

# MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of  
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by **L. F. Gillam**  
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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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# 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

fee to G.B. was reduced from 8c to 5c in 1878, which adequately explains this.

- (2) There is only *one* of these 8c covers to other foreign countries to 1878 and *eight* thereafter. This suggests that the 8c rate to these countries was NOT reduced to 5c in 1878, a point on which there has been some argument, as explained later.
- (3) There are only *two* of these 8c covers in all to U.S.A.  
(As the registration rate to U.S.A. was always 5c, we would not expect more.)
- (4) The two Canadian covers with 8c stamps (to 1880) were mistakes. The 1877 cover (Harrison Collection) has the 8c stamp only, no S.Q., so it paid both the registration fee and the postage. The 1880 cover (Bonar Collection) has the 8c stamp plus the S.Q. 3c and so is overpaid.

There has been some doubt about the date when the registration rate to other foreign countries was reduced from 8c. Jarrett records an official note of 1878 (*page 71 of his 1929 catalogue*) that the rate would remain at 8c, but then argues that the rate must have been changed in 1878 because only 25 of the 8c stamps were issued to post offices in 1878-79.

This, however, appears to be a *non sequitur*, since he also notes that in 1878 large quantities, surplus to requirements, were called in and destroyed, which adequately explains why further supplies were not issued to post offices. The





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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*:—

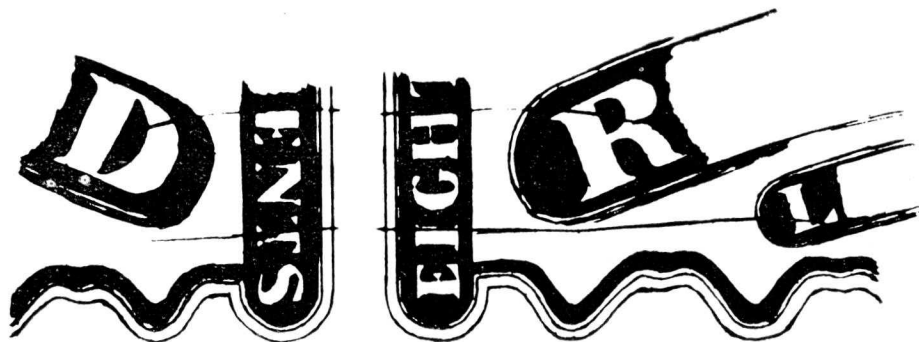
1. **July, 1881** (issued quarterly). Registration rate to G.B. 5c, to France and many other countries 5c (in fact no 8c specifically mentioned to anywhere at that date). Copies of the *Postal Guide* for 1883, 1887, 1888, confirm this. So from this official source we can say definitely that the rate 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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	EXPENDITURE	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	INCOME	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1963						
34	Printing and Stationery .. .. .	.. .. .	39 0 8			
	<b>Affiliation Fees</b>					
2	Scottish Association .. .. .	.. .. .	1 0 0	696	Amount due for Year	683 0 0
3	Congress of Great Britain .. .. .	.. .. .	3 3 0	53	Proportion of Life Members' Subscriptions	56 0 0
3	British Philatelic Association .. .. .	.. .. .	3 3 0	24	Less Subscriptions written off .. .. .	739 0 0
			7 6 0			54 10 4
						684 9 8
	<b>Maple Leaves<sup>20</sup></b>					
61	Printing .. .. .	.. .. .	615 15 0			
97	Books, etc. .. .. .	.. .. .	60 1 7			
83	Distribution .. .. .	.. .. .	116 5 8			
			792 2 3			
	<b>Administration</b>					
17	Secretary .. .. .	.. .. .	13 7 7			
26	Treasurer .. .. .	.. .. .	22 14 1			
18	Editor .. .. .	.. .. .	37 6 2			
	Other Expenses .. .. .	.. .. .	4 16 9			
10	Grant to Library Fund .. .. .	.. .. .	26 0 0			
1	Society Circle Expenses .. .. .	.. .. .	8 9			
3	Advertising .. .. .	.. .. .	3 10 0			
			34 15 6			
	Total Expenditure for Year .. .. .	.. .. .	946 12 3			
	Surplus for Year .. .. .	.. .. .	51 0 8			
			£997 12 11			
	<b>Maple Leaves<sup>20</sup></b>					
	Advertising—					
135	Space Ads. .. .. .	.. .. .	156 2 6			
13	Small Ads. .. .. .	.. .. .	17 5 1			
	Sale of Back Numbers .. .. .	.. .. .	10 19 6			
			184 7 1			
40	Exchange Packet Surplus .. .. .	.. .. .	30 0 0			
	<b>Other Income</b>					
1	Foreign Exchange—Net Profit .. .. .	.. .. .	2 12 5			
5	Handbooks—Net Profit .. .. .	.. .. .	41 14 7			
	Handbooks—Donation .. .. .	.. .. .	50 0 0			
1	Sale of Stamp Prints—Net Profit .. .. .	.. .. .	17 6			
	Bank Interest .. .. .	.. .. .	3 11 8			
			98 16 2			
	Total Income for Year .. .. .	.. .. .	997 12 11			
10	Deficit for Year .. .. .	.. .. .	—			
			£997 12 11			
	<b>Life Memberships</b>					
	Life Memberships granted during year .. .. .	.. .. .	£ 27 6 0			
	Stock Interest .. .. .	.. .. .	7 15 6			
	Balance brought forward at 1st October, 1963	.. .. .	155 14 2			
			£190 15 8			
	<b>(c) Library Fund</b>					
	Sale of Books .. .. .	.. .. .	15			
	Postage Recovered .. .. .	.. .. .	4 12 6			
	Grant for 1963-64 .. .. .	.. .. .	26 0 0			
	Balance brought forward at 1st October, 1963	.. .. .	6 16 1			
			£38 3 7			
	<b>(d) Exchange Packet Account</b>					
	Cash Surplus for the year .. .. .	.. .. .	26 19 0			
	Balance carried forward at 6th October, 1963 .. .. .	.. .. .	56 3 5			
			£83 2 5			

Repairs to Equipment .. .. .	10 0	5 1 6
Balance carried forward at 30th September, 1964 .. .. .	4 11 6	
	<u>£5 1 6</u>	<u>£5 1 6</u>

(e) **Repairs and Renewals Account**  
Balance brought forward at 1st October, 1963

Exhibition .. .. .	2 13 0		
Dinner .. .. .	4 1 6		
Coach Tours .. .. .	3 3 3		83 7 10
Supper, etc.—			8 10 0
Badges, etc. .. .. .	3 1 2		1 0
Entry Forms, etc. .. .. .	18 8 1		
Postages, Telephones, etc. .. .. .	21 9 3		43 2 10
	5 17 10		
Net Profit—1964 Convention .. .. .	37 4 10		1 19 1
	9 11 11		
	<u>£46 16 9</u>		<u>46 16 9</u>
1963 Convention—Booking Forms paid in 1963-64 Accounts .. .. .	4 17 4		218 14 1
Balance in hand after 1964 Convention .. .. .	223 8 8		9 11 11
	<u>£228 6 0</u>		<u>£228 6 0</u>

(f) **Convention Fund**

INCOME

Auction Net Profit—	
Commission .. .. .	83 7 10
Gift Lots .. .. .	8 10 0
Catalogues (recovered from Members) .. .. .	1 0

LESS—

Cost of Printing Catalogues .. .. .	43 2 10
Stamp Duty .. .. .	1 19 1
Postage (Auction) .. .. .	

**BALANCE SHEET as at 30th September, 1964**

General Fund—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	ASSETS	£ s. d.
Balance at 1st October, 1963 .. .. .	4 9 3		Investments—	
Add Surplus for the year .. .. .	51 0 8		£80 L.C.C. 5½ per cent. Stock at cost .. .. .	80 0 0
			£100 Leeds 5½ .. .. .	100 0 0
Life Membership Fund .. .. .	55 9 11		Cash Balances—	
Library Fund .. .. .	134 15 8		At Bank .. .. .	122 19 11
Convention Fund .. .. .	3 2		In hand: Treasurer .. .. .	15 2
Repairs and Renewals Account .. .. .	152 6 10		Exchange Packet Secretary .. .. .	53 12 5
Exchange Packet Surplus Account .. .. .	4 11 6		Handbooks Manager .. .. .	3 18 10
	53 2 5		Total Cash and Investments .. .. .	188 16 4
Total Society Funds .. .. .	400 9 6		Stocks in hand—	368 16 4
			Handbooks .. .. .	141 19 10
			Stamp Prints .. .. .	4 0 0
Sundry Creditors—			Sundry Debtors—	
Members' Subscriptions paid in advance .. .. .	118 0 8		Advertisers .. .. .	145 19 10
Advertising prepaid .. .. .	13 18 6		B.N.A.P.S. (Handbooks) .. .. .	8 5 0
	<u>£322 8 8</u>			9 7 6
				<u>£532 8 8</u>

A. F. L. McGregor, Hon. Treasurer.

P. Macaskie, A.I.M.T.A., Hon. Auditor



## **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

	<b>"D"</b>		
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 Drumboyst*
			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.

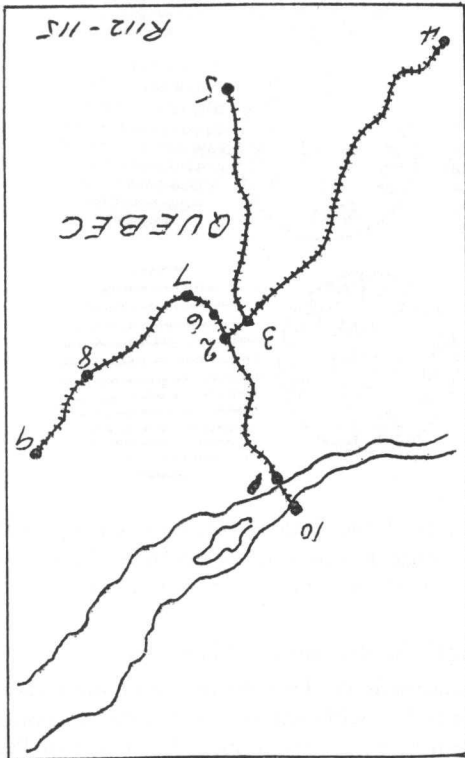
The Quebec Central was leased on the C.P.R. in 1912 and thus forms a part of the C.P.R. complex in Quebec.

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.



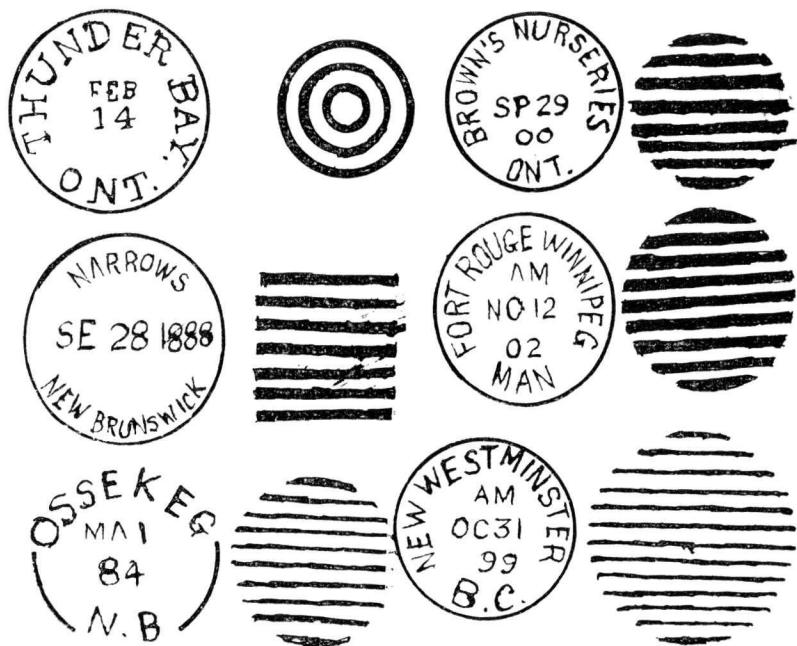
**KEY**

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.)

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### 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.

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### 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.

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### 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).

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### '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).

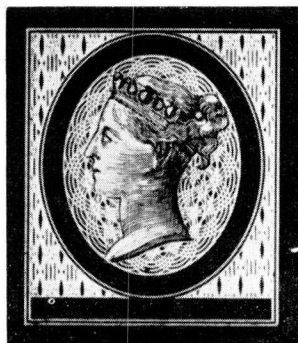
## P. E. I. ESSAYS by Leslie G. Tomlinson, F.R.P.S.L.

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

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