

# MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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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

### Issue No. 100

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Convention 1966**

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

### **YEAR BOOK 1965-66**

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

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

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

# THE PRINTING OF THE 1859 TEN CENTS CONSORT Pt. IV

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All delivered by the 30th June, 1865.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

*(To be continued).*

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

# Canadian Railway Post Offices

By  
P. R. GREY

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

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

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

**Western Districts**

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

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

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

\* Commenced Operations 25.6.65

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

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

(\*Extended to Toronto & Capreol)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## CANADIAN CANCELLATIONS

(Continued from Volume 10, No. 12)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### "MAPLE LEAVES" Back Numbers

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

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

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

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

R. S. B. Greenhill

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# AN OUTLINE

**ISSUES OF 1928-1932**  
**Part III**

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

**THE 1930**  
**ISSUES**

*(Continued from last issue)*

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

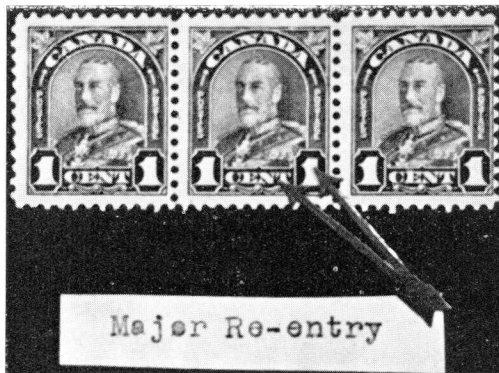
The margin imprints took a new turn. The words "American Bank Note Company", the Plate numbers and other information were printed in the top or bottom margins. The new printers, using the Rotary machines, now placed the Plate numbers on the side margins near the top and bottom of the printed sheets.

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

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

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

In this issue one or two very good varieties exist.





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

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

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

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

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





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



#### "Arch Issue" Check List

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

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

**Provisional**

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

The actual dates of issue vary considerably in various references.

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

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

**Booklet Printings**

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

**Combination Booklet**

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

*(To be continued)***Reminder****SUBSCRIPTIONS**

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

# CANADA

## THE ADMIRAL STAMPS

### of 1911 to 1925 by HANS REICHE

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

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

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

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## R.L.S. CORNER—No. 5

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

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

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

The rates for registration are taken as follows:—

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

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

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

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

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

### 8 cent Registered Covers in Chronological Order

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

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



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

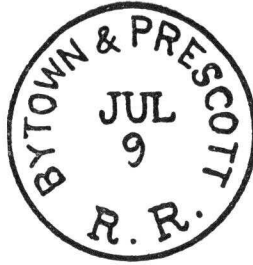


- |                   |           |                    |                   |                          |  |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 23. (Smythies)    | Aug. '88  | La Broquerie, MAN. | Lille (France)    | S.Q. 5c.     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



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

# The St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway



## Part XLI

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

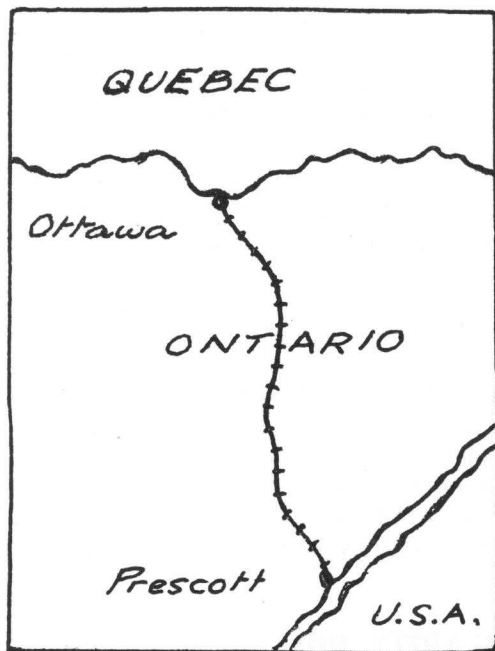


This railway was incorporated in 1850 as the Bytown & Prescott Railway to build from Bytown (later Ottawa) to Prescott on the St. Lawrence River. The 53 miles of line between those two points were opened for traffic in December, 1854 and in the following year the name of the railway was changed to that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

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

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

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



## BOOK REVIEW

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

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

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

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

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

## **THE MEMBERS' TROPHY**

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

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

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

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

## **STAMP POPULARITY POLL**

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

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

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### **LENDING LIBRARY**

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

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### **CONTRIBUTIONS FOR JUNE ISSUE**

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

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## **SQUARED CIRCLES**

To complete my collection of towns  
on cover or cards I need the follow-  
ing 34 towns. Can anyone oblige  
with one or two? Liberal cash or  
trade material available:—

Type I—Byng Inlet North; Coleman;  
Mansonville; Montreal; Springhill  
Mines; St. Hilarion.

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

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

Still looking for rare Jubilees and Map Towns

**S. COHEN  
51, WESTFIELD RD., EDGBASTON  
BIRMINGHAM, 15, ENGLAND**

# NEW STAMP ISSUES

## CANADIAN SATELLITE, ALOUETTE II

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

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

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

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

## FLORAL EMBLEMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **RENE ROBERT CAVELIER**

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

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

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

## **THE EXCHANGE PACKET**

### **R.P.O. Material**

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

### **Holidays**

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

### **Insurance**

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

### **Packet Delays**

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

### **Booklets**

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

J. E. Bielby



### Amendments to Membership to 26th February, 1966

#### New Members

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

#### Resignations

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

#### Deaths

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

#### Change of Address

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

#### Rejoined

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

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

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

#### Corrections to Year Book Listing

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

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

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

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

**Net change: 0      New Total: 673**

## *Letters to the Editor . . .*

Mr. J. J. Bonar writes:

### **6 Cents Maple Leaf Issue**

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

Mr. E. A. Smythies writes:

### **Forged Cancellations**

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

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

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

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

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

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

### WANTED

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

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

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

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