

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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

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EDITORIAL

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

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

Contributions

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

October Issue

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

Non-Delivery of Maple Leaves

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

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

THE PRINTING OF THE 1859 TEN CENTS CONSORT Pt. II

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

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

Group I—Perforation 11 $\frac{3}{4}$

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

A	Printing	Brownish Black
B	Printing	Deep Chocolate Brown

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

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

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

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

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

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

Delivered and issued before the 30th September, 1860.

A	Printing	Brown Purple.
B	Printing	Purple Brown.

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

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

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

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

A Printing	Agate
B Printing	Reddish Agate
C Printing	Brownish Purple

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

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

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

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

A Printing	Yellowish Purple Brown
B Printing	Dark Rich Purple Brown

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

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

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

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

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

A Printing	Brownish Sepia
B Printing	Deep Rich Brownish Sepia

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

SEASONAL GREETINGS

to all members of C.P.S.G.B. and B.N.A.P.S.'ers too,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Printing	Brown—Shades
B Printing	Dark Brown

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

(To be continued)

CANADA

PROOF MATERIAL

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

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3rd ISSUE OVERPRINT ERRORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

K. Bileski, Station B, Winnipeg, Man.



*A Merry Christmas
and
A Happy New Year
from*

**Leo Baresch
MANFIELD HOUSE,
376/9, STRAND,
LONDON, W.C.2**

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

**Charles and
Dorothy
Hollingsworth**

1928-1932 ISSUES, an outline

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

The 1928 Issue

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Check List of 1928 Issue

Sheet Printings *Perf.* 12

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

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

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

Booklet Printings Part Imperf. x Perf.

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

All values can be found in *lete beche* pairs

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

Notes on Canadian Forces Postmarks 1914-20

by Dr. M. W. CARSTAIRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



1



2



3



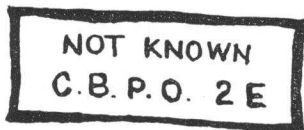
4



5



6



7



8



9



10

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

*Best Wishes
 for a
 Happy Christmas
 and a
 Prosperous New Year
 from
 Doug. Chasmer*

STREET, DISTRICT AND
 SUB-OFFICE CANCELLATIONS
 WANTED BY

**Dr. C. W.
 Hollingsworth**
 17 Mellish Road
 Walsall

BUY OR EXCHANGE
 CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

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

J. Millar Allen

1965 CONVENTION AWARDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HIGH PRICES FOR WORLD FAMOUS AIRMAIL STAMPS

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

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



BRIDGE OF ALLAN CONVENTION. 1965

TRIBE AND HAGGIS A LA ALLAN WATER

by Jack Canuck

What gets hold of our members at Convention time?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEOFFREY WHITWORTH.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1965

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Resolutions

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

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

New Trophy

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

Officers elected for 1965-66

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

Election of Fellows

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

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

Convention Awards

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

Diplomas

Class 1—Research and Study

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

Class 3a (to 1897)

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

Class 3b (after 1897)

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

The Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway

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

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

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

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

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

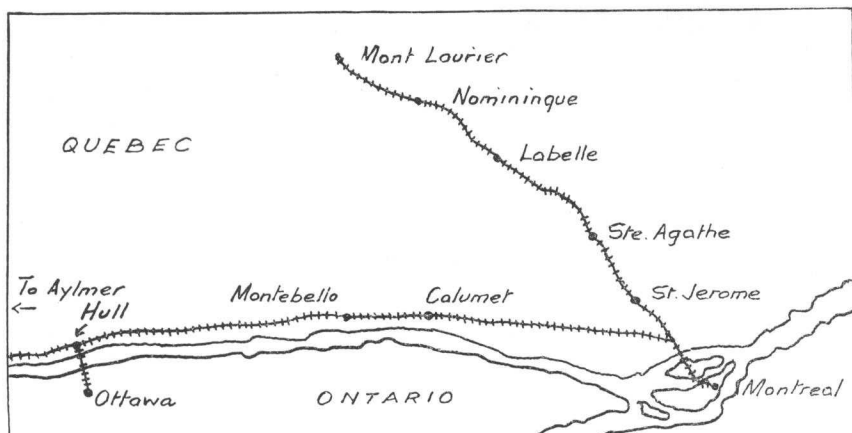
The Montreal, Ottawa & Western Railway survived in name only until 1883 when a change of title (to that of the Montreal & Western Railway) and the grant of numerous subsidies gave it a new lease of life. The subsidies were provided for the extension of the original line to St. Jerome northwards to Labelle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

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

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

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

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



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



J. J. Bonar

*Greetings and
Happy Hunting
to my correspondents
everywhere*

E. A. Smythies

SEASON'S GREETINGS

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

JIM CATER

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

R. L. S. CORNER No. 3

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

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

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

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



MANY NEW RECORD PRICES

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

FELLOWSHIP AWARDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

OBITUARY

"Belinda, one of The Few"

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

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

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

A.E.S.

VERY URGENTLY REQUIRED

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

All material will be welcomed by:

ERIC BIELBY
194, Skipton Road
Harrogate, Yorks.

(Overseas contributors always welcome)

Please note :—

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

Letters to the Editor . . .

Mr. J. H. Short writes:

Registered Letter Stamps

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

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

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

H. Reiche writes:

Admiral Issue

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

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

Mr. R. B. Hetherington writes:

Duplex Postmarks, Phoenix B.C.

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

Details are as follows:—

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

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

Phoenix. Established 1898. Closed.

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

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

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

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

Resignations

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

Deaths

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

Dropped for non-payment of subscriptions

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

Amendment to previous listing

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

Change of address

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

Information required of new address (last known address given)

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

Net Change -27**New Total 669**

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

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

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

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

WANTED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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1965-66

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