorted Small Cents and sort them into Montreal and Ottawa printings almost as fast as his hands can move. He does so by a series of clues which I shall now attempt to make clear to your readers.

Denominations: The 8-cent denomination was printed **only** in Ottawa, therefore all of these go into that category.

Colours: Confusion exists only in the $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 1c, 2c and 3c denominations, where colour similarities exist. Montreal printings of the 5c are always in shades of slate-green or olive green, while Ottawa printings of this denomination are in shades of gray ranging from pearl gray to brownish gray. Montreal 6c stamps are in shades of yellow brown, while Ottawa 6c stamps are reddish brown, ranging from chestnut to a rich chocolate. Montreal 10c. stamps exist in shades of lilac ranging from a pale faded lilac to deep magenta, while Ottawa 10c. denominations are in shades of brown-red ranging from dull rose to a dark brown-red.

Paper: Paper used for the Montreal printings was invariably of a high quality, ranging from the excellent hard finish white wove of the earliest stamps to a ribbed and softer (but still high grade) paper of the later years. Paper used for the Ottawa printings was uniformly cheap and coarse, and is generally toned either grayish or yellowish. When one examines used Small Cents from the back, the poor quality of Ottawa printings is evident at a glance. Montreal printings, held to the light, display the typical horizontal or vertical "dashes" of a well-made wove paper. Ottawa printings so held to the light have a coarse, mottled appearance.

Position Dots: 90 per cent. of all Montreal printings display a position dot in the lower left corner. The remaining 10 per cent. do not show this because no guide dots were engraved on the left vertical row of stamps. But whenever the student observes a dot in this position he is looking at a Montreal print—**unless** he happens to glance at a 6c Ottawa reddish-brown stamp, for this is an exception to an otherwise general rule. For some unknown reason, the Montreal position dots were permitted to remain on the Ottawa printing plates of the 6c denomination. But this need cause no confusion because (as has already been pointed out) the sharp color difference is sufficient to distinguish between stamps of this denomination. I have additionally observed, from time to time, a 10c brown-red which displayed vestigial position dots—but again color suffices to distinguish this from its Montreal lilac sibling.

Gum: Scott makes much to-do about gum difference, which is the least important of all criteria. However, Montreal gums were thin, smooth and clear, ranging from colorless to pale amber while Ottawa gums are heavy and streaky, ranging from yellow to deep tan.

Perforations: The Montreal stamps occur with perforations of $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, 12×12 , and the rare $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $12\frac{1}{2}$ on the 3-cent. copper red only. Ottawa perforations are either 12×12 or $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. Thus any perforation other than 12×12 immediately identifies the printing. The other clues offered above will serve to separate Montreals from Ottawas without recourse to the perforation gauge.

The only "tricky" stamps in the Small Cents issue are the $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 1c, 2c and 3c denominations, where the wide range of colors tend to overlap. However, even here we can set up certain aids to the collector, as follows:

$\frac{1}{2}$ c: Montreal printings are rich black to gray, while the Ottawa printings are a dull, flat, "stove polish" black.

1c: Montreal printings range from deep orange to a distinctive lemon yellow. Ottawa printings are pale to butter yellow, and in used copies vestiges of color will be found on the reverse. In this denomination there is a yellow Montreal exactly matching the yellow Ottawa—but the paper clue offered differentiates these two printings.

2c: Montreal and Ottawa printings are very much alike in this denomination, so the analyst must go to other factors to decide which is which.

3c: There is a middle ground where the shades overlap, but if the stamp is copper red, brownish red, any shade of rose or any shade of orange-red, it is a Montreal printing. If it is bright vermilion or Persian red (pinkish red) it is an Ottawa printing. The dangerous "middle ground" is the dull vermilion shade, which occurs in both printings. To separate these, use other clues offered above.

In conclusion, I should like to express once more an oft-repeated gripe against current cataloguing of these Small Cents.

All catalogues of the Small Cents issues need a thorough revamping. For the benefit of those who really want to know what exists in each issue, here is a revision that covers the ground completely and accurately:

1870-88—"MONTREAL" PRINTING PERF. 12 (11½x12)

SCOTT.

- | | | |
|----|-----|---|
| 34 | A20 | ½c black.
a. brownish gray. |
| 35 | A22 | 1c orange.
a. lemon yellow.
b. yellow. |
| 36 | A23 | 2c green.
a. cold blue green. |
| 37 | A24 | 3c dull red.
a. rose.
b. copper red.
c. orange red.
d. vermilion. |
| 38 | A25 | 5c slate green.
a. olive green. |
| 39 | A26 | 6c yellow brown. |
| 40 | A28 | 10c dull rose lilac.
a. magenta.
b. deep rose lilac. |

1870—PERF. 12½

- | | | |
|-----|-----|----------------|
| 37e | A24 | 3c copper red. |
|-----|-----|----------------|

1873-79—PERF. 11½x12

- | | | |
|-----|-----|---|
| 35c | A22 | 1c orange.
d. lemon yellow. |
| 36b | A23 | 2c green. |
| 37f | A24 | 3c dull red.
g. orange red.
h. vermilion. |
| 38b | A25 | 5c slate green.
c. olive green. |
| 39a | A26 | 6c yellow brown. |
| 40c | A28 | 10c pale milky rose lilac. |

1888-97—"OTTAWA" PRINTING PERF. 12 (12x12½)

- | | | |
|----|-----|--|
| 41 | A21 | ½c dull black.
a. imperf pair.
b. pair, imperf vert. |
| 42 | A22 | 1c yellow.
a. imperf. pair.
b. bisect on Railway News. |
| 43 | A23 | 2c green.
a. deep blue green.
b. imperf. pair.
c. diag. half on cover.
d. vert. half on cover. |
| 44 | A24 | 3c vermilion.
a. rose carmine.
b. imperf pair. |
| 45 | A25 | 5c gray.
a. brownish gray.
b. imperf pair. |
| 46 | A26 | 6c red brown.
a. chocolate.
b. imperf pair. |
| 47 | A27 | 8c blue gray.
a. slate blue.
b. slate green.
c. slate violet.
d. blackish purple.
e. imperf pair. |
| 48 | A28 | 10c brown red.
a. dull rose.
b. lilac pink.
c. salmon red.
d. imperf pair. |

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EXCHANGE PACKETS



Good material is still required for circulation
— send your items to:

Mr. J. A. GRANT,
11 GORDON ROAD, EDINBURGH 12

C.P.S. of G.B. AT SCOTEX

Last April 12th found the McLellan Galleries in Glasgow a hive of philatelic industry. The usual last exhibition touches were being done prior to the official opening of the combined "Scotex" exhibition and the Scottish Philatelic Congress, 1962.

The opening was performed by Sir John Wilson, K.C.V.O., Keeper of H.M. The Queen's Collection. Sir John was introduced by Col. Saville Smith, M.B.E., M.C.

After the opening a vote of thanks to Sir John was moved by the Vice President of the Association, A. E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.

The C.P.S. influence was well to the fore and in the months prior to the exhibition A. Bruce Auckland, F.C.P.S. had done a wonderful job in preparing the official guide book, Jim Merrylees had the tough job of staging and preparing the exhibition itself. Well done both of you.

The Society display was comprised of 54 sheets of B.N.A. material and was contributed to by John Anderson, John Hannah, E. Reid, John Bonar, and A. E. Stephenson (Stevie). This display was representative of all periods of Canada, from earliest postal history to modern issues. Some of the periods had been treated in the general manner and some to show the possibilities of serious specialised study.

Moving around the exhibition it was very good to meet so many members of the Society. Duncan McLellan, Bill Morton, W. P. Dick and the Dundee Trio, Fairweather, Soutor and Albert Spence, Robbie Lowe and Kenneth Chapman, Editor of "Stamp Collecting".

Jack Canuck

OLD BOX YIELDS CENTURY-OLD STAMP PLATES

Windsor, May 6 (CP)—Postmaster-General William Hamilton ripped the lid off a century-old philatelic mystery here Saturday.

During a banquet that ended the three-day Canadian National Philatelic Exhibition, Mr. Hamilton and his aides spent 15 minutes with hammers and chisels opening a sealed box found two years ago in Ottawa.

Inside they found die and stamp plates from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia whose whereabouts had long puzzled postal authorities and stamp collectors.

The plates were one-, three-and-sixpence and one-shilling ones from Nova Scotia and three-and-sixpence and one-shilling plates from New Brunswick, all issued between 1851 and 1860.

Three transfer rolls and other plates from the same period were found with them. The plates had been burnished to render them useless. Original stamps from these plates are valued today at about \$2,000.

Postal officials said they had been fairly

certain the missing plates had been burnished and either destroyed or stored somewhere, but no proof was found until the mystery box was opened here.

SHARK ON OUR STAMP? OFFICIALS DISAGREE

What's the fish on Canada's new five-cent, "resources for tomorrow" stamp?

To Dr. W. B. Scott, curator of fish at the Royal Ontario Museum, it looks like a dogfish shark—pesky destroyer of fishermen's nets on both coasts.

W. H. Wilson, deputy postmaster general, says it isn't really anything—just a symbol of Canada's fisheries. Designer Alan L. Pollock of Toronto agreed and added:

"If anyone sees a shark in this I think their eyesight must be a little off."

Said Dr. Scott:

"It certainly looks like the dogfish shark—I've had it under the microscope. If it is, I can't think of a more unfortunate choice, unless it be the lamprey. The dogfish shark is the opposite of a resource, it's a damn nuisance."

(Toronto Telegram Oct. 20th, 1961.)



CANADA
POST
OFFICE

NEWS RELEASE

JEAN TALON STAMP



Details of a new five-cent postage stamp commemorating Jean Talon, the great Intendant of New France, have been released by the Hon. William Hamilton, Postmaster General. The new stamp went on sale June 13th.

In making the announcement, Mr. Hamilton pointed out the great contribution made by Talon to the advancement of Canada as a nation.

Jean Talon

Intendant of New France

Many men contributed to the early development and advancement of Canada. Soldiers, explorers, and missionaries, each played a vital role and each played a part in building the nation that is Canada today. Less spectacular, but nonetheless just as important, were the achievement of the administrators, and among these men, the greatest was probably Jean Talon.

Talon was born in 1625 at Chalons sur Marne, France. He joined the civil service and in 1655 became intendant of the province of Hainaut. He managed his new duties with such energy and vigour that Louis XIV, on the recommendation of Colbert, then Minister of Finance, named Talon to the intendency of New France.

His appointment was effective March 23, 1665, and on May 24 of the same year, he embarked for New France on the Saint-Sebastien, with the Governor of Courcelles and eight companies of the Regiment of Carignan.

In three years, Talon did more for the development of the new country than had

been done since the arrival of the first colonists. He conducted the first census in Canada and when figures indicated a need for a larger population, he asked for more people to be sent from France. This resulted in the immigration of some 1,000 women who were to become the wives of the men already in the colony. These girls were carefully selected and suitable marriages were made. To help new families Talon presented them with animals and new plants.

Talon accomplished a great deal in establishing a sound economy. In order to increase the resources of the country, he imported horses and sheep from France and divided these among farmers. He encouraged animal husbandry and established small industries and a ship building yard on the St-Charles River. He literally re-created the colony on a sound economic basis before returning to France in 1668.

It was during Talon's tenure that the new country went through an extraordinary expansion. In the north, Father Albanel claimed James Bay; in the west, Saint-Lusson gathered at Sault-St-Marie the representatives of fourteen Indian nations bringing them under the jurisdiction of France. Then Jolliet and Father Marquette discovered the Mississippi in the south, followed shortly by the famous discoveries by La Salle.

During his administration, Talon transformed the struggling colony, perched precariously on the rock of Quebec, into an economically sound community. He sowed the seeds of permanence, of development, of identification with the land, that were to guide New France and eventually all of Canada to nationhood.

Design

An excerpt from the writings of a young officer of Talon's time reads: "... the governor-general bestowed upon the married couple a bull, a cow, a hog, a sow, a cock, a hen, two barrels of salt meat and eleven crowns". This gift is represented in the design of the stamp. In addition the stamp shows a church in the

Continued on page 106

MAGDALEN ISLANDS

by Frank W. Campbell, F.C.P.S.



Some years ago an overseas request for data about an 1856 Magdalen Islands postmark, was accompanied by a remark about "what is it" as it has no locality designation. It is from a group of islands, about 60 miles long, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 55 miles northwest of Cape Breton. It once was considered geographically as part of Newfoundland.

On a map it looks as if they are a gravelly edged lot of lagoons, but actually rocky pinnacles up to 550 feet are plentiful on most islands.

The most northerly is called Coffin Island, as it was granted to Sir Isaac Coffin in 1787. Alright and Grindstone Islands are in the centre and the most southerly is Amherst Island.

For some years I could not get the location of the post office "Magdalen Islands". Recently by chance I was able to run-back a note about Havre-Aubert being on the site of the original Magdalen Islands. The sequence now known is, Magdalen Islands post office on the south shore of the southernmost island called Amherst Island. This office opened in 1854, changing to Amherst Island in 1900, and again changing to Havre-Aubert in 1907, still existing as Havre-Aubert. The same postmaster, E. A. Brassat officiated during the whole name changing era.

Other early post offices there were Etang du Nord and House Harbor in 1870, and Grand Entry in 1873. Now (1961) there are 28 post offices.

Sir Isaac Coffin issued his own coinage in the early periods, inscribed Magdalen Island Token 1815. Fishing, and some mineral development, and military installations, are the main support of the isolated islands.

Index to Volume 8

Arrangements are now in hand for the publication of an index so that members will be able to have their copies bound.

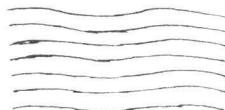
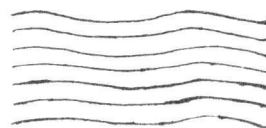
CANADIAN FORCES MAIL

GROUP III

MILITARY/NAVAL POST OFFICES (Contd.)

by Lt. Col. R. H. Webb

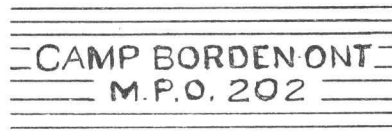
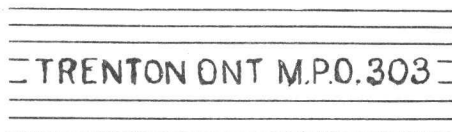
b. machine cancellations (continued)



Description	Dimensions		No. of Bars
	Circle	Letters	
(1) location and 'MPO' in upper half of circle	22mm.	3mm.	7
(2) 'MPO' in lower half of circle	22mm.	2½mm.	7
(3) No. of MPO not included	22mm.	2½mm.	7

c. meter cancellations

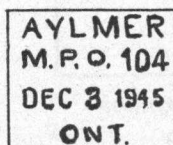
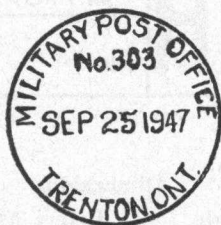
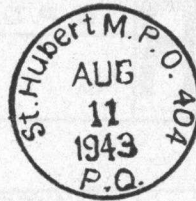
None known but they may exist.



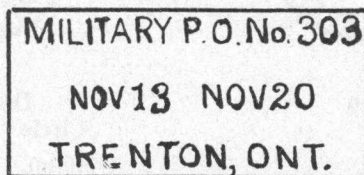
d. roller cancellations

Description	Dimensions	
	Letters	Bars
(1) single line	4mm.	8 - 21 x 75mm.
(2) two line	3½mm.	10 - 21 x 65mm.

e. rubber hand stamps

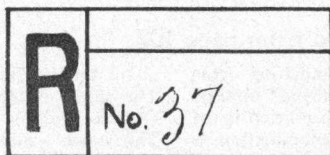


Description	Dimensions	
	Circle/Oval	Letters
(1) location and MPO in upper half of circle	30/31mm.	3mm.
(2) as for (1) but oval		
(3) as for (1) but with location in Roman type	30/31mm.	2 & 3½mm.
(4) Military Post Office in full	33m.	2½mm.
(5) money order (4 line)		28 x 23 (MPO) 3mm.



Type 3.04—General Delivery

Description	Dimensions	
	Rectangle	Letters (MPO)
back stamp	48 x 22m..	3mm.



R	N. P. O. 605
	No.

R	N. P. O. 1117
	No.

R	AYLMER, ONT.
	M. P. O. 104
No.	

R	MONCTON, N. B.
	M. P. O. 705
No.	

Type 3.05—Registration

a. rectangular

Description	Rectangle	Letters MPO/NPO
(1) no number or locations	49 x 22mm.	—
(2) number of MPO/NPO only	49 x 22mm.	2 or 3mm.
(3) number and location	49 x 22mm.	2 or 3mm.

Dimensions



b. circular

Description	Dimensions	Letters
(1) no location	Circle 30mm.	3mm.
(2) location included	30mm.	3mm.

Footnote:

(to be cond.)

Illustrations for (b) Machine Cancellations was incorrectly included in the June issue and is now repeated in the correct sequence.

J.W.

New issue — continued from page 102

background with farmland radiating from it. At the top, the word "Canada" appears in capital letters and along the bottom is the title "Jean Talon". The denomination is shown at the top right corner while the words "Postage" and "Postes" are printed

along the left and right edges respectively. The stamp is the design of Philip Weiss of Ottawa and it will be printed in blue. Thirty-two million stamps have been ordered and first day cover service was given by the postmaster in Ottawa.

CANSNIPS

A main highway is under construction from Edmonton to Inuvik. Goodbye more RPO's.

Rogers' Pass highway opens in August. Goodbye Calgary & Vancouver RPO's.

Military Post Offices of B.C.

- 1101 Vernon MPO
- 1102 Patricia Bay R.C.A.F.
- 1103 Victoria M.P.O.
- 1104 Nanaimo M.P.O.
- 1105 Port Alberni M.P.O.
- 1106 Vancouver M.P.O.
- 1107 Chilliwak M.P.O.
- 1108 Prince George M.P.O.
- 1109 Terrace M.P.O.
- 1110 Prince Rupert M.P.O.
- 1111 Jericho Beach R.C.A.F.
- 1112 Esquimalt N.P.O.
- 1113 Esquimalt N.P.O.
- 1114 Esquimalt N.P.O.
- 1115 Prince Rupert N.P.O.
- 1116 Sea Island R.C.A.F.
- 1117 Prince Rupert N.P.O.
- 1118 Vancouver M.P.O.
- 1119 Little Mountain M.P.O.
- 1120 Vancouver N.P.O.
- 1121 Comox R.C.A.F.
- 1122 Tofino R.C.A.F.
- 1123 Ucleulet R.C.A.F.
- 1124 Boundary Bay R.C.A.F.
- 1125 Abbotsford R.C.A.F.
- 1126 Williams Lake F.P.O.
- 1127 Alliford Bay R.C.A.F.

RPO's

Blaine and Vancouver
 Calgary and Vancouver
 Edmonton and Dawson Creek
 Edmonton and Prince George
 Jasper and Prince George
 Hope and Vancouver
 Kelowna and Sicamous
 Medicine Hat and Nelson
 Nelson and Midway
 Perow and Prince Rupert
 Prince George and Perow
 Prince George and Smithers
 Prince George and Terraces
 Ruby Creek and Vancouver
 Robson and Arrowhead
 Squamish and Quesnel
 Smithers and Prince George
 Victoria and Courtenay

The scarcest slogan of the century. "First sales of Tagged stamps" from Winnipeg. Owing to breakdowns and misunderstandings only a small amount received first day cancellations, does anybody yet know the actual figure?

Doug. Chasmer

New Members.

Reinstate

Deaths

Change of address.

Change of listing

- 519 EALDEN, Mrs. C. B., formerly WAY, Miss C. B.
1048 NICKLE, Sam. C., formerly NICKLE, S. C.

Information required of new address.

- 823 McDonald, K., 165 Canongate, Edinburgh 1.
Net Change + 10. New Total 843.