

# MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

FOUNDED 1938

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Edited by JAMES E. WOODS

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## LONDON REUNION—16th NOVEMBER 1963

Plans are now taking shape for the ReUnion at the Shaftesbury Hotel, Monmouth Street, London, W.C.2.

In order that the meeting shall be truly representative of our Society some of the Local Groups have kindly agreed to provide displays. Only six frames are available and so others will be asked on future occasions. These displays will provide talking points for members during the afternoon perambulation.

On past occasions we have had a successful auction and this will be repeated provided some members will donate Lots to help defray the costs of the afternoon. These can be brought on the day or, preferably, sent to me beforehand. After tea Graham George, the President-elect of our Society, has very kindly agreed to give a talk and display from his collection.

On the financial side a charge of 3/- a head will be collected during the afternoon except from those members who donate Lots to the Auction. Tea, at 5/6 a head, will be available if required.

If any members are interested in making up a party for lunch beforehand at the Hotel will they please let me know and arrangements will be made.

(R. S. B. Greenhill, The Shielling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Bucks).

## LIBRARY NOTES

Students of R.P.O. cancellations will be glad to know that we now have a copy of T.P.G. Shaw's new book on the subject. This is a great advance on the check list previously published as it contains historical notes on the many Lines, in addition to an up to date listing of all known cancellations.

A new edition of Holmes Catalogue is due in the autumn and a copy will be in your Library as soon as it is available.

## THE B.C. CROWN CANCELLATION

by E. A. Smythies, C.I.E., F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S. (840)

In September 1880, Messrs. Pritchard and Andrews recorded in their Proof Book an impression of a new Crown Cancellation (destined for post offices in British Columbia). As this book is now in the Philatelic Foundation, New York, I wrote to Miss Ethel Harper asking if I could possibly have a photograph of it, and she very kindly sent me an excellent photograph (see fig. 1) showing all the details of design of the genuine crown, for which all collectors of Canadian cancellations will be most grateful.

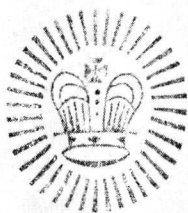


Photo Houtzamer. Fig. 1.



Photo Houtzamer. Fig. 3

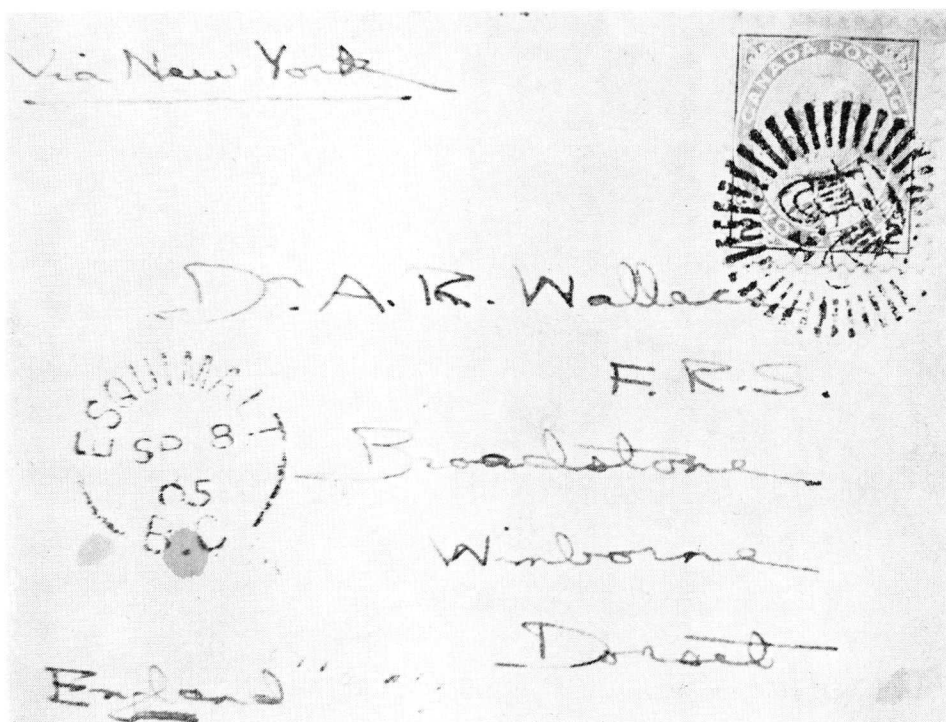


Photo Houtzamer.

Fig. 2.

Reproduced by courtesy S. F. Cohen



Boggs records that two of these hammers were sent to Victoria B.C. and we know from genuine covers (see fig. 2) that similar hammers were also used at Esquimalt and possibly other B.C. post offices. A careful examination of a number of strikes soon revealed that there were two hammers at least showing slightly different details of design. This is not surprising as we find the same phenomenon with this firm's duplex hammers—a good example being the three L.7 (1) subtypes of Toronto 1885-89 (see Duplex handbook). In the case of these B.C. Crown hammers, the noticeable differings are as follows: Type A being the Proof copy, Type B was in use in Esquimalt:—

#### Details

#### Enlarged sketch of Crown



Type A



Type B

(i) No. of rays in surrounding circle	40	40
(ii) No. of dots below diadem	3	2
(iii) No. of strokes in right hand arch	4	5
(iv) Edge of upper Crown	Bulges slightly outwards both sides	Practically straight both sides
(v) Max. width of upper Crown	12.5 m.m.	11.75 m.m.

We have thus established that there were at least two slightly different hammers (there may have been more).

That both these hammers were used for very long periods is proved by the following strikes noted.

#### Type A

Early strikes (i) Proof copy of 1880.

(ii) L.Q. 15c. perf. 11½ x 12—say 1881.

(iii) S.Q. 1c. & 3c. Montreal printings, 1881-85.

Late strikes (iv) K. Edward VII 2c. pair and others 1903.

## Type B

Early strikes (i) S.Q. 3c. perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  (say 1881).

(ii) Cover, Victoria B.C. (1881).

(iii) S.Q. 1c., 3c., 6c. Montreal printings 1881–85.

Late strikes. Numerous, Q.V. numerals, K.E.V.II, Quebec issue.

(Type B appears to be much commoner than A, especially after 1900).

It is rather surprising that strikes can be found on the Quebec Centenary issue of 1908 as clear as strikes of 1881, 27 years earlier! A good example of a late strike is shown (fig. 3).

So much for the genuine strikes. Up to date I have only seen one type of forgery (of about a dozen of the Ottawa crown!) but quite an interesting one. It will be recalled that Jarrett in his 1929 catalogue illustrated (No. 854) not a photograph nor a tracing but a sketch giving the general appearance of this crown but differing appreciably in details. For example, there are 36 rays instead of 40 in the outer circle, usually 4 dots instead of 3 below the diadem, the jewels in the lower band are large, and there are other differences. Now the forger, having no other illustration for comparison, assumed that Jarrett's sketch was correct, and made a very good copy of it, **complete with all mistakes!** Also, realising that fine strikes are more valuable than poor ones, he usually made very beautiful ones, easy to check. I have seen four copies of this forgery—three on the Registered stamps—and they were all immaculate. See fig. 4). I have been



Photo Houtzamer. Fig. 4.

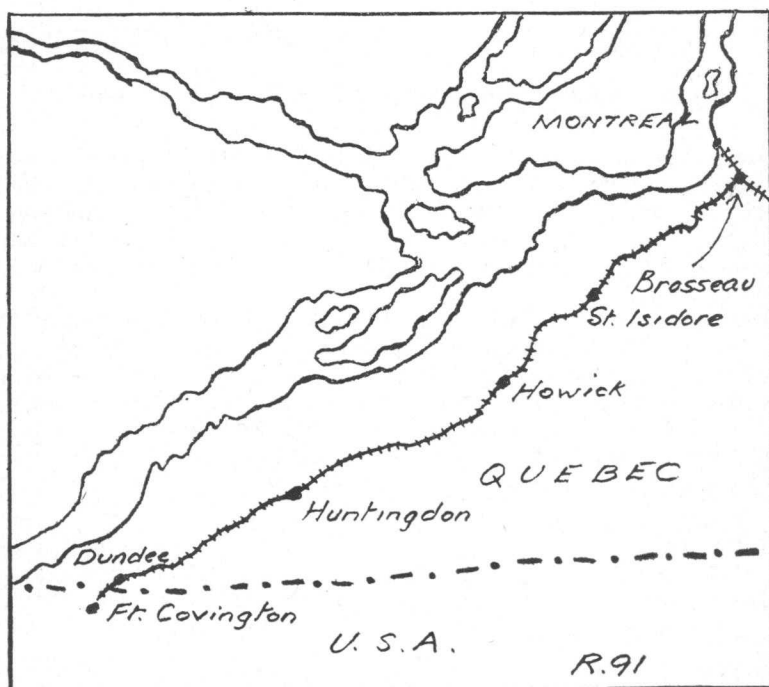
asked the usual question—"How do you know it is not another genuine hammer?" It is an accurate copy of Jarrett's illustration of 1929 and quite unlike either of the two known genuine hammers. Pritchard and Andrews did not make such bad replicas of their hammers. I recently received for opinion a lovely strike in bright purple and someone had made the challenging comment:—"Who says it is a forgery? Let them try and prove it!" When returning it, I noted it showed all the typical mistakes of the 1929 sketch and was unlike either of the two known hammers, that it had been struck in modern purple ink (less than 50 years old) on a loose stamp off cover, and all these points added up to a forgery. If this is accepted, it follows that all four identical strikes seen (i.e. with 36 rays, etc.) were forgeries.

After experience with the Ottawa Crown, it is rather surprising that only one B.C. Crown forgery has been noted to date!

# EARLY CANADIAN RAILWAY POST OFFICES

by L. F. GILLAM (568)

## PART XXVIII. THE MONTREAL & CHAMPLAIN JUNCTION RAILWAY



This railway was incorporated in 1870 to build from a point on the former Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad to St. Remi. Construction did not begin until 1880 when a line westward of Broseau for 12 miles to St. Isidore was built. This was opened for traffic on 1st January, 1881. An extension to Howick (15 miles) was completed in 1883 and later in the year a further extension to Huntingdon (35 miles) was built.

This line was again extended over the international boundary to Fort Covington (1 mile) by the construction of the United States and Canada Railroad, also in 1883.

In 1880 while the first section of the line was under construction the railway was leased to the Grand Trunk Railway and was completely absorbed in 1893.

Railway post offices appear to have been introduced on this railway as soon as it was opened for traffic and postmarks reading "Mon. & Champ. Jn. Rwy." are known to have been used. Subsequently postmarks reading Montreal & Dundee (or abbreviations thereof) were used. These in turn were superseded by those reading Mont. & Ft. Covington. The latter are still in use.

N.B.—This railway should not be confused with the older Montreal & Champlain Railroad which was formed from the amalgamation of the Champlain & St. Lawrence and the Montreal & New York in 1857.

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## THE CANADIAN RED CHRISTMAS POSTMARK

by B. Lyndhurst Ogden (10) and R. S. B. Greenhill (446)

Every now and then in our pursuit of the study of cancellations an item appears which makes one ponder as to its significance, and, on enquiry, it is found that nothing is recorded. Such an item came to us recently in the form of the Canadian Red Christmas Postmark and, before the mists of time descend upon it we have endeavored to reconstruct its history.

The story seems to have started in 1926 when the Winnipeg Post Office inaugurated a scheme of guaranteed local delivery of Christmas cards. It was known as the Advance Posting Service and enabled the public to post their locally addressed cards in special posting boxes so that delivery could be made on the 23rd or 24th December.

The service operated in the following Cities:—

Winnipeg — 1926 to 1938.  
Saint John, N.B.—1931 to 1939.  
Halifax — 1932 to 1939.  
Toronto — 1933 to 1940 (?1941).  
Montreal — 1938 and 1939.  
Barrie — 1942 to 1945.

Slogan cancellations advertising the Advance Posting Service are known from Winnipeg (1929: 1931–32: 1935–37), Toronto (1934–1941) and Saint John (1941).

In order that the Postal officials could distinguish this mail, and ensure it not being delivered early, a red machine cancellation was applied. As this was a requirement of the service it is assumed that examples exist from all the forementioned Cities. Copies are known to the authors from Winnipeg in 1931, Toronto in 1933 and 1940 and Saint John in 1934.

This information is necessarily brief, and the writers will welcome any examples of these red postmarks and slogan cancellations for loan or purchase. Meanwhile they express their appreciation for help given by the Post Office Department in Ottawa.

# CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

Contributed by R. J. Duncan, F.C.P.S.

## No. 58—WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THIS OVERPRINT?



**R**ECENTLY G. Ross Workman (BNAPS 845) sent us the stamps illustrated above, together with correspondence he had received from the Post Office Department concerning them.

Mr. Workman is treasurer of the Toronto Stamp Collectors Club, and he says that, except for Dr. L. S. Holmes, none of the members can remember having seen any of these overprints before. He has shown them to Dr. Holmes, who states that he is sure that some 15 years ago someone sent him an exploded picture of one of the Ottawa types.

Following are replies received from the post office in answer to a query from Mr. Workman:

(1)

"Dear Mr. Workman,

"I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th November and the enclosure of 4 x 2c King George V postage stamps overprinted with words.

"Our first impression is that these stamps are overprinted to identify the office of sale. A more recent development of this practice was the use of Post Office numbers overprinted on low denomination postage stamps. Further research will be made, however, in an attempt to obtain more factual information."

(2)

"Dear Mr. Workman,

"Further to my acknowledgment of the 9th November, to your letter of the 4th November, I return herewith the four overprinted stamps.

"A search of our files has revealed that

stamps precancelled with the name of the selling office have been issued since 1904. Details of the actual plates used for precancelling stamps are lacking. It has been found, however, that for the stamp precancelled 'Toronto Ontario 125', the latter number refers to the Sub-Post Office located on the premises of the Robert Simpson Co., Toronto. Stamps were precancelled with the name of the office selling the stamps and handling the mail prepaid with these stamps, in order to prevent misuse of precancelled stamps.

"Early in 1930, as the result of requests from large commercial firms that have nation-wide mailings of advertising matter, the names of offices was discontinued and the office numbers were introduced."

As can be seen from the above letters, available information regarding the overprints on these stamps is very sketchy. If other members of BNAPS have copies of these stamps, especially on cover, perhaps enough information can be brought to light to prove whether they are genuine, or otherwise. It is hoped that this problem will instigate a little research into the Admirals in the hope of turning up something concrete in the way of evidence.

Reading from left to right in the above illustration, Mr. Workman reports that he has the following number of copies: "Postage Paid at Ottawa", 3 copies; "Postage Paid at Ottawa, Canada", 2 copies; "Postage Paid at Ottawa" (with lines), 3 copies; "Toronto, Ontario, 125", 3 copies. What do other members have to report?

B.N.A. TOPICS  
FEBRUARY 1955



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Mr. Woods,

### 3c. BROWN ADMIRAL

In your February issue of "Maple Leaves" I was surprised to read Mr. Anderson's query as to the cause of the so-called "File Marks" on the 3 cent value. Knowing Mr. Anderson's very deep knowledge of Line Engraved stamps, and his sense of humour, I assumed he was merely throwing out a hot potato to see who would catch it.

I, for my part, can only accept Mr. Marlers explanation of "damage done to the transfer roll by a file or something similar".

Both Mr. Anderson and Mr. Harvey are overlooking the fact that the transfer rolls are positive and the relief lines are naturally raised and would be quite liable to damage by any rough surface coming across these lines. Again it will be found that these white lines appear on the printings from a number of plates and in each case there is a difference which could be faulty relief lines on the transfer roll being corrected by a file, especially when one considers these plates were made during 1919 when workmanship was at a very low ebb.

I think Mr. Harvey, in his letter, is confusing the retouching done to some of the Working Dies and Plates. In each of these cases the engraved lines would be

negative and would be recessed and if anybody was clever enough to dig down into these recessed lines they would take up ink and not show up in white.

Yours sincerely,  
A. E. STEPHENSON  
(1)



Dear Jim,

In the issues of February and October, 1961 you published a list, with subsequent additions of "Part Inner Circle" Postmarks by W. M. C. Willcock. The attached tracing shows an addition to the listing—New Hamburg, Ont., which is I understand the only new town to be reported to Mr. Willcock in the last two years.

Yours sincerely,  
CHARLES HOLLINGSWORTH.

*Why not advertise in*  
**"MAPLE LEAVES"**

DETAILS OF RATES FROM  
THE ADVERTISING MANAGER

# CANADIAN TRANSPORTATION POSTMARKS

by T. P. G. Shaw

## A REVIEW

News of the publication of this work has been warmly greeted by those many collectors of Canadian railway and travelling postmarks who first had their appetite whetted by the author's original handbook nearly twenty years ago.

The long-anticipated new edition has been worth waiting for and it will undoubtedly serve as the vade mecum of R.P.O. collectors for many years to come.

The listings have been brought up to date and include all new postmarks that have been recorded in the numerous addenda that the author has published during the intervening period.

In addition the postmarks of Newfoundland R.P.O.s and T.P.O.s are also included for the first time together with new tables of clerks' names and a listing of those members who have reported original strikes. A table giving comparative Scott and Gibbons catalogue numbers will be found of considerable use to British collectors who are not familiar with the former publication.

This is not, and cannot be, the last word as far as R.P.O.s are concerned. New strikes continue to be introduced and occasionally old ones are still "discovered" for the first time. Nevertheless the listings are as complete as it is possible for them to be having regard for the time which must elapse between the submission of manuscripts to the printer and eventual publication.

This work will undoubtedly give an added fillip to the fascinating study which Canadian R.P.O.s represents and it deserves and will undoubtedly achieve record sales. Certainly no collector of R.P.O.s can afford to grope about in the dark by failing to purchase such a comprehensive work. No one who knows the author's original work will need any encouragement to add this book to his shelves; no one who is yet unacquainted with the variety and scope of the catalogue will regret the modest outlay once the book has been obtained.

One note of criticism. Some of the historical information is inaccurate, and of necessity it is incomplete. Indeed the historical side of R.P.O. collecting is one which demands and deserves the fullest possible treatment in a separate work.

"R.P.O."

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### *Subscriptions now due*

If you require a Bankers' Order, please contact the  
Treasurer now.

# AN INTRODUCTION TO CANADIAN MACHINE CANCELLATIONS

by Ken Barlow (976)

## Introduction

Having accumulated postmarks of Canada for several years, it has only been recently that I have found the opportunity for organising them into a collection. Various articles on slogans, duplexes, etc. in "Maple Leaves" have helped me to a great extent, but there are still several groups or types of cancellation which appear to be almost untouched, such as rectangular and circular registration cancellations, postage due markings, and the subject of this article, machine cancellations. It is with this group that I have encountered the most difficulty, as there appear to be so many different types and I could find no published data at all to guide me. However, with the aid of a large floor area to spread all the items, and much changing around, I finally evolved a system whereby I could classify the various types and which has proved quite effective for my own collection. In the hope that these few notes may assist others in a similar arduous task I would like to offer my arrangement subject to certain qualifications.

The group of cancellations covered are all current, though the types are gradually changing. No attempt has been made to sort out obsolete or early types as I have insufficient material, and I am sure that this must have been done earlier by experts, if I could only find the source. The type numbering is purely arbitrary and bears no relation whatsoever to any previous articles which may exist or to any chronological sequence.

## Types

All machine cancellations consist of two parts, the circular dater and a series of continuous wavy lines, generally seven though a few have six. It is with the dater itself that I have concerned myself as being the cause of all the confusion. In general it consists of an outer circle inside which the location of the source is described circumferentially, with the time and date horizontally in the centre. The later consists generally of 3 slugs which can be adjusted by the postmaster, showing time, date and year respectively in any arrangement that the user feels fit, inverted if need be!

The description of the source forms the first breakdown into types, due to the common use of abbreviations. Hence I started on this basis.

Type 1. Town, Province and Canada all in full.

Type 2. Town in full, Province abbreviated and Canada in full.

Type 3. Town and Province in full—no Canada.

Type 4 & 5. Town in full, Province abbreviated.

The breakdown from then on is on the basis of the style of lettering or "type" to the printer.

Suffix 'a' has a wide and large style of printing throughout.



Type 1a.



Type 1b.



Type 1c



Type 1d



Type 1e.



Type 2a.



Type 2b.



Type 2c.



Type 2d.



Type 2e



Type 3a



Type 3b.



Type 3a.



Type 3e.



Type 4a



Type 4b.



Type 4c



Type 5a



Type 5b.



Type 5c



Type 5d



Type 6



Type 7



Suffix 'b' is similar though slightly smaller, but has the year in larger figures than suffix 'a'.

Suffix 'c' has similar letters to 'a' for the town and province, but smaller and narrower letter for Canada.

Suffix 'd' is reversed, with the smaller letters for the town and province with Canada large.

Suffix 'e' has all letters small and narrow.

The illustrations should show the differences better than an explanation.

These suffixes apply mostly to types 1, 2 and 3, producing, theoretically, 15 varieties, though I have only found 14. Type 3d being undiscovered to date.

Type 4 is a tough one to classify, as on examination the abbreviated letters actually vary all over the map, so I have settled for 3 varieties as illustrated. Again the difference is in the style of lettering.

Type 5 really is the earliest one used though still current in many towns. It can easily be distinguished by very small figures for the year. A little experience distinguishes the other characteristics. Four varieties are illustrated. Suffix 'a' has a circle of about  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. diameter with large letters; Suffix 'b' about  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. diameter with large letters; Suffix 'c' same size but smaller letters.

5d. is an oddity, the province being spelt out in full, though all other characteristics stay the same. Hartney is the only town known by itself with this type.

Types 6 and 7 are also odd ones, being individualistic. Those of you familiar with the cancellations of the U.S.A. will recognise it as being a common usage south of the line.

Other odds and ends in my collection, besides the older types are a number of items coming from Ottawa and used on official mail where the words 'Free' or 'Postage Paid' are included in the wavy bars or replace them. But these are beyond the scope of this article.

## Conclusions

So far in my own collection I have identified 410 odd different machines from the major varieties noted, though I know from experience that in some of the larger cities several machines of similar types are in use, differentiated only slightly by letter spacing, periods and dater. Variations in date arrangement are not counted, although I have over 120 of these in my own collection.

Some day, with more time at my disposal and with some assistance, I would be interested in amplifying the meagre data published here, with the idea of presenting a complete history of the use of cancelling machines in Canada. If any other members of the Society are interested in this project, I would be very pleased to have them contact me directly. Any further data available would be greatly appreciated.

# Amendments to Membership to 24th AUGUST 1963

## New Members.

1439	STEINHART, A. L., 3886 Bathurst St., Apt. 203 Downsview, Ont., Canada.	RPO
1440	WEGG, G. S., 28 Kilbarry Rd., Toronto 7, Canada.	
1441	THOMPSON, Major A. K., 59 Wickham Rd., Beckenham, Kent.	P.
1442	McGOWAN, L. C., 63 Walnut St., Johnston 9, R.I., U.S.A.	PS,P

## Resignations.

682	R. W. Bush.
207	J. F. Bisset.
843	C. M. Chandler.
541	Rev. G. F. Dewey.
1308	R. G. B. Dickson.
1344	Rev. H. LaFrance.
291	L. Langley.
1137	D. F. Wilkins.

## Deaths.

243	R. S. Macnab.
113	W. A. Spalding.
917	J. G. B. Walker.
848	H. Wellesley-Ashe.

## Members removed under Rule 6—owing two years subscription.

366	Bosworth, W. N.	1279	Hickey, F. J.	603	Richardson, R. M.
552	Brayshay, S.	1165	Hill, Miss L.	865	Sadler, A.
1091	Burton, J. D.	771	Hollamby, W. A. E.	1331	Sellers, N. T.
1224	Clark, E. A.	245	Jackson, F.	1255	Skofac, M.
1170	Clem, W. A. (Jr.)	1249	Jaco, Dr. M. T.	1287	Smith, F.
1305	Clow, T. J.	161	Jamieson, R. A.	1307	Solmi, A.
475	Cook, J. R.	923	La Londe, L. F.	1060	Thomas, P.
1276	Dominic, L. P.	453	Lewis, G. P.	1035	Tomkins, E. J.
1256	Eatock, A. J.	614	McCutcheon, J. E.	779	Totten, Mrs. E. A.
755	Edmonds, H. A.	1180	Merriken, E.	763	Ward, M. J.
335	Foster, G. E.	720	Miller, Dr. J. H.	1199	Waters, P.
1339	Franks, D. G.	789	Petri, P.	929	Watson, R. M.
710	Goody, H.	685	Phillips, S. W.	551	Wilson, R.
1346	Griffith, K.	1325	Pilgrim, E. B.	1001	Woodhead, C.
651	Harmer, H. R.	1083	Rennie, D. W.		

## Change or Address.

750	BACK, D. E., 18 Chestnut Drive, St. Albans, Herts.
982	CARTSAIRS, Dr. M. W., Hill Rise, Witney, Oxon.
188	EATON, Lt./Col., F. E., 1491 West 56th Ave., Vancouver, 14, Canada.
50	FALCONER, W. L., "Green Lanes", 61 Merryton Cresc., Nairn.
1347	MOFFATT, Dr. W. G., Vines Rd. (Charlton) R.D.1. Ballston Lake, N.Y., U.S.A.
780	LUM, Cpl. S., RCAF Stn., Vancouver, Richmond, B.C., Canada.
1393	McLENNAN, J. A., 507 Richard St., Vancouver 2., Canada.
973	McCUSKER, J. J. Jr., Univ. of Pittsburgh, Tower 'C', Room 602, 3955 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.
1318	REZANOWICH, A., 6235 - 30th Ave., Montreal, 36 P.Q., Canada.
1006	SALTER, T. H., 86 Clifton St., Bideford, Devon.
1306	STEELE, A. C., BFES Lancaster School, BFPO 36.
81	WHITE, W., 14 Lattan Rd., Glasgow, S.3.

## Amendments to previous listings.

1415	PIGGOTT, E. R., 12 Leverett Ave. (not Leucrett).
947	Hornby, F.—delete.
	Delete in last issue—288, HILL, J.R., M.D. Leave entry 1066, HILL, J.R.

## Information required of new address—last known address given.

1061	KENYON, S. S., 10943—118 St. Edmonton, Alta.
104	BETTS, F. E. M., Perham House, The Triangle, Ludgershall, Andover, Hants.
901	DORIAN, Miss Ann, 14 St. Andrews Rd., Ilford, Essex.

Net Change: —52.

New Total: 753.

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
1961	1961	£	£ s. d.
1	46	£	£ s. d.
3	46	586	573 0 0
3	46	26	33 15 0
7	46	612	606 15 0
652	46	18	25 14 2
79	46	594	581 0 10
91	46	225	
822	46	18	
15	46	243	
22	46	95	
32	46	3	
4	46	4	
4	46	44	
4	46	8	
8	46	59	
12	46	991	
964	46	—	
27	46	—	
£991	46	£991	£937 7 4

**(b) Life Membership Fund**

Expenditure	£	s.	d.	Income	£	s.	d.
Transfer to Revenue Account...	33	15	0	Life Memberships granted during year ...	23	14	0
Balance carried forward at 30th September, 1962 ...	191	6	8	Donation ...	2	2	0
				Stock Interest ...	7	15	6
				Balance brought forward at 1st October, 1961 ...	191	10	2
	£225	1	8		£225	1	8

**(c) Library Fund**

Expenditure	£	s.	d.	Income	£	s.	d.
Books and Photographs ...	16	13	1	Donations ...	—	—	—
Postages and Stationery ...	7	2	6	Sales of Books ...	7	0	0
Insurance ...	8	0	0	Postages recovered... ..	3	13	5
Balance carried forward at 30th September, 1962 ...	3	17	4	Grant for 1961/62 ...	10	0	0
				Balance brought forward at 1st October, 1961... ..	14	0	6
	£28	0	11		£28	0	11

**(d) Exchange Packet Account**

Expenditure	£	s.	d.	Income	£	s.	d.
Amount transferred to General Fund ...	30	0	0	Cash Surplus for year ...	33	0	3
Balance carried forward at 30th September, 1962 ...	42	10	1	Balance brought forward at 1st October, 1961 ...	39	9	10
	£72	10	1		£72	10	1

**(e) Repairs and Renewals Account**

Expenditure	£	s.	d.	Income	£	s.	d.
Balance carried forward at 30th September, 1962 ...	5	9	0	Balance brought forward at 1st October, 1961. . .	5	9	0
	£5	9	0		£5	9	0

**(f) Convention Fund**

Expenditure	£	s.	d.	Income	£	s.	d.
Exhibition—Net cost ...	16	12	3	Auction Net Profit:			
Dinner—net cost ...	14	6	0	Commission ...	55	14	9
Coach Tours—net cost ...	6	7	6	Gift Lots ...	23	5	0
Stationery, etc. ...					78	19	9
Badges ...	3	8	9	LESS:			
Entry Forms ...	6	1	3	Catalogues 21. 8.0			
Booking Forms ...	5	18	10	Postages, etc. 5.10.8			
					26	18	8
Unsold Lots returned and retained by Society for re-sale ...	6	10	0				
	45	12	7	Donation ...	52	1	1
Net Profit 1962 Convention ...	7	8	6		1	0	0
	£53	1	1		£53	1	1
Further Accounts paid in respect of 1961 Convention:				Balance in hand after 1961 Convention ...	185	8	7
Dinner Tickets, Convention Programmes and Menu Cards ..	6	15	9	Profit on 1962 Convention ...	7	8	6
Hire of Frames ..	3	0	0				
	9	15	9				
Balance in hand after 1962 Convention ...	183	1	4				
	£192	17	1		£192	17	1

### BALANCE SHEET as at 30th SEPTEMBER, 1962

Liabilities	£ s. d.
General Fund:	
Balance 1st Oct., 1961	105.18.2
LESS:	
Deficit for year ended 30th Sept., 1962	91. 2.3
	<hr/> 14 15 11
Life Membership Fund ...	191 6 8
Library Fund ..	3 17 4
Convention Fund ...	136 12 9
Exchange Packet Surplus Acc.	42 10 1
Repairs & Renewals Account ...	5 9 0
	<hr/>
Total Society Funds	... 394 11 9
Sundry Creditors:—	
Members' subscriptions paid in advance ..	... 50 15 7
Advertising prepaid	... 7 2 9
B.N.A.P.S. (Handbooks)	... 5 3 3
	<hr/>
	£457 13 4

Assets	£ s. d.
Investments:	
£80 L.C.C. 5½% Stock 1977/81 at cost ...	80 0 0
£100 Leeds Mortgage ...	100 0 0
Cash at Bankers...	31 9 7
Cash in hand:	
Exchange Packet Secretary	42 10 1
Librarian ...	14 4
	<hr/>
Total cash and investments ...	254 14 0
Other Assets:	
Stock in hand — Handbooks	66 14 4
Stamp Prints	6 0 0
Sundry Debtors & Accounts Prepaid:	
Subscriptions ...	64 11 5
Advertisers ...	42 4 10
J. R. Cooke (Handbooks) ...	23 8 9
	<hr/>
	£457 13 4

J. P. MACASKIE  
Hon. Auditor.

## THE LONDON SECTION

Since reporting last in the April "Maple Leaves" the 1962/63 season has closed. The annual contest for the "Beaver" Cup resulted in a most worthy win for Bill Williams with his study of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. 1868/78. The Competition was judged by Commander G. Bridgmore Brown, R.N.R., and his frank comments upon all entries were welcomed by the owners as guides to the future. The Judge concluded the evening with a display from his own collection of Bermuda, indeed a joy to behold.

At the Annual Meeting Jack Harvey, as required by our Rules, passed over the responsibilities of the Chair to George Manley. Fresh blood was infused into the Council by the election of Edmund Chellow and so the Section, financially sound but, as always, wanting more members, prepares for the new season when the following programme has been arranged:-

- 19th September—Your puzzles discussed.  
17th October—American Stamp Club.  
14th November—Mr. W. E. Lea.  
5th December—Auction.  
16th January—Chairman's evening.  
13th February—The Admiral Issue.  
12th March—Invited displays.  
9th April—Cup Competition.  
7th May—Annual General Meeting.

If any members who live around London would like to join us in our meetings at 50, Pall Mall, please write to the London Secretary, Roland Greenhill, The Shielling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Bucks.



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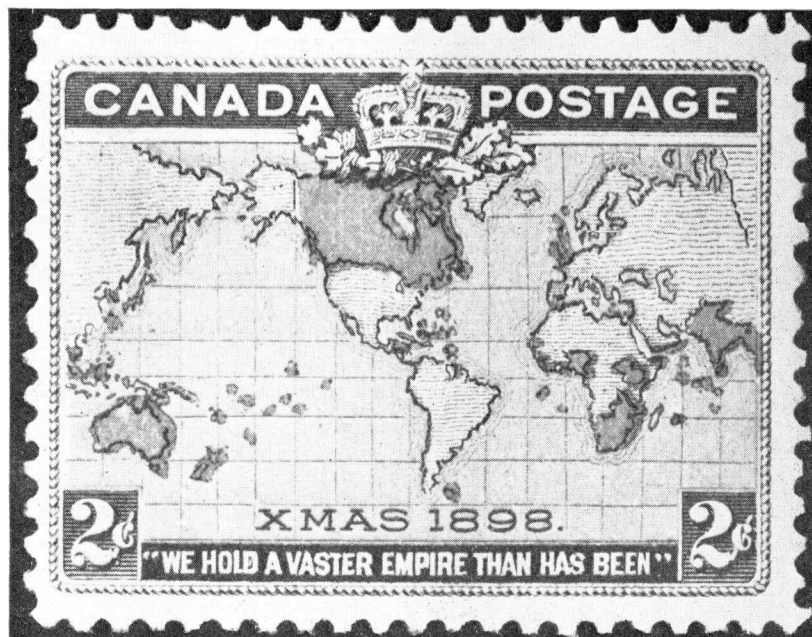
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### WANTED

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Squared Circles on covers, on Jubilees and on Maps wanted for cash or trade. Have hundreds duplicates for trading. Also wanted Large Head Queens in superb Mint or used condition. Must be well-centred and o.g. or lightly cancelled. S. Cohen, 51, Westfield Road, Birmingham, 15, England.

Railroads, Numerals, Registered covers, Duplex, Squared Circles, Stampless, towns to 1905—Buy or Trade. Siverts, Box 425, Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.

Don't send Siverts any Registered covers—I'll do as well or better. Send him that other stuff and send the Registered to me. H. W. Harrison, Box 5780, Pikesville 8, Maryland, U.S.A.

MOON or MOTO cancels on cover or card. Paul Brown, 21, Nelles Road South, Grimsby, Ontario, Canada.

Wanted, Purchase or trade. 10 cts. small Queens, used copies for study of shades and periods of use. Also would like to correspond with other collectors interested in this stamp. D. A. Crawford, Box 249, Chester, N.S., Canada.

1882-97 Small Queen  $\frac{1}{2}$  ct. Proofs, interesting covers and cancellations, particularly the "Bleeker S." error on cover. Offers to James E. Woods, 2, Hengrave Road, Honor Oak Park, London, S.E.

Wanted. Mint plate blocks Canada for cash.—G. S. Barwise, 290, Heathwood Road, Cardiff.

1937 Coronation cancels of Fredericton, Moncton, Regina (not Terminal) and Windsor. W. L. Falconer, "Green Lanes," Nairn, Scotland.

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1962 - 63

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31a		4d. black, mint corner, marginal horizontal pair <b>imperforate between vertically</b>	... ..	£12
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# MAPLE LEAVES

**Journal of  
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

**Edited by L. F. Gillam**

66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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

**Published Every Second Month by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain**  
 Issued Free to Members Additional copies, 3/6 each

**Vol. 10, No. 2**

**DECEMBER, 1963**

**Whole No. 86**

## EDITORIAL

Six years and 34 issues ago Jim Woods took over the Editorship of 'Maple Leaves' from Frederick Tomlinson and at that time he expressed the hope that he would be able to serve the Society as well as his predecessor had done.

Those of us who know the work which 'our Fred' had put into the production of this journal will not need to be reminded that Jim Woods had set himself no mean task, but no one now needs reminding of the success which has attended his efforts.

Today, more than ever, 'Maple Leaves' is an example of its kind which continues to draw tributes from philatelists and postal historians all over the world. That this should be so is, of course, a magnificent tribute to Jim Woods and his predecessors in the Editorial Chair.

Both they and he have deserved well of the Society and now that the time has come when Jim must lay aside his editorial cares and the numerous chores which are so much a part of the job, it would be most remiss of us not to acknowledge our indebtedness to him. In many ways his success will make our task the comparatively easy one of building upon foundations which have been well and truly laid in past years.

A tribute to his work appears upon another page. Here it only remains for us to express the hope that the help, sympathy and understanding that members have so readily extended to him in the past will be equally forthcoming in the same generous measure in the future.

## Contributions

At this point it will be appropriate if to this tribute we add our thanks to the many contributors who have helped to make our journal an authority on British North American Philately and Postal History to which everyone can refer with confidence and pride. The painstaking research and study which they have obviously applied to their work is manifest in every issue which has been produced, and even a cursory glance through back numbers of the past ten years will leave no one in any doubt as to the extent to which the advancement of knowledge in this field has been brought about.

That we shall be able to continue to rely upon past contributors exclusively would be a vain and unreasonable hope, however, and to their support we hope to add that of the many members who must have much to offer in both general and specialised fields of study, but who have not yet 'revealed their hands.' It is to the latter that we make a special appeal at a time when 'the barrel is nearly dry.' We hope to see in future issues not only new names but fresh developments in the many aspects of Canadian philately which have so far been comparatively neglected. There is still much to be done in a well nigh inexhaustible subject, and everyone has a part to play. Please do not leave it to 'the other fellow.'

### **Advertising**

Much of the success of this journal in the past has also been due to the support and encouragement which we have received from our friends in the trade, amongst whom can be numbered those whose names are household words among philatelists throughout the world. In return they expect our support as well. 'Maple Leaves' is an unrivalled medium for the sale of B.N.A. material of all kinds. Good class material can only be obtained from reputable dealers, and only reputable dealers are accepted by us. The name of any dealer in 'Maple Leaves' is a guarantee of a fair deal and if you do not see what you want write to them for help, and when you write please mention this journal.

### **Convention**

Elsewhere in this issue we report the proceedings of the 17th Annual Convention and the election of G. F. George as President of the Society for the forthcoming year. Those of our members who were fortunate enough to be present on this occasion and who have experienced at first hand the good fellowship and hospitality that is so much a part of this outstanding event in the Society's year will need no reminding of the feast of good things that made up their happy lot. Junketing apart, and no one would wish to discount its attractions, it was very evident that the philatelic fare was of the kind which no superlatives can adequately describe. That all the awards were well-merited it goes without saying. We would add to our congratulations to those who eventually carried off the Convention Awards a word of sympathy to the judges who, as so often on these occasions, have to make distinctions of a most invidious kind between entries of such a uniformly high standard.

### **Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth**

Just how a busy professional man with more than ordinary claims upon his time has managed during the past year to preside over the affairs of the Society and at the same time carry on as Secretary as well is a mystery only known to himself. That he has succeeded in carrying this dual burden so well and has crowned a year of Presidential office with the faultless organization of Convention is indicative of a devotion to the interest of the Society which it would be very difficult to match. On behalf of all members we wish to pay him an especial word of thanks for all that he has done and for all the time and energy that he must have devoted to his manifold tasks.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It is usual for newly elected Presidents, and I'm not only referring to this Society, to acknowledge the honour that has been done them by their appointment. Many people may regard this as purely a polite opening gambit, but I should most certainly like to disabuse any of you who may be of this way of thinking when I say that, as far as this Society is concerned, it is in fact a great honour and that I am proud to be your representative. I only hope I may be able to live up to the standard set by my distinguished predecessors.

I regard myself as the first "unknown" President, one who is not well known in general or even Canadian philatelic circles. To my regret I have made no useful contribution to the study or knowledge of Canadian stamps or postal history.

I believe firmly in personal contacts in our hobby, for after all that is what it is to most of us really. I shall endeavour to visit some of the Groups' meetings during the year and try to get to know more of our members. I've no doubt that wherever there are meetings it is becoming more of a problem to keep the attendance from falling away, though this is easily the most fruitful and pleasant way of learning and collecting. I'm convinced that if every active member would try during this winter season to seek out other (inactive) members and infect them with some of their own enthusiasm, the results would be really rewarding. I myself have on a number of occasions found members of other philatelic societies interested in B.N.A., but who had not joined, either through ignorance or diffidence. The reason often given was "I'm not advanced enough to join a specialist society. What could I gain by it?" The answer lies, of course, in the friendliness and helpful attitude of our members, which has struck me most particularly ever since I joined. Therefore I should like to ask everyone who has the interests of the Society at heart to make a special effort to revive active participation in its doings and help to make our Silver Jubilee year a really successful one.

I cannot conclude without a reference to our Conventions. Many of us have just returned from enjoying the last one at Llandudno, where Dr. Charles Hollingsworth combined in his own special way the double burden of President and Hon. Secretary. Needless to say it was a great success. The 1964 one will be at the Burlington Hotel, Folkestone. Members may be glad to know this now so that they can have it in mind when planning next year's holidays.

Finally, by the time this appears in print it will be time to wish you all a very happy Christmas and New Year. With your support I shall do my best to try and make it a successful one for the Society.

Graham George

# The Nicaragua Coat-of-Arms Cancellation

By E. A. SMYTHIES F.C.P.S.

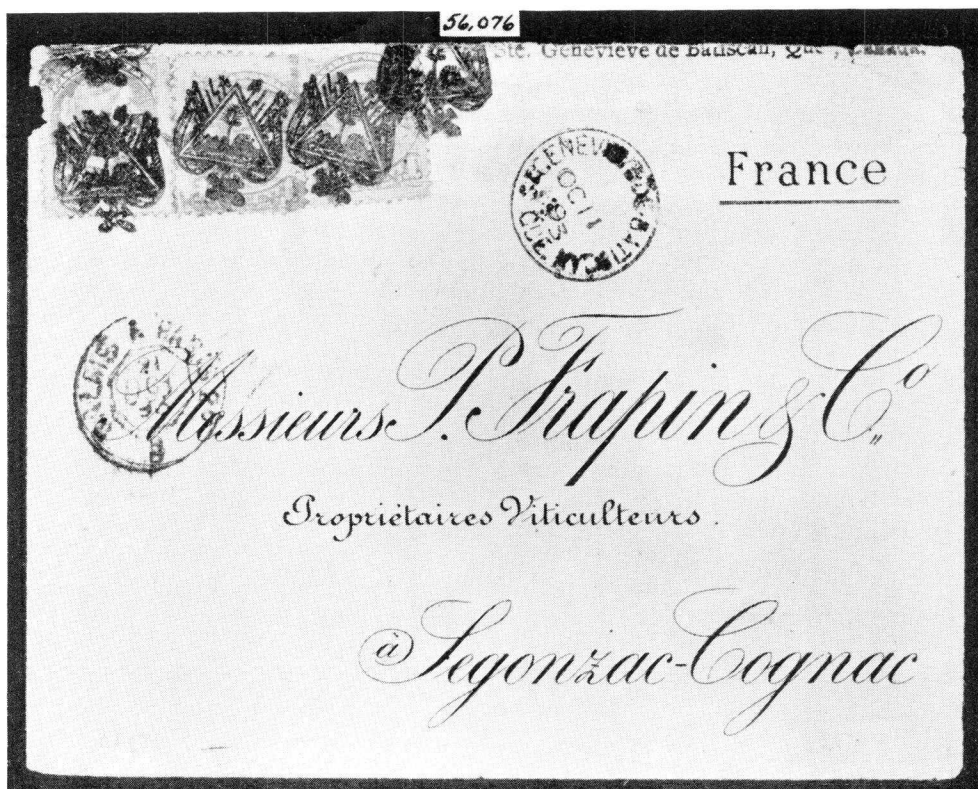
This is one of the most intriguing fancy cancellations of Canada, which has led to some difference of opinion amongst the Authorities. Jarrett in his 1929 catalogue had an enlarged illustration ( $\times 2$ ), made from an obviously heavily inked strike, and the following description:—

“An interesting cancellation is illustrated by type 1425. It consists of a Coat-of-Arms design with draped flags extending from right and left sides of a triangle in which is contained a tree, an Indian head or sphinx, and other figures. Crossed cannon are pendant from the base of the triangle.” Colour bluish-black, date 189?

Boggs in his 1944 book of “CANADA” took a different view of it, and I quote:—

## BOGUS CANCELLATIONS

“We are very doubtful of some types of fancy cancellations, reported on the Small Queen stamps, particularly the 3c. Two in particular which have been examined by us: the Coat-of-Arms of Nicaragua and a cartoon-like figure of a small policeman.



In our opinion both of these are the results of playfulness: the results of using a set of rubber stamps on a few 3c. Small Queens. Nearly every stamp magazine in the period 1880-1900 carried advertisements of rubber stamps of various kinds, and sets of Coats-of-Arms etc. were frequently offered."

It is evident that neither authority had seen this cancellation on cover or knew where it was supposed to originate. With the passage of years further evidence has come to light, including a cancellation on a very fine cover which I illustrate and describe below. It has the R.P.S. certificate of genuineness No. 56076.

On the evidence of a large piece of original cover which showed part of the P.O. of origin, it was included in Day and Smythies handbook No. 316, and the P.O. of origin was recorded as St. Genevieve-de-Batiscan. P.Q. Strikes are now known in blue-black, purple, and red, and dates of use 1893-95.

It is quite possible, as Boggs suggests, that the Postmaster of this small French-Canadian P.O. acquired a rubber stamp showing this Coat-of-Arms, but if so the evidence now available shows he put it to a better use than mere playfulness, and used it over a period of years to cancel mail, thereby removing from it the stigma of a bogus cancellation. It has long been a puzzle to specialists why this little P.O. should have adopted the Coat-of-Arms of Nicaragua for a cancel. Boggs' suggestion that it was a purchase at random of a rubber stamp being advertised in the early nineties gives at least a plausible explanation.

That this interesting cover is genuine there can be no doubt. It is perhaps worth noting that sea-mails in those distant days took 10 days from Canada to France. Nowadays they take 4 to 5 weeks!

**Seasonal Greetings**  
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Compared with the 1961-62 total of £1,009,000 the last Season's figure was up by over £45,000 giving a grand total of £1,054,705.

New York's auction contribution of £415,575 included the new world record sum of £14,600 for a single stamp. Private Treaty added a further £81,331 giving a total for the leading trans-Atlantic House of £496,906.

Harmer's Bond Street auction turnover was the second highest at £441,350 plus a much increased Private Treaty figure of £99,996 lifting the London total to £541,346.

### LONDON SECTION

The 1963-64 season opened in September with an evening devoted to discussing members' problems. Although he modestly dismissed the appellation we had asked Leo Baresch to join us as Expert Adviser, and of course his experience and knowledge were of great value. The topics covered ranged from classics to modern and enabled most of those present to contribute their share.

During the evening our past Chairman, Jack Harvey, presented to the Section a gavel made of Canadian rock maple in a similar box veneered externally with birds eye maple, and lined with Canadian hornbeam ebonized. The box is completed with an engraved silver name plate—truly a most appropriate and excellent gift.

R.S.B.G.

*Xmas Greetings  
and  
Best Wishes  
for  
the New Year*



**George Williamson**

**Graham and  
Joan George**  
  
*wish all friends  
and members a  
very happy  
Christmas and  
New Year*

# Early Canadian Railway Post Offices

by LIONEL F. GILLAM

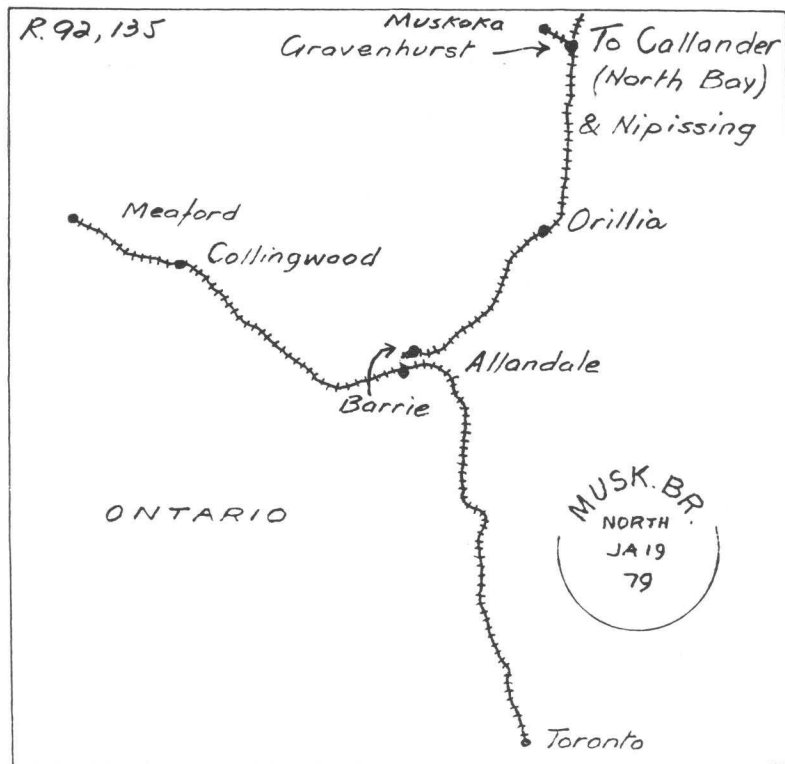
## Part XXIX: The Toronto, Simcoe and Muskoka Junction Railway

This railway was incorporated in 1869 to build from Barrie, the terminus of the Northern Railway, to an unnamed terminus on Lake Muskoka some thirty miles to the north.

From the very first it was really a subsidiary (along with the North Grey Railway) of the Northern Railway which undertook to lease both lines upon completion.

Before this came about, however, both lines were amalgamated under the name of the Northern Extension Railways (1871).

The line from Barrie to Orillia was opened on 1st April, 1872 and extended to Washago on 8th August, 1873. The remainder of the line was completed as far as Seven Rivers in September, 1874, to Gravenhurst in August, 1875 and finally to Muskoka Wharf on Muskoka Lake in November of the same year. Shortly



before this, in the June of 1875, the Northern Extension Railways were amalgamated with the Northern Railway, whereupon the line from Barrie to Muskoka became known as the Muskoka Branch.

Railway post offices appear to have been introduced on this line at the time of its completion to Muskoka Wharf when postmarks reading 'Musk. Br.' or 'Registered Muskoka Branch' were used. These appear to have continued in use until 1893 when the whole of the Northern Railway system was absorbed into the Grand Trunk. Thereafter postmarks reading 'Tor. & Gravenhurst' or 'Toronto & North Bay' were introduced. Both of the latter served the Barrie to Gravenhurst section of the former Muskoka Branch. The Toronto & North Bay R.P.O. still operates as one of the largest and busiest railway post offices in Canada.

N.B. A postmark reading North Bay & Toronto was also in use for a short time during the Great War.

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## **Banfield 1859 Consorts [10 cents]**

The purchase of this remarkable collection by Mr. Stanley Cohen has been a matter of considerable interest to members both at home and overseas. In a message to 'Maple Leaves' Mr. Cohen has this to say: "this collection is now with me in England where it will stay. The main collection is to be preserved intact in memory of the late Arnold Banfield whose work on the colours and printings still has to be completed."

Mr. Cohen goes on to say that he is working in close collaboration with Mr. Geoffrey Whitworth, the well-known authority on the 1859 issue, in order to complete the study. In due course it is hoped to produce a handbook on the subject, but many problems still remain to be solved, not least the major one of reproducing the 10 cent shades in print.

For the consolation of the envious it may be added that there are a large number of duplicates, and some of these that are over-duplicated will ultimately be disposed of. The main items in the collection will NOT be disposed of, however.

### **THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

1963-64

President: G. F. George, 40, Warwick Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.

Secretary: Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall, Staffs.

Treasurer: A. F. L. McGregor, 151, High Street, Elgin, Morayshire.

Librarian: R. S. B. Greenhill, The Shielling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amersham, Bucks.

Exchange Secretary: J. A. Bielby, 194, Skipton Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire.

Editor of Journal: L. F. Gillam, 66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire.

Advertising, Publicity and Handbooks: S. F. Cohen, 51, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.

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## OBITUARY

### **Nugent M. Clougher, F.R.P.S.L.**

With the passing of Nugent Clougher on the 31st August our Society has lost one of its very early members. As No. 40 on the Roll he had seen the Society grow from infancy to maturity, and from an early date he had been the Contact Member for London.

Not content merely to hold this title he formed the London Section in 1948 and was its Chairman until 1953, giving so well of his time and energy that this child of the Society is now full of health and vigour.

Nugent Clougher's philatelic interests were wide, but to all of them, Canadian classics, postal history, Prince Edward Island, France and doubtless more besides, he brought that attention to detail which had its reward in his word always being accepted when queries were raised.

Justly proud of his Fellowship of the 'Royal' and the Presidency of the Postal History Society, Nugent Clougher had also a deep concern for the C.P.S. of G.B. and for those who strove to further the interests of Canadian philately.

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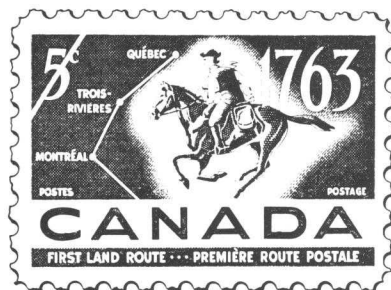
**52 The Terrace, Torquay  
Devon**

# CANADA POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

## Commemorative issue postage stamp

### POSTAL BI-CENTENNIAL

Date of issue—25th September, 1963,  
Designed by—B. J. Reddie-Ottawa,  
Colour—green and brown, Size—1½ in.  
× 1 in. (approximately), Plate Nos.—1,  
Panels of—50 stamps, Quantity of stamps  
ordered—27,000,000, Issued by Author-  
ity of the Postmaster General.



### POSTAL BI-CENTENNIAL

The establishment of a regular postal service between Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers in 1763, formed the nucleus of the Canada Post Office land mail service as it is known today, and established the Post Office as one of the first branches of the Canadian Civil Service.

Benjamin Franklin, the Deputy Postmaster General in North America, came to Quebec from Philadelphia to set up the organization. There was no general mail service before this time, but Mr. Franklin did find a system of post houses along the post road. These served as a foundation which he expanded and developed. Hugh Finlay, a Scot who came to Canada in 1760, and served as Post Office Surveyor, was placed in charge of the Quebec office. The Post Office made use of horses, runners and boats for dispatch and delivery.

Citizens of this area, and especially those who had worked in the old post houses, were requested to give all necessary aid to the new postal organization. Ralph Burton, Governor of Three Rivers and its dependencies, directed that saddle horses should be rented at a fee of six cents a league to carry mail to and from Quebec. Boatmen were to ferry letters and post office personnel. On delivery, the boat captain was paid one cent per letter by the postal clerk. Colonel Burton threatened punishment to those who caused hindrance or delay.

There was little mail traffic between the settlements of the colony, later known as the Province of Canada. Travellers, and members of the clergy in particular, continued to carry news from one community to another, as they had for many years.

Those who did use the mail service were assessed a fee, payable on delivery. In fixing the amount of this charge, distance and weight were the factors considered. Most of the mail carried between these post offices was to or from Europe, and crossed the Atlantic in mail packet steamer.

During the winter months, mail service was halted. For the remainder of the year, the people could depend upon a fairly regular monthly service.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS  
AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR  
to all those Fellows and Members  
of the C.P.S. of G.B. who have made my  
first year as a dealer such a  
pleasant one

*Leo. Baresch*  
MANFIELD HOUSE  
576/9, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2  
TEMPLE BAR 2135

I wish you all a  
very Happy Christmas and a  
prosperous New Year

Jim Woods



## FELLOWSHIP AWARD 1963

The election of Daniel C. Meyerson to the Fellowship of this Society will have the enthusiastic approval of all students of the stamps and postal history of Newfoundland. For many years he has been the foremost student and writer in this field of philately, and his wide knowledge has always been freely at the disposal of his fellow collectors.

Working originally with his brother, Bill, he continued his labours alone after Bill's untimely death. Dan has never been very interested in "fly-speck" philately, but he has made great contributions to our knowledge of modern stamps of Newfoundland, and his plating of the 1880 1c. postcard was a fine example of patient and painstaking work which brought an interest in postal stationery to many of us for the first time.

His outstanding work, however, has been in the problems of postal history. His series of articles on pre-stamp and stampless covers form a work of reference for all students, and from that period to 1949 his researches into postal services, postal rates and postal markings of all kinds have been of the greatest value. He is a member of the Board of Governors and an ex-President of B.N.A.P.S., and most of his work has been published in "Topics" and the journal of the Collectors' Club of New York.

How he has found time for all this in a busy business life is a mystery, but in addition his prompt and invariably helpful replies to his many correspondents are an example of courtesy all too rare in these days.

### ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

Members are asked to note that the Annual Subscription, £1, is now due. Overseas members are requested to remit if possible by Sterling Draft or Money Order 'Charges for account of Remitter.'

Subscriptions should be sent direct to the Treasurer,

Mr. A. F. L. McGregor,  
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### VOLUME 9—BOUND COPIES

An index to Volume 9 accompanies this issue: Copies for binding should be sent to:

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## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1963

The Secretary reported a big drop in Membership during the year, the net loss being 60. This was accounted for by less new members—24 in the year, and a larger number dropped for non-payment of subscriptions. An unusual item was an application for membership from Kharkov, U.S.S.R.

Our new Editor, Lionel Gillam, stressed the need for material for publication and asked for help from potential contributors. He asked also for more help from members in obtaining advertisements.

The Librarian, R. S. B. Greenhill said that only 28 members out of 500 in G.B. had borrowed books during the year, the lowest since he took office seven years ago. It was recommended at the meeting that a full list of the publications available should be published in *Maple Leaves* to encourage members to make use of the facilities.

The Convener of Study, G. Whitworth, reported that only three members during the year had contacted him with a view to being put in touch with other members of similar interests. The publication of reports by local and study groups was urged.

Mr. Stanley Cohen in his report on Handbooks informed members that the Smythies-Day book on fancy cancels was a best seller, and the new Shaw book was proving popular. The second edition of the Duplex handbook was published in July and was completely up to date. Sales were satisfactory. He also said that we should make plans for our next book. From the point of view of advertising, the year had been difficult and several advertisers had dropped out for no specific reason, and it was difficult to replace them. He said that members were not supporting the "small ads" section, and asked that more use be made of this facility, which was not expensive.

The Exchange Secretary, J. A. Grant said the year had been most successful, and the surplus had increased from £33 to £53. 20 packets were issued valued at £2,475 compared with 18 valued at £2,075 the previous year. Sales for packets completed increased from £550 to £860. He said that the year had been exceptionally good on account of unusual and expensive material.

### **Non-payment of subscription**

On account of an increase in the number of members being dropped for non-payment of subscription, the following plan would be adopted next year. The treasurer would issue a list of members owing their subscription in March 1964 (i.e. overdue from 1st October 1963). Instead of the April issue of *Maple Leaves*, these members would receive instead a printed reminder in the *Maple Leaves* envelope. No more copies would be sent out until the amount was paid, when the back numbers would be sent on. If the subscription was not paid after one year, the member would be removed from the list.

## Regional meetings

In an attempt to get more members of the Society together it was decided to try to hold a one day meeting each year in each region, in addition to Convention, on somewhat similar lines to the present London Reunions. If these were successful, the idea would be developed further.

## Review of Constitution

A sub-committee under the chairmanship of Mr. J. J. Bonar would review and revise the Constitution during the year. The Life Membership subscription would be raised to £10 for those up to 50 and £8. 8. 0 for those over 50.

## Convention Auction

Only 28 members had sent in Lots for Sale in the Auction, whereas over 100 postal bids had been received. Catalogues had been sent to every member of the Society, but only 10 had sent the 6d. asked to help defray the cost of printing.

It was pointed out that the total value of the Lots rather than the number was the real issue, and to this end a differential commission was suggested for next year, i.e. 15 per cent on prices realised up to £2. 10. 0 and 10 per cent on prices realised over £2. 10. 0.

## Election of Officers 1963-64

	Nominee	Proposer	Seconder
President	G. F. George	Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth	J. P. Macaskie
Vice President	L. D. Carn	G. F. George	J. C. Cartwright
Editor	L. F. Gillam	Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth	J. E. Woods
Packet Secretary	J. E. Bielby	J. A. Grant	G. Whitworth
Secretary	Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth	Dr. R. Willan	A. E. Stephenson
Treasurer	A. F. L. McGregor	J. P. Macaskie	Dr. R. Willan
Committee (South)	C. A. King	R. S. B. Greenhill	G. F. George
	G. R. C. Searles	L. D. Carn	G. F. George
(North)	J. A. Lea	Dr. R. Willan	G. Whitworth
(Scotland)	Sir George Williamson	A. E. Stephenson	J. J. Bonar

## Election of Fellows

D. C. Meyerson (234) of Harrison, N.Y. was elected to the Fellowship of the Society for his outstanding research into the Philately of Newfoundland.

## 1963 CONVENTION AWARDS

Founder's Trophy—no award

Godden Trophy—G. Whitworth, F.C.P.S. (*Canada Pence Issues*)

Bunny Cup—Dr. W. M. Carstairs (*Canadian Forces Mail 1900-19*)

Admiral Cup—J. L. Bacon (1 cent. *Admiral Coils*)

Lees-Jones Trophy—J. M. Macaskie, F.C.P.S. (*Elizabethan Postal Stationery*)

Aiken Trophy—J. J. Bonar, F.C.P.S. (*Canadian Postal History*)

## DIPLOMAS:—

### Research and Study Class

J. L. Bacon—(1 cent *Admiral Coils*)

W. Rorke—(*Edward and Admiral Experimental Coils*)

### Contributed Classes

(a) G. Whitworth, F.C.P.S.—(*Canada Pence Issues*)

Dr. Carstairs—(*Ottawa Cancels 1854-97*)

(b) Dr. Carstairs—(*Canadian Forces Mail 1900-19*)

Mrs. M. Wressell—(*Modern Canada*)

**GROUP DISPLAYS:—****The London Group**—(*The 5 cents Small Queen*)**OTHER EXHIBITS IN THE COMPETITIVE CLASSES WERE:—**

1 cent green Admiral—D. G. Robertson

Registration stamps—G. Searles

The designs of E. O. Hahn—The West Riding Group

Fancy cancels—G. F. George

Early Newfoundland—Mrs. S. Barratt, F.C.P.S.

The Canada Large Queen Issue—G. Mellor

The Birth Certificate of a stamp—J. M. Kitchen

Canadian Industries on stamps—J. Hinchliffe

Roller Cancels—Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth

**NON-COMPETITIVE DISPLAYS WERE SUPPLIED BY:—**

Heckler material—E. R. Gill

British Columbia—Sir G. Williamson

Ottawa Crowns and forgeries—E. A. Smythies, F.C.P.S.

Ontario Air Services—R. Woodall

Numeral Issue—J. J. Bonar, F.C.P.S.

Higher Admiral values—G. Whitworth, F.C.P.S.

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

**J. J. Bonar**

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**6. UNION ROW  
ABERDEEN**

We had one innovation—a combined display by the Convention Committee and they are to be congratulated on producing a real Pot Pouri of Canadian Philately.

## Llanfairelkwilg-bachichblaenayy-goglgoglgoch

Wherever it was Jack Canuck was there and you can take it that it does exist even though Dr. Beeching says it does not. As usual when we arrived in Llandudno we found the C.P.S. well and truly in possession. The annual stampede of Scots and Yorkshiremen to be at the head of the queue for the free tickets for whatever was going, helped to enliven the early proceedings.

We found John Gilbert of Plymouth who had tried apparently to make the North West passage to Blackpool, but landed in Llandudno instead.

Charles Hollingsworth was benignly surveying arrangements as much as to say, "look what I've done!" Our treasurer sent us some doleful news so perhaps that was why he was scared to appear. What we were amazed at was the able way the President passed the buck to the Secretary, and the Secretary passed it back!

Out of the turmoil we unearthed a new Editor. For heavens sake send him along plenty of material to publish, otherwise you will have to suffer pages of this drivel for the next twelve months. (Have no fear, you won't!—Editor)

As by usual custom we produced our real live Canadian in Major G. Grenier of Ottawa and Westmount. We hope he took back home a true report of our sanity, and better still will come back again and be infected thoroughly.

We now take it for granted that Dorland Carn will do something daft with the elevator. Well, he did, but what he was doing down in the basement we don't know. He evidently passed the secret of the art on to J. J. Bonar for he was half way to the roof before he discovered he did not know how to stop the darned thing.

The meeting of Fellows sounded as if the two newcomers were being given the entire works and when the meeting broke up in disorder we were scared of the worst. However as the entire Fraternity were seen huddled together in the bar we breathed again.

Strangely enough we also looked at stamps. On the first evening the Invitation Display given by Mr. G. Mellor of his Pence Issues made all feel very modest. At the same time we wonder why it has taken us nearly twenty-five years to bring such a wonderful collection to Convention level.

We were also entertained with Study Circles on the Numerals by J. J. Bonar, while Charles Hollingsworth and Geoff. Harper regaled us with aspects of the Edwards we did not realise were under our very noses.

We also had the inevitable Admirals with a Macaskie-Stevie combine together with a bit of prompting from Donald Robertson. They discussed Margin Imprints with rather devastating results to one of our members. He proceeded to have a really good lunch and followed it up by a bus trip into the Welsh sheep country. With so many sheep about he started to count them. The heat of the bus did the rest. When he awoke he found all the sheep had Margin Imprints in Manuscript Book No. I (Blue) and No. II (Red)!



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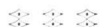
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for Christmas  
and the  
New Year  
to all Members  
from  
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Cash with order please.

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

## AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 29th OCTOBER 1963

### New Members

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1443. WALTON, J. C. A., 7, Argyll House, Seaforth Rd., Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.<br>1444. BAUER, W. E., c/o Canadian Permanent Mission to U.N., 16 Parc Chateau, Geneva, Switzerland.<br>1445. ENDEAN, F. H., P.O. Box 189, Terminal A, Toronto 1.<br>1446. FRASER, R. T., Box 8, Rossland, B. C., Canada.<br>1447. KLEIN, A. H., 55, Limpsfield Rd., Sanderstead, Surrey.<br>1448. BELL, Mrs M. J., 146, Demesne Rd., Wallington, Surrey.<br>1449. GODFREY, E. C., 412, Simons Rd., Calgary, Alta., Canada. | CL,CS,P<br>C<br>C<br>C<br>NS<br>PC,SC,RPO |
|---|---|

### Reinstate

1305. CLOW, F. J., 45, Osborne St., Bletchley, Bucks.  
 1224. CLARK, E. A., 2957, No. Brighton St., Burbank, Calif, U.S.A.  
 1256. EATOCK, A. J., 43, Normandy Rd., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.  
 641. McCUTCHEON, Dr. J. E., 25 Summit Ave., Port Arthur, Ont., Canada.  
 685. PHILLIPS, S. W., 27, Fransk Ave., New Malden, Surrey.  
 1287. SMITH, F., 96, Humbercrest Blvd., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

### Resignations

1240. Mrs. B. Banfield  
 1360. W. Appleyard  
 694. Capt. M. Hensman  
 1131. A. M. Hayes  
 1390. B. M. S. Levy  
 1012. Lt/Col. J. E. Noble  
 1115. J. T. Pratt  
 625. R. J. Tonkin  
 1174. G. M. Tuttle  
 410. Mrs. M. L. Willmott

### Deaths

40. N. M. Clougher  
 106. G. A. Edmunds  
 891. J. A. D. Reade  
 603. R. M. Richardson  
 929. Maj. R. M. Watson

### Change of address

937. BRERETON-STILES, C., c/o Somerset West Country Club, Somerset West, C.P., S. Africa.  
 739. HARRIS, E. A., 98, Waskatenau Cresc., Calgary, Alta., Canada.  
 1320. FLETCHER, J. R., 79, Earls Barton Rd., Great Doddington, Wellingborough, Northants.  
 788. HAKANSSON, H., Katrinelundsgatan8A, 5 tr, Malmo O, Sweden.  
 1228. JONES, N. L., Timperleys, 21a, Mitchley Ave., Purley, Surrey.  
 1097. JEWETT, F. C., 26, Davean Drive, Bayview Hills, Willowdale, Ont., Canada.  
 398. KEANE, F. W. L., Suite 201, 1405, Stadacona Ave., Victoria, B.C., Canada.  
 641. McCUTCHEON, Dr. J. E., 25, Summit Ave., Port Arthur, Ont., Canada.  
 1008. PATERSON, J. A., Spring Cottage, Cricketer's Close, Chessington, Surrey  
 783. PEARCE, H. R. W., 185, Wincheap, Canterbury  
 1438. POELMANN, J., 258, Goodram Drive, Burlington, Ont., Canada.  
 75. STUDD, Brig., M. A., Arbourne, Copsem Lane, Esher, Surrey.  
 1373. WANNERTON, J., 'Caertaff', Pearson Ave., Kenilworth, Capetown, S. Africa.  
 1181. WHIPPLE, A. E., 239-17th Ave., Cite deux Montagnes, Que., Canada.  
 599. WILLCOCK, W. M. C., 5020, Macdonald Ave., Apt. 411, Montreal 29, Canada.  
 1116. YOUNG, J. H. M., 503, John St., Dean Grove, Thornhill, Ont., Canada.

### Amendment to previous listing

1387. WINFIELD, J., street number is 579 **not** 597.

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

743. HICKMAN, K. M., 29, Aldrens Lane, Lancaster.  
 1061. KENYON, S. S., 10943-118 St., Edmonton, Alta., Canada.  
 865. SADLER, A., 371, St. Joseph's Blvd West, Montreal, Canada.  
 763. WARD, M. J., 11125, 60 St., Edmonton, Alta, Canada.

### Removed under Rule 24

901. Miss Ann Dorian.

**Net Change—3.**

**New Total—750.**

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

### WANTED

Cork cancellations on s.q. covers or Q.V. post cards. John Hannah, 150, Ashgrove Road West, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Wanted to purchase. Queens, Jubilees, Maps, Leafs and Numerals, on or off cover all dated prior to 1900, with British Columbia town cancels. Send your copies to J. A. Pike, Dawn Mining Company, Ford, Washington, U.S.A.

Wanted for private collection. 2 Ring Numeral cancellations on 3 Cents Large Queens only. Numbers: 8, 16 17, 19, 20, 22, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 42, 48, 50, 53, 58. R. A. C. Forrester, 25, Royal Crescent, Bath.

FIVE CENTS EDWARD multiples still wanted by Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall, Staffs. Also town and other cancels on 2c. Carmine Numeral—buy or exchange.

Railroads, Numerals, Registered covers, Duplex, Squared Circles, Stampless, towns to 1905—Buy or Trade. Siverts, Box 425, Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.

Don't send Siverts any Registered covers—I'll do as well or better. Send him that other stuff and send the Registered to me. H. W. Harrison, Box 5780, Pikesville, 8, Maryland, U.S.A.

MOON or MOTO cancels on cover or card. Paul Brown, 21, Nelles Road South, Grimsby, Ontario, Canada.

Wanted. Purchase or trade. 10 cts. small Queens, used copies for study of shades and periods of use. Also would like to correspond with other collectors interested in this stamp. D. A. Crawford, Box 249, Chester, N.S., Canada.

1882-97 Small Queen  $\frac{1}{2}$  ct. Proofs, interesting covers and cancellations, particularly the "Bleeker St." error on cover. Offers to James E. Woods, 2, Hengrave Road, Honor Oak Park, London, S.E.

Wanted. Mint plate blocks Canada for cash.—G. S. Barwise, 290, Heathwood Road, Cardiff.

Fine B.N.A. material, collections, single rare items, interesting cancellations. Offers to James E. Woods, 2, Hengrave Road, Honor Oak Park, London, S.E.23.

Wanted. Pairs or blocks of Newfoundland 5ct. Seal, SG. 26, 38 or 42 or proofs. Good price paid, but if you do not wish to sell, may I see what you have, please? Dr. Willan, Oak House, Shaw, Lanes.

Wanted. Toronto fancy "2" types on any Large Heads, Smythies/Day types: 1b, 1c, 15, 20A, 22, 25, 28, 29, 35, 37, 40/43, 46, 47, 49/54 inc., 56/58, 61/65 inc., 68. Plenty of other types duplicated available in trade or will be pleased to buy. S. Cohen, 51, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.

'Street Cancellations.' Buy or Exchange—any towns. Particular interest, Morris Street, Halifax. Dr. Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall, Staffs.

### PERIODICALS

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

### FOR SALE

Canada town dated cancels, Victoria to Elizabeth. Fine strikes. Your Wants welcome. Frank Smith, 96, Humblerest Blvd., Toronto 9, Ontario, Canada.

Canadian, Mint and used, 1869 to date. Plate Blocks 1942 on. 1st Day, Slogan, Covers, Many Canadian varieties. Your Want List welcomed. W. L. Anthony, 259, Kaiser Cres., Oshawa, Ontario, Canada.

Small 3 cents Orange-red, 100 good copies 30/-. Loxston, 38, Albermarle Road, East Barnet, Herts.

Canadian first day covers next five issues of 5 cts. Denomination, only 7s. 6d. Plate blocks per set of four, 5 cts. denomination. 10s. Other values at low prices. Also in stock complete Canada, U.S.A., Vatican, Ghana, United Nations.—Woodman, Dixville, Quebec, Canada.

# MAPLE LEAVES

**Journal of  
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

**Edited by L. F. Gillam**

66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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

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**Whole No. 87**

## EDITORIAL

### Modern issues and Cancellations

In our last issue we expressed the hope that members would explore the possibility of undertaking research into the many aspects of Canadian philately which so far remain comparatively untouched. We did so because in recent years it has become obvious that the opportunities for original research into the older 'classic' issues have become well nigh exhausted, and that fresh fields would have to be cultivated if interest in our hobby was to be sustained.

In one way, of course, this has already been ensured by the remarkable development of Canadian Postal History with its emphasis upon postal markings of all kinds, and yet even here there are signs of exhaustion. This does not mean that there are no further possibilities, however. What it does mean is that collectors who are tired of treading well-worn paths must be prepared to exploit the new opportunities presented by 20th century issues and postmarks.

Some members have already pointed the way and have indicated the possibilities which modern stamp issues and cancellations afford to serious students.

While these are available in quantity and almost for the asking the opportunity must be seized before the 'respectability' which age and relative scarcity confer upon them makes the task more difficult.

In this connection we are happy to be able to publish two articles which we would especially commend to readers. Both are by well known contributors and both underline the contention which we have made.

That by R. S. B. Greenhill illustrates the comparative neglect of all 20th century issues and emphasizes as well the opportunities for serious study afforded by a wide range of postmarks and 'sidelines.'

To give added point to Mr. Greenhill's article Hans Reich gives food for thought to those who maintain that modern printing processes provide little or nothing to engage the interest of serious philatelists. His article on the second Elizabeth II issue could scarcely be more up-to-date and if, as we hope, it encourages members to look once more at the despised modern issues, it will have served its purpose well.

## **New Cover Design**

We have been so overwhelmed with favourable comments on the new cover design and the contents of the December issue that we cannot forbear to remind members that 'good wine needs no bush.' Our problem during the next few months will be to build up a stock of articles in order that we may be able to cater for as wide a range of interests as possible. If this is to be done it will only be with the co-operation and help of many more contributors than have so far come forward.

## **Articles and Reports**

To those gallant few who have responded to our last appeal for contributions we owe an especial word of thanks. We also ask for their tolerance and patience. No article or report will be retained if it is not considered suitable for publication; on the other hand if a fair balance is to be maintained among the many different interests for which this journal caters it may not always be possible to publish some articles as quickly as we might otherwise do. This then is a plea for help and understanding.

## **Suggestions**

These will always be welcomed and considered. If members feel that their interests are being neglected and that some aspects of our hobby are being overlooked the remedy lies in their hands. May we suggest that a 'letter to the editor' will enable us to sound the opinions of others and act accordingly. Better still articles on any aspects which members feel are being neglected will help to restore the balance. We are neither omniscient nor telepathic!

## **Beginners**

One suggestion which has already been received is very worthy of consideration. Some members feel that there is a place in our journal for articles of a general nature which might appeal to the beginner or non-specialist. What they have in mind is a series of articles dealing with the separate issues of Canada without the attention to detail in which the 'specialist' delights. How far such articles would be welcomed, however, it is impossible to gauge unless members make their wishes known. If *YOU* are a beginner or a non-specialist and feel that articles of this kind would meet your needs the remedy again is in *YOUR* hands. Please write and let us know. If the demand warrants it the demand will be met.

## **Members' interests**

It will be noted in the Year Book which accompanied our last issue that quite a number of members do not indicate their interests. If you are one of these please communicate them to the Secretary so that the necessary additions can be made. In the meantime an analysis of members' interests is being compiled. When it is complete it will be published if any significant features are revealed.



## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

1963-64

President: G. F. George, 40, Warwick Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.

Secretary: Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall, Staffs.

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Editor of Journal: L. F. Gillam, 66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire.

Advertising, Publicity and Handbooks: S. F. Cohen, 51, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.

## Convention 1964

I expect some may wonder why I'm already bothering about this now. Well, quite frankly, it's because time goes so quickly that it will be you who will find you won't have enough left of it to do justice to your competition entry, or maybe will have forgotten to put the dates in your diary. So please do it NOW—21st to 24th October at the BURLINGTON HOTEL, Folkestone—so that you will have them available when you are planning you holidays.

Also there is the auction to start thinking about. I am very glad that Mr. J. H. O. Gilbert has again agreed to run it for us, following his most successful efforts at Llandudno. However successful he is though, it depends on enough support from us all. Did you know that only 28 members contributed material last time, out of all our huge membership? I would like everyone who has something spare to turn it into cash by getting down within the next few weeks to sorting it out, then you won't be caught out by the garden calling or your memory failing or something equally disastrous! Details of how and where to send auction lots will appear in the next issue, but please bear in mind that, to allow time for preparation and distribution of the catalogue and viewing of lots, the 25th July will be the deadline for Mr. Gilbert to receive them. So time does become important!

This time it will be our 25th anniversary and so do let us have a really good competition entry. I should particularly like to see more new names among the entrants and was very pleased to find some at Llandudno. So I should like to encourage hesitant members to try, as the classes cover all periods.

Graham George

# THE SECOND ELIZABETH II ISSUE

By HANS REICHE

## General Comments

The first issue of the QE stamps found little favour with the general public. The design was poor, the likeness of the Queen's portrait on the stamps was criticized by many and difficulties were apparently encountered with the printing plates. A new design was prepared and issued in 1954. Denominations from the 1 cent to the 6 cents were printed. The stamps appeared in sheet, coil and booklet form and in cello packed miniature sheets. The latter were an innovation as far as Canadian stamps are concerned. Another novel feature was the printing of the sheet stamps from plates containing 600 subjects instead of the usual 400 stamps. This switch was made shortly after the first few plates appeared. All stamps were perforated 12 and the coils 9½. In addition the 1 cent to the 5 cents value appeared treated with phosphorescent vertical lines for use with the automatic mail sorter installed in Winnipeg.

## Dates of Issue

The Post office Department announces dates of first days of issue only for sheet stamps. There is little information available when the coils, booklets, precancels and others were issued for the first time. The table which has been prepared gives dates whenever they were available but in many cases this may only be a good guess. Further research will probably change some of the suggested dates.

## General Facts

All stamps were printed from rotary presses. The paper used has to be stored in controlled temperature and humidity rooms and the printing room environmental conditions are similar. This keeps the moisture contents of the paper at a specified level which is a requirement for good stamp production. Variations in humidity owing to lack of control or equipment failure results in poor inking, smudged appearances and the so called "toned paper."

The paper thickness varies considerably over the entire issue. Papers have been noted which are very thick and no trace of the design will show through when viewing the stamp from the gummed side. Other papers noted are so thin that the entire design can be seen from the back without difficulty. These variations of paper thickness could not be traced to any experimental changes but merely to the wide thickness tolerances in the paper manufacture.

A great variety of shades can be found in various values and these will be dealt with individually later on. Re-entries and retouches have been found and where they are known they are listed.

Guide lines and guide dots appear on the sheet, coil and booklet stamps. These marks can be noted on the sheet stamps in the margins. Often only traces can be found. No such marks could be found inside the design and if they exist they may be covered up by the design. Guide marks on the coils appear either above or below a pair of stamps in the form of two short parallel lines. The lines are 5mm. in length and can only be seen when the stamps are vertically off centre. In the booklet panes the marks take the form of two short lines at right angle and appear either at the top or bottom corner of the tab.

### **1 Cent Brown**

A total of 12 plates were used for printing this denomination. One plate, number 10 was apparently not used. The shades found in the 1 cent range from an almost reddish brown to brown in the sheets. The booklet pane shows little variation in shades. The sheet stamps exist on a paper with a vertical or horizontal weave. This stems from the fact that the printing plates were turned at right angle when changing from a 400 to a 600 subject plate. The actual paper remains the same but the design appears at right angle to the grain of the paper. Only the untagged sheet stamps have been found on the "two" papers including the overprinted "G" stamp.

Another item of interest is the fact that small spacing varieties can be found. It appears that the booklet stamps show a wider spacing between stamps when measured horizontally than the sheet stamps. The difference is a fraction of one millimetre. No definite answer has so far been found and further work will have to be carried out on this matter.

A number of retouched subjects have been found. The diagonal shading lines above the left letter E, top left corner, show signs of having been strengthened near the horizontal frame line. Figure 1 shows a retouch of the outer left oval line and Figure 2 a retouch of the left frame line. A curved line appears at the two bottom arms of the letter E, top left, closing the E. This variety may not be constant. The pre-cancelled 1 cent stamp has been noted with the centre bars at half the spacing compared with the upper and lower bars.

### **2 Cents Green**

A total of 18 plates were issued. The shades range from a light yellow green to dark green in the sheet stamps. Little shade variations could be found in the coils. Paper thickness varies in the same manner as in the 1 cent and the design can be found both on a horizontal and vertical wove paper.

The ends of the coils are perforated strips of 8 white portions and the beginning of the coils are strips of 10 perforated portions in a green colour. The first two portions have a rubber stamp '2 ct.'

The miniature sheets of 25 stamps come in two different cello packages. One of the packages was prepared by the Post Office the other one by the Canadian Bank Note Company.

A complete sheet from a left pane was found with a fine offset on the back. A clear impression of the design appears on the gummed side. Such offsets are not constant but are not often seen in modern stamps.

A good retouch exists in the upper shading lines above the crown near the oval. The stamps dated early 1961 show a marked weakness in that area and somewhere in the beginning of that year the retouch was carried out. Figure 3 shows the retouch. A similar retouch as in the 1 cent bottom oval can be found. Here the inner oval line below the neck has been strengthened.

### **3 Cents Red**

The only two plates in this denomination show no major shade varieties. Besides a few oddities such as folded papers, and smudged printings nothing outstanding has been found. This stamp comes only in a design where the paper grain is vertical.

#### 4 Cents Violet

18 plates exist and these show great variations in shades. An almost faded violet forms one end of the shade scale going into a very deep violet on the other end. Shades in the coils and booklet panes are not as pronounced. Various paper thicknesses exist with an almost transparent thin paper as the extreme.

The coil ends are similar to the 2 cents green but the beginning of the coil is a strip of 10 perforated portions in a rose shade of paper with the first two portions carrying the rubber stamp "4 ct."

Again spacing varieties have been noted which are similar to the 1 cent. 1/4mm. to 1/2mm. spacing differences have been measured.

A number of other varieties can be reported. A major plate crack exists in plate 4 with hairlines all over the stamps. A line running from the top left corner to the bottom left margin indicates a plate scratch and it is believed that this is constant. There is a dot above the left E but its constancy could not be assured. The retouch below the neck in the inner oval, similar to the 2 cents, appears about 1960. An engraving tool slip appears to show up in the top left corner on some stamps, Figure 4.

#### 5 Cents Blue

With 19 plates laid down numerous shades and varieties can be found. The shades vary from a light blue to a dark blue. The booklet panes appeared in the beginning in a light blue and then switched to a darker blue shade. Not as many paper variations could be noted on this denomination. As in the 1, 2 and 4 cents designs the sheet stamps can be found on both vertical and horizontal grain paper.

The ends of the coils are again 8 white portions and the beginning of the coils are 10 portions in a light blue paper with the rubber stamp "5 ct." The booklet panes of this value come either with staple holes or with stitched holes depending on the type of booklet assembly. Spacing varieties have been noted on this value and in one case the spacing differs from one to the next stamp in a sheet by almost 3/4mm. This would indicate, since it is only one amongst a number of stamps, that a repair of this subject was made by entering it after erasing the possibly damaged initial subject.

Two outstanding finds were made. One in which the entire upper left portion of the design is doubled. This has the appearance of a re-entry. The outer frame line and the letter E shows the doubling. The other one is an 'offset' on the face of an entire sheet from the upper left pane. Here much of the design appears inverted on the top of all stamps, giving it an almost double impression look.

A constant variety is found in the coils. This shows a dot after the right EIIR, Figure 5. The variety must have been corrected shortly after it appeared. A retouch in the upper half of the right frame line is strong and can be noted without a glass. The engraving tool slip shown in Figure 4 appears here as well. Copies dated 1960 are known. The extended bottom right shading line is a similar slip, Figure 6. A retouch below the neck of the outer oval has been seen. A similar retouch left of the hair was also recorded.

#### 6 Cents Orange

Only two plates were laid down with no shade variations noted. The design can only be found on the vertical grain paper.



Fig.1



Fig.2

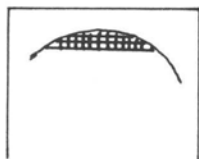


Fig.3

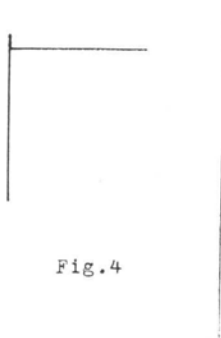


Fig.4



Fig.5



Fig.6

An odd paper fold with part of the perforations doubled exists in a lower right plate 2 block. A dot, similar to a guide dot, shows up inside the oval at left centre.

### Concluding Remarks

These notes indicate that even with modern stamp issues philatelic research work can be carried out. The cost of such a study is almost nil. Additional work is being followed up by a small group of collectors in the Ottawa Philatelic Society.

Value	Sheets	Tagged	Coils	Bilingual Booklet	Combination Booklet	Min. Sheet	Precancel sheet	G
1	10 June 1954	13 Jan. 1962			July 1956		17 Aug. 1954	12 Nov. 1956
2	10 June 1954	13 Jan. 1962	9 Sept. 1954			19 Sept. 1961	sheet: 12 Oct. 1955 coil: 17 Jan. 1955	19 Jan. 1956
3	10 June 1954	13 Jan. 1962					sheet: 26 July 1954	
4	10 June 1954	13 Jan. 1962	23 Aug. 1954	7 July 1955	July 1956		sheet: 23 July 1956	
5	1 April 1954	13 Jan. 1962	6 July 1954	14 July 1954 (new cover June 1956)		11 Oct. 1961	sheet: 27 Aug. 1954	11 Jan. 1955
6	10 June 1954							

### *ARGENTI B.N.A. AUCTION (Harmer Rooke's)*

The sale on 7th and 8th November last of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia properties of the late Mr. N. Argenti realised a total of £42,214.

Among the N.B. items sold are included a mint pair of 5 cent Connell (£1,400), two unused singles of the same stamp (£140 each) and one 1863 17 cents (£560). The prices realised far exceeded the estimated value in these and other instances. Other items sold include:

- 1s. N.B. quartered used on cover for 3d. rate (£1,350)
- 3 × 1s. N.B. and one 3d. stamp cut down on cover (£650)
- 1s. N.B. bi-sected on cover (£2,000)

Among the N.S. items are included:

- 1851 one penny plate proof block (£220)
- Pair one penny red-brown (£280)
- 3d. bright blue, block of 6 (£420)
- 3d. bright blue, block of 10 (£480)
- 6d. green unused (£750)
- 1s. mint cold violet (£1,200)
- 1s. fine used cold violet (£1,100)
- 1s. purple, watermarked (£1,100)

# THE LONDON REUNION

Despite mention in '*Maple Leaves*' and the Philatelic press less than 30 members foregathered at the Shaftesbury Hotel for the revival of the London Reunion. This was indeed a pity for there was much of interest to see and the organisers had hoped that, as in the past, the gathering would present an opportunity for out of town members to meet others in the Society.

Displays had been sent along by our Groups in Yorkshire, Kent and Sussex, Scotland and Ireland and they were indeed of high standard.

Bill Rorke, a C.P.S. member from Edmonton, Alberta, who flew in that morning, produced a wonderful show of the experimental coils of Edward VII and George V.

Our President, Graham George, gave the principal display of the afternoon comprising a miscellany from his collection and this rounded off a function at which all present had found some items to fascinate them and to add to their knowledge of Canadian philately.

An auction of donated Lots was held during the afternoon but even this could not alter the balance from an unpleasant red colour.

However, the organisers will not be daunted for they feel that such a function is needed in the Society and more will certainly be heard on the subject in due course.

## LONDON SECTION

Each season we devote one meeting to a topic other than Canada, and in October we invited the American Stamp Club of G.B. to display to us.

A study of that Country's stamps and postal history is as vast as that of Canada and so Messrs. Chase and Marx confined themselves to covers and cancellations from pre-stamp to modern times.

November saw the welcome return of Mr. W. E. Lea with part of his personal collection of the 1859 Issue. This was, as one would expect, a joy to behold and not the least of the pleasure was the clarity of Mr. Lea's explanations as the display progressed.

Fortunate indeed are we to have him resident in London for the Saga of Canadian philately is already booked to continue for some years to come.

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# NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

By Dr. R. WILLAN, F.C.P.S.

Newfoundland booklets are, by comparison with those of Canada, very simple, as only four were issued. They are, however, scarce and not easy to find, and they do not seem to be always understood by Newfoundland collectors.

The first booklet appeared in 1926, 10,000 being printed. They were produced by De La Rue & Co., and contained one pane of 8 ( $2 \times 4$ ) 1c. and 2 panes of 8 2c. stamps of the 1923 pictorials, two stamps of each pane being turned in to fit the cover. The stamps were from a special printing of the normal sheets, and are perforated  $14 \times 13.6$  comb. Each sheet of 100 produced 10 booklet panes, 5 from the top and 5 from the bottom with the margin for stapling, leaving over a pane of 20. The panes were guillotined, so the outside edges of the stamps usually show the perforations either clipped or excessive.

The booklet is made up of separate front and back covers pink in colour, the 3 panes of stamps and 5 sheets of interleaving, the whole fastened together by two staples. The outside of both front and back covers has an advertisement of Ayre & Sons, St. John's. The inside front cover has postal rates and the inside back cover telegraph rates. The five interleaving sheets have commercial advertisements on each side. One states that "These stamps are one of the productions of Whitehead Morris Limited," which is not really true, for though Whitehead Morris held the contract with the Newfoundland Government, the actual production was by De La Rue.

Detached from the booklet, these stamps can only be tentatively distinguished by the clipped edges, or the staple holes if the margin is attached.

The other three booklets are all from the 1932 issue of stamps. The stamp contract at this time was held by John Dickinson & Co., who were papermakers and stationers, the stamps being printed for them by Perkins Bacon & Co. This firm laid down special plates of the 1c., 2c. die I, and 3c. stamps for booklets, each plate having 60 subjects arranged in three horizontal panes of 20 ( $10 \times 2$ ) separated by gutters. All the booklet panes were of 4 stamps, and the sheet thus provided 15 panes, each with a top margin for stapling. Two of these three booklets are very well-produced, but I have no information whether the making-up was by Perkins Bacon or Dickinson.

The first booklet comprised one pane of 1c. green, three panes of 2c. rose and one pane of 3c. brown stamps. These are perforated 13.1 line and are catalogued by Gibbons, Nos. 209b, 210a and 211c. The covers are buff, in two pieces. The outside front has "Newfoundland Stamp Booklet," the arms of the Colony and list of contents. The outside back has postal rates, and both covers inside have advertisements of Ayre & Sons. The stamps are printed from the booklet plates. There are five sheets of interleaving, one after each pane of stamps. They have commercial advertisements on both sides except the last sheet which has telegraph rates on one side. The booklets are fastened by two staples. It would appear that the printing of 2c. stamps from the booklet plate was insufficient, as a few of these booklets have the three 2c. panes from the two top rows of ordinary sheets, perforated  $13.4 \times 13.3$  by the 2 spur comb perforating machine.

The only perforation 'error' of these stamps in Gibbons is the 3c. imperf. between No. 211ba. I have never seen this, so cannot say anything about it.

The third booklet of this trio is entirely different from the other two. The cover is one piece of thick cream paper folded over, and the fastening is by a single staple. The subject matter on all four faces is the same as in the previous booklet, but the printing is crude by comparison. There are four sheets of interleaving with the same commercial advertisements and post office notices, but the settings are different and they are not paired in the same order. Their position in the booklet is one at the front, one between the 1c. pane and the first 2c. pane, one between the third 2c. pane and the 3c. pane, and one at the back. The stamps, comprising one pane 1c. grey, three panes 2c. green die II, and one pane 3c. brown, are not from the booklet plates, but are torn from the two top rows of ordinary post office sheets, comb perforated  $13.4 \times 13.3$ . They cannot, of course, be identified when detached from the booklet.

Obviously these booklets were not produced by the same firm as the other two, and considering the very inferior printing and the fact that the stamps are from ordinary post office sheets, I suggest that they may have been produced locally at St. John's. I wonder whether any one can tell me the date when they were issued?

Perforation 'errors' occur ostensibly from these booklets. The 1c. (S.G. 209bc) and 3c. perf. 13.1 appear in pairs or blocks of four imperf. between horizontally, and the 2c. occurs imperf. between stamps and top margin. The status of these is in my opinion very doubtful. I do not believe that any of them actually came from booklets and I have definite evidence that some of them did not. I class them as "printers' waste" or something worse.

The second of the 1932 booklets has the 1c. and 2c. stamps in the changed colours, there being one pane 1c. grey, three panes 2c. green die I, and one pane 3c. brown. These are from the booklet plates and are perforated 13.9 with small holes (S.G. 222c, 223c and 211b). The cover is similar to that of the previous booklet, buff, in two pieces, with the same printing, and fastened by two staples. There are only four interleaving sheets, one between each two panes of stamps, with none at front or back. Each of these sheets has a commercial advertisement on one side and on the other a post office notice— 'Postal Pointers,' Commission on Money Orders, Telegraph Money Orders and Telegraph Rates.

Please refer to page seventy for  
 VERY IMPORTANT  
 ANNOUNCEMENTS !

## CANADA WANTED

During the month of March I will be in G.B. on a buying trip. I am interested in collections of Queen Victoria, particularly those strong in the following items:

**1859** 10c all shades, 12½ c, 17c.

**1868** 1c, 2c, 5c, 12½c and 15c all shades.

**1870** All values especially 1c, 2c, 5c, 6c, 10c and Widow 20c. 50c.

**1897-98** All values, 5c up; 2c, 5c, 8c registration.

**CANCELLATIONS:** I need dated, cork, crown, leaf, fancy, two-ring and four-ring numerals, coloured and duplex, particularly on the above stamps.

Owners of collections or accumulations for sale are invited to write now, briefly outlining their holdings, and if of interest, an appointment can be arranged. I will also have some material for sale.

I hope to attend the London Regional Group Meeting, 12th March, and during Stampex I may be contacted c/o Kenneth Sargeant, Stand No. 5.



C.P.S. 5288

B.N.A.P.S. 1255

**RICHARD M. LAMB**

J.P.S. 11497

C.P.S. of G.B. 857

**BOX 573**

**KITCHENER - ONTARIO**

**CANADA**

# What can I collect?

**R. S. B. GREENHILL**

During my term as Librarian to the Society I have occasionally been asked for suggestions for new aspects of collecting in Canada.

Original research and side line collecting should really stem from one's own inclinations and, like any hobby, one cannot be driven into it. However, there may be members who, having reached completion in issues in accordance with the catalogue, are wondering where next to turn, and the ensuing suggestions may be of some help in formulating a decision, for Canada must surely be unique in the number of sidelines which are available to the collector.

Looking first at the postage stamps, the generally accepted names for the various issues are:—

1851 Pence	1897 Maple Leaves	1928 Scroll
1859 1859	1898 Numerals	1930 Arch
1868 Large Cents	1903 Edward	1933 Medallion
1870 Small Cents	1911 Admirals	1935 Crowns

It is not unnatural that the most detailed research has been given to the first four of the above issues, but new discoveries still occasionally occur to give encouragement to the collector with patience to study the notes already written and, it must be admitted, with the funds to acquire enough material to study. The aspects of paper, re-entries, watermarks, perforations and colour provide ample opportunities for close research and, with some knowledge gained, make an added interest in knowing what to look for in Club packets and dealers' stocks.

Who, for example, has not heard of varieties such as the 'log in waterfall,' 'Major Beaver re-entry,' and 'stitch watermark' at Society meetings, or read of them in advertisements? All of these, and others, have been picked up for the price of normals by the sharp eyed collector who has studied the subject. Much has been written of these issues in book, pamphlet and article form and all are available in our Library.

From the turn of the century, with one exception to be referred to later, very little has been written about the postage stamps. The short reign of Edward VII produced one definitive and one commemorative issue, neither of which has been written about in detail.

With the accession of George V Canada embarked upon a definitive issue which lasted from 1911 until the late 1920's. During this time many hundreds of millions of stamps were printed necessitating some hundreds of Plates and several Die revisions.

These vast numbers provided a welcome source for study at very low cost. The standard handbook by George Marlar, now out of print, provides an excellent basis with details of the various printings and from this a number of students have progressed further into the realms of perforation and paper varieties. Allied to this, and only recently in book form, is a treatise on the war Tax stamps of George V. Coil and booklet issues have received some attention but much remains to be studied and written about.

Passing on to the later issues of George V articles on the Scroll, Arch, Medallion and Crowns Series are practically non existent and while supplies are still readily available, some study could surely be undertaken.

To give a practical example, an issue as recent as that of George VI has been the subject of a study of paper varieties—there is as yet nothing in writing, but it proves that someone has been pushing on alone and without a doubt he will receive much help and promote much discussion if and when he commits himself to print.

It is not everyone who has the inclination to study the postage stamp with the necessary side line knowledge of paper making, printing and colour. There still remains however a vast field for research into postal history and cancellations.

A fair amount has been written on the subject of postal history; sufficient indeed for the aspiring student to familiarise himself with routes and postal rates thus providing the knowledge to understand the story of old covers which he may find.

Cancellations cover a wide variety among which are:—

Pre-stamps	Field P.O.s	Machine	Government
Crowns	Military P.O.s	Flags	Money Order
Duplex	Naval P.O.s	Slogans	Railway
Squared Circles	Air Force P.O.s	Precancels	Corks

Some excellent books have been written, or check lists compiled, on many of these, and it is significant that, as soon as a writer goes into print, interest is stimulated and his listing becomes out of date.

To the collector who wants to study cancellations but still cannot make up his mind which to do I make the suggestion which I adopted many years ago. In most auction lists one sees accumulations of stamps marked 'assorted postmarks.' If these are obtained and sorted into types one has a good start and the urge to probe their story and expand the collection is immediately fostered.

Modern Mission mixtures are a prolific source of town and machine cancellations. In the latter, for example, one asks oneself why the month in the indicia was changed from letters to Roman figures; why the layout varies in the date stamp; why a figure appears between the cancelling bars on one and not on another. Thus it will be seen that there is interest even in the most modern of cancellations.

What other subjects can the collector take up? Postal Stationery comes to mind—an excellent book by Bond is now out of date and surely there are those in the Society who would want to continue the story. Allied to this are Aerogrammes, both civil and military, with a field wide open for more study.

Revenue Stamps, Registration Stamps, Special Delivery Stamps, stamps with perforated initials, semi official air stamps and meter markings are but a few more of the sidelines which can be followed.

Studies on the lines suggested above can take as much or as little time or money as the collector wishes to spend, but he will surely find that greater satisfaction in understanding a little more than the next man on some aspect of Canadian philately.

# The Northern and Pacific Junction Railway

by **Lionel F Gillam**

**Part XXX**

This railway was incorporated in 1881 as the Northern, North Western and Sault Ste. Marie Railway with power to build from Gravenhurst (the terminus of the Northern Railway) to Callander (near North Bay) on the Canadian Pacific Railway which was then under construction.

Its function was clearly defined as a connecting link between the Northern Railway and the future Canadian Pacific, however, and it was in recognition of this fact, therefore, that the name of the railway was changed in 1883 to the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway.

By the end of 1884 surveys had been completed throughout the entire route of the proposed line (111 miles) and construction began in the following spring. The line was completed on 27th January, 1886.

Immediately upon completion the line was leased to the Northern and North Western Railway (the combined Northern and Hamilton and North Western Railways), and in 1892 the whole of the system was absorbed into the Grand Trunk.

R.P.O.s appear to have operated over this line from the time of its completion, or thereabouts, postmarks reading 'Nor. & P. Jn. Rwy.' being known. After amalgamation with the Grand Trunk the following railway post offices were introduced:

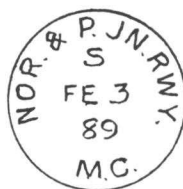
- (a) Toronto and North Bay (via former Northern Railway and Gravenhurst)
- (b) North Bay and Toronto (via former Northern Railway and Gravenhurst)
- (c) Gravenhurst and North Bay

Of these (a) is still in operation, (b) appears only to have operated for a short time (circa 1912) and (c) appears to have been discontinued at the outbreak of the Great War. Both (a) and (b) operated between Toronto and Gravenhurst over the lines of the former Northern Railway.

N.B. This line should not be confused with the Northern Pacific Railway, an American line which operated in Manitoba and which will be the subject of a separate article later.

**MOST IMPORTANT**

**DONT FORGET TO TURN TO PAGE 70, PLEASE**



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## *Letters to the Editor . . .*

Dear Mr. Gillam,

### **Small Queens**

For the past few years I have been very interested in the Small Queen  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent issue of 1882-97.

Although amassing quite a collection of this fascinating issue I have been somewhat intrigued by the earliest known date of its original use, namely "local circular rate."

I have recently come into possession of such a circular: the report of the Brant Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co. posted from Paris to Eastwood February 1st, 1883.

I would be grateful if members would report through these columns any earlier recorded date.

Yours sincerely,

James E. Woods. (663)

Dear Sir,

May I comment on the article in the October number about the B.C. Crown cancellations?

Its author accepts the possibility of there being **at least** five hammers in use. (p. 3, par. 1.) He illustrates two and details the differences between them, describing such differences as a 'phenomenon,' but admits that the suppliers' other types of hammers also showed differences. Nevertheless, towards the end of the article he writes "Pritchard and Andrews did not make such bad replicas of their hammers." Is there any official evidence that suppliers were instructed to produce **identical** hammers in such cases?

The article continues: "Now the forger, having no other illustration for comparison . . . etc" This seems a most unusual statement and appears to be the merest supposition. Unless 'the forger' collected Canada he would not know about Jarrett nor about the B.C. Crown cancels. As a collector, he could easily obtain actual strikes, rather than rely on 'a sketch' in an expensive book. The author seems dogmatic in insisting that because the Jarrett illustration differs from the proof book, that it cannot be genuine. Why cannot it be genuine? The Esquimault strike is not in the proof book.

Yours faithfully,

F. G. Hillard. (919)

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***Letters to the Editor  
are always appreciated***



# Sir Martin Frobisher



News of the issue of a special commemorative stamp honouring Sir Martin Frobisher appeared in our August number.

Sir Martin was a Yorkshireman who was born in Normanton in 1535 and his acquaintanceship with the sea appears to date from 1544 when he took part in a voyage to the Guinea coast.

Little is known of him after this early introduction to a life of adventure at sea until 1571 when he saw service with Elizabethan naval patrols in the North Atlantic and the Irish Sea.

On 7th June, 1576 he sailed from Blackpool with three ships on an expedition to discover the Northwest Passage. On reaching Labrador they sailed northwards until they reached what is now known as Frobisher Bay. After an abortive attempt to penetrate this frozen expanse of water the flotilla set sail again for England and reached London on the 9th October.

A later expedition, on a much more ambitious scale and consisting of 15 ships, reached the south shore of Greenland on 20th June, 1578. A north easterly course from here brought the fleet to Frobisher Bay at the beginning of July and from here it was driven by storms into Hudson Strait.

After sailing 60 miles up the Strait the fleet turned back to Frobisher Bay where after an unsuccessful attempt to establish a colony, it returned home.

In 1585 Frobisher took over the command, as Vice-Admiral to Sir Francis Drake, of the 'Primrose' and was later knighted by the Queen for the part which he played in the Battle of the Armada, 1588.

In 1594 he was mortally wounded during an attack on Brest which was then in the possession of the Spaniards.

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

## NORTH HATLEY CENTENARY

By A. H. CHRISTENSEN

North Hatley, P.Q., which as many philatelists will recall was the site of the 1961 Convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, last year celebrated the centenary of the opening of its first post office. A special cancellation marking the centenary was used on mail handled at the North Hatley Post Office. Special celebrations took place on 10th August, 1963, under the auspices of the local Branch of the Royal Canadian Legion which arranged for a special medal to be struck for the occasion.

The Canada Post Office was represented by Hector Cormier, District Director of Postal Services of Montreal, Leo Durocher, Director Operations Montreal District Office and Francis Stone, Postmaster of North Hatley.

The first post office was opened in North Hatley on 1st May, 1863, in a general store and the first postmaster was A. J. Gordon. He was followed by James Reilly who held office from 1865-66. B. LeBaron became postmaster in 1867 and was succeeded by J. B. LeBaron who was postmaster until 1914. T. V. Reed was postmaster from 1914 until 1936, J. A. Seguin 1936-1955, J. H. Boucher 1955-56, G. F. Woodard 1956-57 and in 1957 the present postmaster Francis Stone was appointed.

It is interesting to note that the income of the post office in North Hatley in 1864 amounted to some 67\$., in 1868 to 76\$. and in 1871 to 198.71\$. The first two figures are estimates based on five times the postmaster's salary as the exact income was not noted for these years. The 1871 figure is extracted from the P.M.G.'s report. It is said that the first mail handled in 1863 consisted of six letters.

Thanks are due to Frank W. Campbell of Royal Oak, Michigan, for much of this information about the early years of the post office in North Hatley.

## ABERDEEN AND NORTH SCOTLAND

The evening of 13th November was another red letter event for the members of our Group, when we were entertained to an immaculate display of the 'Admirals' issues by the courtesy of Mr. J. P. Macaskie, F.C.P.S., of Huddersfield.

Introducing the display Mr. A. S. Mackie remarked on the readiness of Mr. Macaskie to lend us his studies of these stamps for our delectation. He was quite sure that in actions such as this lay one great strength of our Society. Mr. Macaskie's studies of re-entries (many of major status), retouches and plate varieties were all clearly annotated and were an object lesson on how the subject should be approached. The display was highlighted with a section of "on cover" material and postal stationery of wonderful quality.

In the discussion which followed it was remarked that there seemed to be a scarcity of "on cover" material of these issues available to collectors considering the long life of these particular stamps. Can anyone supply reasons for this?

The chairman was asked to convey to Mr. Macaskie our warmest thanks for such a wonderful display and to congratulate him on his studies.

## BOOK REVIEW

### **Canada, The fifteen cents of 1868**

By L. GERALD FIRTH (University Press, Glasgow)

This is undoubtedly a work of inestimable value to all serious collectors of this issue and specialists who are in search of a dependable guide through the maze of shades, perforation, plate and paper varieties which characterize the 15 cent large head.

There are 54 illustrations of stamps in colours which are as faithfully reproduced as the most modern of printing techniques will allow and this undoubtedly will be a major attraction. There is much else, however, to engage the interest of readers.

The re-entry in the '15' of the left value tablet and 'Canada P' is most faithfully and painstakingly recorded together with the well known '3 dot' plate variety.

Long study and considerable experience on the part of the author is reflected in the faultless manner in which he deals with the Montreal and Ottawa printings, types of paper used (and how to distinguish them) the different types of gum, the watermarks and perforation varieties. Indeed nothing has been overlooked that is of any importance.

For good measure two invaluable appendices are included giving receipts from printers, stocks and issues to postmasters and notes on the nomenclature of colours and shades, (Maerz and Paul colour code).

Printed on the very finest quality paper and in a limited edition there is no doubt that there will be a very great demand for this work at home (where it can be obtained from W. E. Lea, 446, Strand, London, W.C.2 at £2 15s. od.) and in Canada (where it can be ordered from J. N. Sissons Ltd., 59, Wellington Street West, Toronto, 1, or K. Bileski, Station B, Winnipeg at 8 dollars).

### NON-PAYMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION

We are very sorry, but the April issue of this Journal will *not* be sent to members whose subscriptions are still outstanding by the end of March. Please refer to page 70 in this connection.

# PACKET SECRETARY'S REPORT

Members will remember that in our last issue I made an especial appeal for material for the exchange packet. The same issue also contained a report from the late Packet Secretary in which a highly successful year was commented upon. If this year is to be similarly successful it will only be so because of the continued support of contributors. **THERE IS NO LACK OF BUYERS.** Past experience has proved that the Club Packet is an unrivalled medium for the sale of good B.N.A. material. Please make an especial effort to send me at least one booklet of duplicate or unwanted material **NOW**, and remember that priority on the circulation list is only accorded to those who support the packet in this way. Good B.N.A. material, mint, used, on cover or piece and postmarks and postal history items reasonably priced are assured of good sales. Please do your best to help.

I should also like to remind members of the following: Rule 8: Any change of address or absence from home for a period on holiday, etc. to be notified to the Packet Secretary as early as possible.

Rule 14: Purchase advice and certificate of posting to be returned promptly to the Packet Secretary, etc.

Rule 16: All remittances sent to the Packet Secretary should be **MADE PAYABLE TO THE SOCIETY.**

Rule 18: Subject to week end and holiday delay, the Packet must be sent on to the next member within 48 hours.

**PLEASE DO YOUR BEST TO CO-OPERATE IN THESE MATTERS AND THUS SAVE THE SOCIETY UNNECESSARY EXPENSE.**

J. E. Bielby,  
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## *Reminders*

### **LENDING LIBRARY**

Only 28 books were borrowed last year. The library is available for the use of all members. Please refer to the Library List which accompanied the last issue and take advantage of this service which is free (with the exception of postage charges).

### **CONTRIBUTIONS**

Articles on all branches of B.N.A. Philately and Postal History are required for publication in this journal. Please send to:

The Editor, Mr. L. F. Gillam,  
66, East Bawtry Road,  
Rotherham, Yorks.

### **'MAPLE LEAVES'—BACK NUMBERS**

Back numbers of this journal are available from:

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### **WHEN DID YOU LAST**

#### **Enrol a New Member?**

A membership application form (on the reverse of the 'small ads.' inset in this journal) is for YOUR use. Please try to enrol AT LEAST ONE NEW MEMBER in 1964. It can be done!

### **ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION**

Members are asked to note that the Annual Subscription, £1, was due on 1st October last. Overseas members are requested to remit if possible by Sterling Draft or Money Order 'Charges for account of Remitter.'

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## Another £1,000,000 Stamp Season

**H. R. Harmer's 1962-63 Annual Résumé Published**

**The many record prices realised during the Season 1962-63 are featured in the 38th Annual Résumé just published by the H. R. Harmer International Organisation.**

**This year's edition, an attractive 36-page art production features many of the more important lots sold with 74 illustrations some in colour. The total realised in London, New York and Sydney again topped £1,000,000.** The Harmer Résumés are a most valuable indication of market trends and how these have affected price levels over the past season.

The London auction total at £441,350 was some £20,000 higher than the previous season. Twenty four catalogues covered the disposal of many excellent properties including £32,546 for a major portion of the "Donald C. Gray" collections. The 'Gray' collections brought in all over £80,000

The 'D'Arcy Hall' Gold Medal Capes sold for nearly £20,000 and a further portion of the 'Consul Alfred Weinberger' Classics made over £40,000. Inverted Centres at over £10,000 and collections from the estates of Col. A. Christie, Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, Sir Herbert Reed, A. H. Gilbert and others all brought keen competition. In one sale there were no less than 277 buyers.

The Résumé also reports on the sales held in New York and Sydney with details of forthcoming auctions and much other information of interest to every serious collector.

The booklet is priced at a nominal 2s. and may be obtained from H. R. Harmer Limited, 41, New Bond Street, London, W.1. or ordered from the New York and Sydney offices.

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Not even the Editor can make bricks without straw.

Please support him by sending your news and views on all branches of B.N.A. Philately and postal history. Don't leave it to "the other fellow"—he never was any good anyway!

# Paper Varieties of the Edwards

BY DR. C. W.  
HOLLINGSWORTH

## **Two cents, Perf. 12 x 12 (sheet printings) on paper with Horizontal mesh**

Whilst the 2c. booklet stamp invariably occurs on paper with horizontal mesh, copies of the sheet printings have not hitherto been described on this paper. The fact that booklet stamps were found only on paper with horizontal mesh and stamps from sheets on paper with vertical mesh was one of the most reliable tests for the authenticity of booklet panes.

However this is no longer valid, since I have found copies of the 2c.-perforated 12 on all sides on paper with horizontal mesh. A lot of approx. 15,000 yielded 41 copies, an incidence of 0.27 per cent, and since the stamps had already been sorted for postmarks and varieties, the actual incidence must be very much less and must make this an extremely scarce item.

All copies were on the early paper with rough surface and coarse mesh and the dated copies were 1904.

## **Five cents**

It is well known that the 5c. value occurs on blue tinted paper with both horizontal and vertical mesh in approximately equal proportions. A study of dated copies shows that there is a very definite sequence in the periods of use of the two types and the issue may be divided chronologically into two distinct parts according to the direction of the mesh.

The first part of the issue from July 1903 to late 1906 or early 1907 is found exclusively on paper with horizontal mesh. Whilst the remainder of the issue occurs exclusively on paper with vertical mesh. My earliest dated copy on vertical mesh is 10th May 1907.

Plates 1 and 2 were used only with horizontal mesh and Plates 5 and 6 only with vertical mesh. No plate blocks of plates 3 and 4 have been seen so it is not yet possible to state exactly where the changeover took place. I am certain however that the change took place during the life of one plate rather than when a new one was brought into use, since I have copies of a very marked retouch to the right numeral box which occurs on both horizontal and vertical mesh. This is the only such case out of over 70 constant and separately identifiable varieties and is in fact the only variety of any importance to be found on horizontal mesh paper.

It must be emphasized that the change in direction of the mesh does not imply a different paper, but simply that it was used in a different way i.e. turned through 90 degrees.



## AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 4th JANUARY 1964

### New Members

1450. KATZ, S., 5715, Davies Avenue, Montreal 29, Quebec, Canada.  
 1451. ROSENBLATT, P. 42, Sheridan Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N.Y., U.S.A. R,BS,PS,PL  
 1452. SILVER, R. W., 57, Brancaster Lane, Purley, Surrey G

### Reinstate

335. FOSTER, G. E., Box 174, Borden Town, N.J., U.S.A.  
 710. GOODY, H., 26, Carrwood Road, Bramhall, Cheshire.

### Resignations

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 519. Mrs. C. B. Ealden | 1098. McNeil, C. R. |
| 859. Goodman, K. G. W. | 525 Matthews, W.    |
| 1362. Kearsley, K.     | 347. Paine, H. L.   |
| 1076. McLellan, G.     | 1329. Roe, Mrs. E.  |

### Death

423. Van Sickle, W. P.

### Change of Address

527. BYTH, J. G., 22, James Avenue, Blackpool, Lancs.  
 104. BETTS, F. E. M., 'Lulworth,' Halls Lane, Shinfield, Reading.  
 1252. DUNCAN, J. J., Box 32, Markdale, Ont., Canada.  
 94. DUNCAN, R. J., Box 32, Markdale, Ont., Canada.  
 842. CATTERALL, F. W., 1621, Louise Avenue, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.  
 714. GOWERS, H. H., Hornets, 9, North Road, Hythe, Kent.  
 1043. GRIMBLE, R. W., 501, Rockwood Road, Wilmington, Delaware 19802, U.S.A.  
 806. HILLSON, 32, Pensford Avenue, Kew Gardens, Surrey.  
 1107. JACOBSON, C. W. O. Ben, P.O. Box 562, Santa Barbara, Calif., U.S.A.  
 699. JOHNSTONE, STUART, 6086, Angus Drive, Vancouver 9, B.C., Canada.  
 1061. KENYON, S. S., 15205, 74th Avenue, Edmonton, Alta., Canada.  
 1212. MANNERS, G. S., 3, Briton Hill Road, Sanderstead, Surrey.  
 925. MELHUISE, Maj. L. J., 12, Mansion Row, Brampton, Gillingham, Kent.  
 909. SARA, S. E., Moffatts, Lower Green, Pembury, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.  
 808. SMITH, J. R., 140, Tulketh Road, Ashton, Preston, Lancs.  
 1451. ROSENBLATT, P. 471, West End Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10024, U.S.A.  
 856. WILSDEN, J. F., 19, W. Royal Forest Blvd., Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

### Amendments to Year Book listing

- Page 1. Treasurer's address should read—Clydesdale Bank Ltd., 151, High Street, Elgin, Morayshire.  
 Page 5. Byth, J. G. **add** interests DC, P, SP, UO.  
 Page 11. Delete entry—1264 Col. J. M. Johnson, Wharnccliffe Lodge, Rustington.  
 Page 17. Amend 74 Tomlinson F., to Chestfield Road, (not Chesterfield).

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

### WANTED

Cork cancellations on s.q. covers or Q.V. post cards. John Hannah, 150, Ashgrove Road West, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Wanted to purchase. Queens, Jubilees, Maps, Leafs and Numerals, on or off cover all dated prior to 1900, with British Columbia town cancels. Send your copies to J. A. Pike, Dawn Mining Company, Ford, Washington, U.S.A.

FIVE CENTS EDWARD multiples still wanted by Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall, Staffs. Also town and other cancels on 2c. Carmine Numeral—buy or exchange.

Railroads, Numerals, Registered covers, Duplex, Squared Circles, Stampless, towns to 1905—Buy or Trade. Siverts, Box 425, Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.

Don't send Siverts any Registered covers—I'll do as well or better. Send him that other stuff and send the Registered to me. H. W. Harrison, Box 5780, Pikesville, 8, Maryland, U.S.A.

Wanted. Purchase or trade. 10 cts. small Queens, used copies for study of shades and periods of use. Also would like to correspond with other collectors interested in this stamp. D. A. Crawford, Box 249, Chester, N.S., Canada.

Handstruck postmarks of SASK., "on piece," stamps, receipts, etc. Broken-circle or other types. Buy, sell or exchange.—J. G. Blyth, 22, James Avenue, Blackpool, Lancs.

Wanted. Contacts for buying and selling of stamps (British Commonwealth up to 1935) on approval with commercial references.—R. O. Dykes, 11815-76 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Still waiting for some more interesting items in the Small Queens 1882-97, particularly early dated copies. Also required for purchase, early B.N.A. material. Offers to James E. Woods, 2, Hengrave Road, Honor Oak Park, London, S.E.23.

Wanted. Pairs or blocks of Newfoundland 5ct. Seal, SG. 26, 38 or 42 or proofs. Good price paid, but if you do not wish to sell, may I see what you have, please? Dr. Willan, Oak House, Shaw, Lancs.

## WHO'LL BUY YOUR STAMPS?

YOU SAY YOU DON'T  
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WE'LL FILL IN AN "ADS"  
FORM  
AND SEE HOW THEY GO!

### PERIODICALS

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

### FOR SALE

Canada Small Queen 1ct., 3ct., shades and Cork cancellations; commoner Plate Blocks; Mint and used singles and blocks 1926 on; Revenues for non-specialist.—Fred Jarrett, Box 302, Adelaide Street P.O., Toronto, Canada.

Canada town dated cancels, Victoria to Elizabeth. Fine strikes. Your Wants welcome. Frank Smith, 96, Humbercrest Blvd., Toronto 9, Ontario, Canada.

Canadian, Mint and used, 1869 to date. Plate Blocks 1942 on. 1st Day, Slogan, Covers, Many Canadian varieties. Your Want List welcomed. W. L. Anthony, 259, Kaiser Cres., Oshawa, Ontario, Canada.

Canadian first day covers next five issues of 5 cts. Denomination, only 7s. 6d. Plate blocks per set of four, 5 cts. denomination, 10s. Other values at low prices. Also in stock complete Canada, U.S.A., Vatican, Ghana, United Nations.—Woodman, Dixville, Quebec, Canada.

# MAPLE LEAVES

**Journal of**  
**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

**Edited by L. F. Gillam**

66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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

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**APRIL, 1964**

**Whole No. 88**

## EDITORIAL

### **The Scottish Canadian Study Circle**

Twenty-five years ago a small but enthusiastic gathering of collectors of Canadian stamps decided to form a society under the title of the Scottish Canadian Study Circle. This was in May, 1939 and a scarcely less propitious time could have been chosen for launching such a venture.

For very obvious reasons it can claim the distinction of being the shortest-lived of all philatelic enterprises, but for all that it still demands our attention today because from its ill-starred beginnings has sprung an international body of specialist collectors and postal historians which, we are assured, is unique in its kind.

### **The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain**

The Second World War and the ravages of time have taken very heavy toll of the handful of collectors who made up that band of pioneers whom we might rightly call 'The Fathers of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain' and whose story, 'The First Twenty-Five Years,' is told upon another page.

### **A. E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.**

Fittingly enough, however, this fascinating account comes from the pen of one who may claim to be THE Father of the Society—no less a person than our Founder Member—Stevie. He more than any other can indisputably claim to be responsible for establishing the Society and nurturing it from lusty infancy to well beyond its flourishing majority.

The many members who know Stevie personally and the many more who only know of him through his light-hearted, pseudonymous contributions to *Maple Leaves* will not be surprised, however, to find that the story of the first twenty-five years gives no inkling of the extremely important role which its author played in making those twenty-five years possible at all.

With typical self-effacement we are left to conjecture just exactly what part he played, but we cannot be far wrong when we describe 'The First Twenty-Five Years' as a very fine story marred by the almost complete absence of any reference to the principal character. This is very much like 'Hamlet, The Prince of Denmark' without the Prince and it is our responsibility to make up for this deficiency as best we can.

In paying this tribute to our Founder Member we do so with the knowledge that we shall not be thanked for refusing to spare his blushes; but we are emboldened by the knowledge that it is the overwhelming desire of all members to do honour where honour is due. For once 'Stevie' must be content to form a minority of one!

Of all the honours which have come his way, Founder Member, first President of the Society *et al* there is one which he prizes most—the NUMBER ONE which follows his name on the Society's roll of members. It is typical of the man that he should claim that his greatest distinction lies in the fact that he is first among equals. His pride in the Society is only equalled by the pride we have in him. Long indeed may he be spared to guide and inspire us all.

### **Members' Interests**

In our last issue we promised to publish an analysis of members' interests in so far as any significant features revealed themselves. The analysis is published on page 94. The obvious comment that we would make here, solely because the obvious is so often overlooked, is that the figures do not present a complete picture. This cannot be as long as 120 members fail to disclose their interests. If you are one of these PLEASE let the Secretary have details in order that our next Year Book may be as informative as possible. The same may be said to those whose interests have changed in any way.

### **Minority Interests**

Equally obvious also is the fact that many members have failed to disclose *all* their interests. We refuse to believe, for example, that only THREE members are interested in the 1898 Map Stamp or indeed that only a similar number can be said to collect military postmarks. Moreover what are we to make of the apparent lack of interest in postal history, precancels and squared circles, or for that matter R.P.Os.? And while pondering on these strange revelations spare a thought for the apparently lone member who finds his chief delight in the collection of First Flight Covers!

### **?????????**

Among the more esoteric interests are nine to which the key in the handbook gives no clue at all! If you collect GCB, CZ, BG, CGB, CP-CO, CP, GC, or even GB PLEASE let the Secretary into the *SECRET*. We suspect that these are printers' errors which have crept in over the years. Please help to put these matters right. Incidentally what does PRO mean? This should probably be P.R.O. If, however, this is a new kind of R.P.O. we should be glad to hear all about it!

## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

1963-64

President: G. F. George, 40, Warwick Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.

Secretary: Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall, Staffs.

Treasurer: A. F. L. McGregor, c/o Clydesdale Bank Ltd., 151, High Street, Elgin, Morayshire.

Librarian: R. S. B. Greenhill, The Shieling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amersham, Bucks.

Exchange Secretary: J. E. Bielby, 194, Skipton Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire.

Editor of Journal: L. F. Gillam, 66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire.

Advertising, Publicity and Handbooks: S. F. Cohen, 51, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.

## Convention Auction 1964

The Auction this year will again be in the hands of Mr. J. H. E. Gilbert, of Plymouth Philatelic Auctions Ltd., **to whom all lots should be sent as soon as possible.**

Members are particularly asked to note the following:

- (a) **Only** B.N.A. material can be accepted.
- (b) Closing date to guarantee inclusion in the catalogue is 16th July, 1964.
- (c) If possible please send a note of the estimated value, and the reserve if any, together with a brief description of the lot.
- (d) Do NOT send lots with an estimated value of less than 20/-.
- (e) Single stamps and small lots should be mounted on paper or card not more than 5in. (horizontal) by 6in. (vertical).
- (f) Commission on sales is 10 per cent. (on prices realised 50/- and over) 15 per cent. on prices realised less than 50/-.

All lots must be forwarded direct to Mr. Gilbert at Mermaid House, 34, New Street, Plymouth, Devon. Please mark the parcel or envelope C.P.S. of G.B. in the bottom left hand corner. A stamped and addressed card must be included if a receipt is required.

Catalogues will be available in late July and further details will be published in the next issue.

Please support the Convention Auction and help the Society. Please help the Auctioneer by sending your lots early.

# The First

## Twenty-five years

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

Now that we have reached the Silver Jubilee year of our first Constitution it has been suggested that I give my recollections, reflections and afterthoughts of these years. The question I have often been asked is: How was the Society born? To this I always reply that the Society was never born; it was like Topsy, it 'just grewed.' To find the beginning of this growth I would suggest that we trace our origin back a further fifty years.....

It was some time before the first World War that Arthur O'Hanlan and I, as lads, found ourselves as general collectors with a common inclination towards the stamps of Canada. Why we had this particular interest no one can really say. Perhaps it was because I had two sisters in Canada who plied me with the stamps of this country, or perhaps it was because we had more stamps from the Dominion than from anywhere else.

Strangely enough in those far off days I had a strong attachment to the new issue then just appearing, what we now call the Admiral Issue. Unfortunately our collecting was interrupted when we both had to go for mud bath treatment and a hitch hike from Calais to Cologne.

By extraordinary coincidence 'An' and I met again on the 'leave' train from London to Glasgow and our conversation for most of the journey was not about such mundane matters as a mere war, but the stamps of Canada.

On our return to 'civvy' street 'An' carried on with his studies as a medical student and I continued my efforts as a 'pill pusher.' During this period our paths met at different times when the topic of our conversations always turned to 'Canadiana.'

By this time our tastes began to grow a little more expensive than was good for us. 'An' had fallen for the 1859 issue. For my part I had set my sights a little higher and thought the rod. Blue was the most beautiful stamp ever issued by any country. We



'STEVIE'

both made efforts to sort out the various Ottawa and Montreal printings of the Small Heads, but neither of us could summon up sufficient enthusiasm for this issue and our attention was diverted elsewhere.

Prices in those days were much more stable and stayed fairly steady for many years. 'Blues' could be picked up at £1 to £2 a time. I have a recollection of being very fussy about paying £4 for S.G.20 and wanting a very light cancel and four full-blooded margins for that price. Threepenny Beavers ranged from 5/- to 15/- according to condition.

During the 1930s an interest in Postal History began to develop and I well remember buying from Jim Cater a collection of '100 all different handstruck covers of B.N.A.' ranging from Pence to Cents, red or black postmarks—price 30/- the lot.

In the West of Scotland in those days there were plenty of 12½ cents (1859) on entire complete with 'Glasgow Packet' cancellations at about 2/6d. each, while 'Small Cents' could be picked up, on entire, at 6d. each all values. Again for £9 one could get a complete set (from ½ cent to 5 dollars) of the 1897 Jubilee Issue. In fact, had we known, we had a better investment on our doorstep than any banker could give us with compound interest over 30 years! About this time a well known dealer coined the slogan 'It's the stamp that counts' and to most of us, in those days, that mattered more than their investment possibilities.

During the 30s we made contact with Ross Dell, a young collector who was later to become notable for his study of B.N.A. postmarks and 'Corks.' We had little meetings at home or sometimes in a little basement coffee room in Glasgow, and again sometimes in Bob Gilmour's shop where we received every encouragement and help.

While in Aberdeen I found two very old philatelic friends who were also very interested in Canadian stamps, John Anderson and Os. Fraser. In Canada itself we were in correspondence with Herb. Buckland.

During these early days we lapped up all there was to know about the stamps of Canada. I had already placed R.W.T. Lees-Jones on a pedestal for his knowledge of early issues and articles, notes or 'letters to the editor' by M. A. Studd or Fred Aitchison were taken as our textbooks and avidly devoured. I had acquired a copy of Fred Jarrett's 'British North America' for 25/- and we studied it closely until we almost knew every word and illustration by heart.

Jack Cartwright had come to our notice sometime in the 20s because of his activities in Canada. In this instance he had been organising an exhibition in Winnipeg. The actual meeting with Jack was to be delayed some years, but when we did meet the full impact of his presence and personality was to be felt by us all.

Harry Davie had by this time joined our little meetings. Although a general collector, he was soon to be a convert to the stamps of Canada. Then Bob Gilmour made a few more contacts with those interested in B.N.A. stamps and among these were I. Jex Long and David Gardner.

We now felt that it was time to get organised and we drafted our first constitution. It was as easy as that, and in the late spring of 1939 we named our gathering the Scottish Canadian Study Circle. We were now launched on the road of no



return. We also felt that we should educate our poor heathen brethren, the Sassenachs over the border. A notice was inserted in (I think) *Stamp Collecting* advertising for members. There was an immediate response from England of collectors asking for membership. Three, I am happy to say, are still with us, namely Miss Lyndhurst Ogden (Belinda), Hugh Aitken and C. H. Jockel.

Just a month or two later we had our first setback when Hitler started 'interfering.' Ross Dall went off to the Navy, while Andrew O'Hanlon and I went off for a second innings in the Army. Books etc. were handed over to I. Jex Long and Harry Davie to be put in cold storage for 'the duration.'

When the war finished we had lost Ross Dall in the Battle of the Atlantic, a number of London members could not be traced and letters were returned marked 'not known' or 'address not known'—a grim reminder of the Blitz. David Gardner could not be found for some time after our reforming. A bomb had dropped where David was supposed to be, but fortunately he wasn't there when it dropped and he turned up later. C. Jockel, another founder member, turned up also and that is why these two members' roll numbers are larger than is really consistent with the title 'founder member.' During their 'absence' after the war the membership had been renumbered. As far as membership roll numbers are concerned 43 and 57 were both founder members along with numbers 1 to 19 and can fairly and figuratively be said 'to have crossed with the Mayflower.'

We now began to expand and a new surge of members came in from Glasgow and Aberdeen. Albert Smith took over the Secretaryship and Bruce Aukland set to starting *Maple Leaves*.

A new wave blew up on us with further recruitment of members from England. Among the newcomers were many names we were very proud to count as members such as Stanley Godden, Brigadier M. A. Studd, R. W. T. Lees-Jones and Jack Cartwright, our firebrand from the South. In London Nugent Clougher also set to work.

By this time we had reached our first objective. That was to bring most of the B.N.A. collectors in the United Kingdom in touch with one another. We felt we were now no longer a purely Scottish show and in 1946 we held a meeting in Perth. Here we decided to change our name to: *THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN*! We had now expanded to something more than a local study group.

No sooner had we changed our name than it became inappropriate. We already had our resident Canadians, Herb. Buckland and Cliff Aiken on our roll and a further host of Canadians and Americans now wanted to join us. They apparently took the attitude: 'the stamps are ours so why can't we join?' With this welcome onslaught names like Alfred Lichtenstein, de Volpi, Bob Duncan, Frank Campbell, Christensen, Gerry Welburn and many others equally well known began to appear on our membership roll. We had gone a long way by now. We were no longer a local society; we were international. At home many names were to become quite a force in our Society such as John Bird, Geof. Whitworth, Stanley Cohen, J. J. Bonar, Leo Baresch and L. D. Carn.

By now we had settled in to discover the depth and quality of our membership. We found besides the seed we had planted in Scotland that there were the nuclei of other sections in the country and from these we set about forming the Group



system. We already had a formidable group in Glasgow, while Jack Cartwright had the makings of another in Kent and Sussex. He was given the responsibility of forming these members into a local group. Aberdeen also formed a very strong section, while on Tyneside John Bird was giving the lead there. Geof. Harper had now migrated from Birmingham to Edinburgh where he also began the formation of a group. In the capital Nugent Clougher had set about the formation of the London Section. In later years new groups were added in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Notts and Derby. Our second objective had now been reached: that of getting members actively working together.

During this time Bruce Aukland had been working hard on *Maple Leaves* and instead of the cyclostyle copy which had originally been issued we decided to support him by putting our journal into print. It was a case of 'make a kirk or a mill' of the magazine. However Bruce turned up with the goods and though he was very hard pressed to secure copy he laid the foundations of a magazine which has never looked back since. After A.B. laid down the reins Fred Tomlinson set to with a vengeance but where he got the copy from no one knows. He was followed by Jim Woods who maintained the high standards set by his predecessor. We now have a new editor in Lionel Gillam whom we already know by his articles on Railway Post Offices and we are sure that we have again picked a winner.

By 1947 we felt we had local members in touch with each other and it was now time to set out on our third objective—to bring the distant members together. With this in view we launched our first Convention—a two day affair at Perth, at which we had an exhibition and Stanley Godden came north to give us an invitation display. This show was an immediate success and the following year we risked our scanty resources by putting on a three day show at Edinburgh.

At this convention we had Gerry Wellburn with us from British Columbia and Lees Lones with his Pence Issues to give us the invitation displays. The exhibition on this occasion reached an exceptionally high standard both for quality and value, while on the social side it had everything. We had brought both Scots and English members together. On the social plane this convention provided the friendliness and companionship which the Society has never since lost.

Up to now our 'philatelic widows' had been carriers of cakes and tea-cups at our meetings. Now they were able to get together on their own. They did not need us but they provided a very pronounced social emphasis and helped to make conventions the friendly occasions they have always turned out to be. After Edinburgh we have wandered up and down the United Kingdom learning much and making many new friends on the way.

The conventions helped us to discover much latent talent which was already in the Society but which had not yet been revealed. At the 1949 Convention Dr. R. Willan arrived to give us an invitation display of Newfoundland. We liked him and his amazing knowledge of the subject. He liked us, and stayed. Since then he has become one of the main pillars of the Society. At Buxton (1954) two young men appeared who were destined to make a very big impact on our future—Charles Hollingsworth and Hedley Hollands.

A very pleasing feature of all conventions has been the number of overseas members who have made the trip in order to be with us. Quite a number of our U.K. members have also visited the Dominion and the U.S.A. to attend functions

there, thus cementing friendships among those who had previously only known to each other by correspondence. Another commendable feature has been the holding by our C.P.S.G.B. members in Canada of annual 'get togethers,' while during the last three years our presidents have managed to get across to attend these meetings in person.

Still another feature of the Society has been the formation of Postal Study Groups by means of which members specializing in a particular subject have been able to join in postal study.

To our many other side shows we then added a library. In this we have gradually built up a very valuable asset by means of which many works, which might not otherwise be available to members, are placed within their reach for reference and study. This department has been very ably managed by Roland Greenhill.

The Exchange Packet circuits have also provided members with B.N.A. material besides being a reasonable source of profit to the Society.

The annual auctions held at Convention were launched by David Gardner and have proved real money spinners. These I may add I was very much against in the early days since I believed that they would detract from the social aspect of our meetings. However in this I have been proved wrong.

The Fellowship was introduced to members of the Society as an award to those who have made real and outstanding contributions to the Society or B.N.A. philately. All who have received this coveted award recognise it as a very great honour. It must be stated here that it is not handed out for tin tacks. It has been rigidly guarded and is the only Fellowship that has to be worked for. It is not handed out automatically for long service or the holding of high office.

Looking back over the years we have been remarkably lucky in our office bearers. In no case have we been inflicted with 'office seekers' looking for crowns. All have come forward, sometimes reluctantly, but have given everything they could in work with no thought of reward save that of helping to promote the success of the Society.

The ladies have also had their influence. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that we find the names of two upon the Fellowship Roll: Miss Ogden (Belinda) and Mrs. Barratt, our first lady Vice-President.

On looking back over the years and recalling the original five who made the old study circle possible, I am unfortunately the only survivor in this, our Jubilee Year. But those who have gone before have left us a Society of which any member can be very proud indeed.

The only advice I can pass on to all members is: don't overlook the social aspects of your groups and conventions, and keep the Society international. Above all else remember that if you keep on drawing water from a well eventually it will run dry. If you wish to keep your Society alive and flourishing, remember to put back into it all that you take out.

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### **Convention Auction 1963**

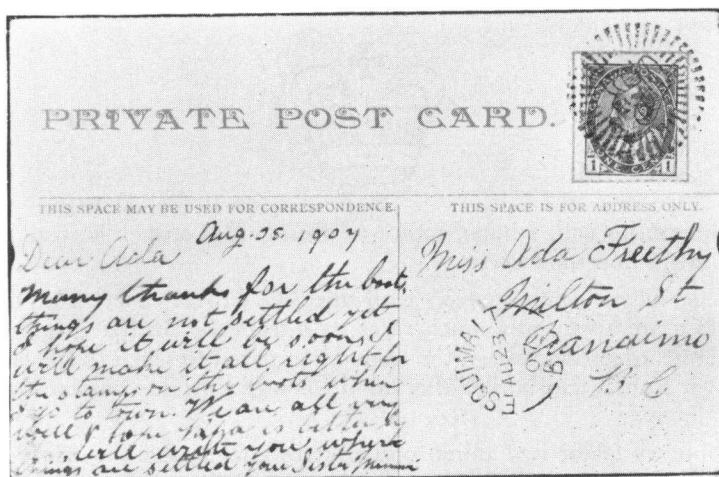
Lists of prices realised are now available from Mr. J. P. Macaskie, 23, Thornhill Ave., Lindley, Huddersfield, Yorks. They will be sent to members on request on the basis of 'first come first served.' Total sales realised £1,173.

## THE B.C. CROWN CANCELLATION

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

Readers of *Maple Leaves* will recall my article in the October number on the above subject, in which I described and illustrated two genuine types of Crown hammer, A and B, and a well-known forgery. To date one cover with type A and one with type B have been recorded from Victoria B.C., both with an early date 1881, and six covers or cards with type B from Esquimalt, dated between 1890 and 1905.

Mr. F. Coffin of Vancouver B.C. has very kindly shown me a card, also from Esquimalt dated 1907, with yet a third type of the B.C. Crown—type C. It is undoubtedly genuine and differs from types A and B in overall size and other details. I show below a photograph of the card and an enlarged drawing of the Crown. (overleaf)



For ready reference I give overleaf in tabular form descriptions of various details of types A, B, C, and the forgery, showing how they differ.

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Details	A	B	C	Forgery
(i) No. of rays in surrounding Circle .. ..	40	40	40	36
(ii) Overall diameter in mm. .. ..	24	24	26	26
(iii) No. of dots below diadem .. ..	3	2	2	4
(iv) No. of strokes in left-hand and right hand arches 4 & 4	4 & 5	5 & 5	4 & 4	
(v) Maximum width of upper Crown in mm. ..	12.5	11.75	12.0	11.5

Other differences worth noting are:—

(vi) The jewels in the lower Crown are distinctly larger and more conspicuous in the forgery than in types A, B, C.

(vii) In type C the base of the Crown is slightly flattened and does **not** project beyond the outer lines on either side. In types A and B, and the forgery, it distinctly projects beyond the outer lines.



These differences will, I hope, suffice to distinguish between each of the three genuine Crowns and the forgery.

It is rather surprising that covers with this B.C. Crown cancel from the larger Victoria P.O. are apparently much rarer than from the smaller Esquimalt P.O. as we have recorded only two of the former compared to seven of the latter, and no late cover from Victoria, i.e. after 1886 when the Duplex hammer came into use.

A contributory factor is, I think, undoubtedly that in the Victoria P.O. there were plenty of other cancelling instruments to choose from, for example a Duplex which is fairly common (see Duplex handbook page 23), a numeral 35, also comparatively common, a cogwheel (see Fancy Cancels handbook pages 117, 107) and other types. On the other hand I know of no Esquimalt cover of this period with any other cancel than the B.C. Crown.

To sum up, the meagre evidence available suggests that types A and B Crowns were very occasionally used at Victoria in the early days, the B and C Crowns more frequently at Esquimalt at later dates. There may, of course, be still more Crowns not yet discovered, and still more post offices where they were used. If any readers of this short article have one or more dated covers showing the B.C. Crown cancellation, I shall be very glad to hear from them.

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### Urgent and Important

Turn to page 89 for revised Convention arrangements

# The Northern Railway

by **Lionel F Gillam**  
**Part XXXI**

This railway has a particular claim to fame in that it was the first steam railway to be built in Ontario. In addition it also shares with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad the distinction of being the first Canadian railway upon which railway post offices were introduced.

It was originally incorporated in 1849 as the Toronto, Simcoe and Lake Huron Union Railroad with powers to build from Toronto on Lake Ontario to Barrie and Lake Huron. The line was planned, in common with many other early railways in Canada, to act as a portage link between waterways. In this instance the site chosen for the railway lay along one of the main routes to the west and would also tap the rich (but receding) timber resources to the north and provide an outlet for the produce (particularly the wheat) of the rapidly developing agricultural communities to the west of Lake Simcoe.

In the following year the name of the railway was changed to that of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Union Railroad, and construction began in 1851. Its promoters had hoped to finance a part of the costs of construction by means of a lottery and when this suggestion was defeated by clerical interests they turned to the Canadian Government for help. This was forthcoming under the Railway Guarantee Act of 1849 which underwrote the interest charges on half the capital costs.

The first section of the line (between Toronto and Aurora) was opened for traffic on 16th May, 1853 (30 miles). This was extended a further 11½ miles to Bradford in the following month and the line finally reached Allandale (one mile from Barrie) in October, a further distance of 22 miles. On 3rd May, 1854 a short spur about 1 mile long was completed from Lefroy to Bell Ewart on Lake Simcoe. In the following year, on 2nd June, 23 miles of line were also opened between Allandale and Collingwood on Georgian Bay. It was not until June 1859, however, that the short extension from Allandale into Barrie was completed, despite the fact that the terms of the charter had specifically mentioned Barrie as the original terminus of the line from Toronto.

The name of the railway was changed to that of the Northern Railway in 1858. In 1872 it leased the North Grey Railway (Collingwood to Meaford) and the Toronto, Simcoe and Muskoka Junction Railway (Barrie to Gravenhurst).

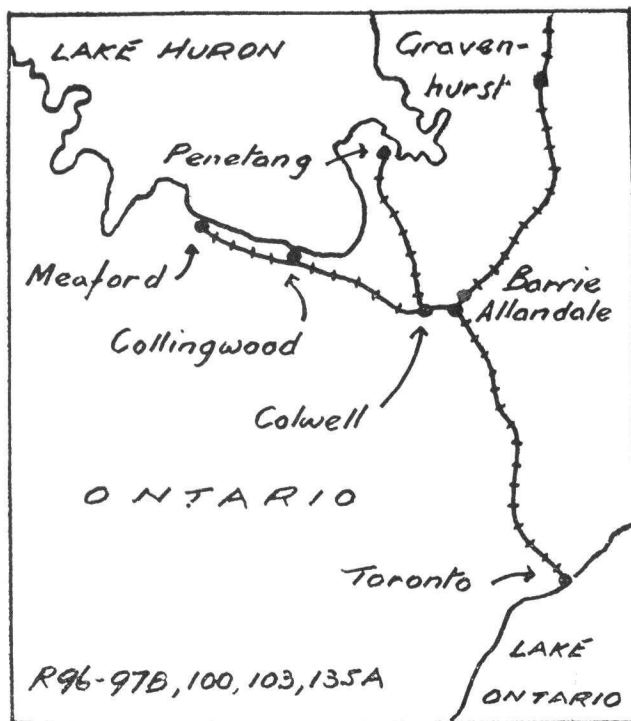
Finally, in 1881, the Northern amalgamated with the Hamilton and North Western Railway to form the Northern and North Western Railway and as such it passed under the control of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1888. By this time the Northern and North Western had leased the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway (Gravenhurst to Callander).

As indicated, railway post offices were introduced on this line from the time of its completion. Postmark evidence suggests that the earliest handstamp used was Shaw's Type 4B (R.103). This is an extremely rare mark indeed. It was almost certainly quickly superseded by the more 'official' handstamp (R. 100) supplied by Francis of Clerkenwell, London.

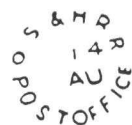
After the change of name to that of the Northern Railway postmarks reading Northern Railway (R.96B), Northern Rail Mail (R.97A), Nor. Railway (R.96 and 97), N.R. T. & C. (Toronto and Collingwood) (R. 97B) and N.R. T. & M. (Toronto and Meaford) (R. 96A) were introduced. A registered postmark (R. 135A) is also known.

After amalgamation with the Grand Trunk the following railway post offices were established at various times:

Allandale and Meaford, Barrie and Meaford, Toronto and Gravenhurst, Toronto and Meaford, Toronto and Midland (via Orillia and the Midland Railway), Toronto and North Bay (via Gravenhurst and the former Northern and Pacific Junction Railway), Toronto and Orillia, and North Bay and Toronto. Of these only the Toronto and North Bay R.P.O. is still in operation.



R. 100



R. 103



R. 96

Please refer to page 89 for  
VERY IMPORTANT  
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## RAILWAY POSTMARKS

Since the publication of T. P. G. Shaw's latest work on Canadian Transportation Postmarks the following new strikes have been reported. Mr. Shaw wishes it to be made known that no future lists of amendments and additions to his catalogue will be published. We are indebted to him, however, for a manuscript list of the latest amendments and additions and the following is a partial listing of the latter to date. Lists of amendments may be had ON LOAN for a limited period from the Editor.

Serial No.	Route	Type	Direction	Period	R.F.	Reported by
N.13A	Channel-Port aux Basques NFLD	13B		1962	100	7
N.86A	St. J. & Goose Bay	17 or 15	N	1959	100	101
M.83A	Monc. & Camp.	9B	N	37	200	16
M.99A	St. John & Amherst I.C.R.	4H	West	37	200	16
M.128A	Truro & Port Hawksbury Ry.	4G or 4H	am	37	170	16
Q.102C	Mont. & King. M.C.	9E		37	170	16, 102
Q.133B	Montreal & St. Armand R.P.O. L.T.D. Rousseau	7B		141	170	103
Q.152B	Mont. & Three Riv. Ry.	10C	West	37	200	16
O.3B	All. & Mea. Bch. Ry. M.C.	10C		37	200	16
O.57A	C.P. Rwy. Cartier & Biscotasing	13A?	East	37	200	16
O.131A	Kings. & Toronto Gd. Tr'k. R'way. P.O. No. 2	6B	A, Down	8	200	16
O.188A	N. Bay & Cochrane P.R.O.	18		106	140	16, 105
O.350B	Tor. Ham. & Lon.	17H		390	100	107
O.357E	Tor-Lon-Wind. 17-117 Feb. 4 1963 M. L. Webb	1E		390	150	107
O.338I	T- Ft. Wm. Tr 3 Dec. B. Sorgess	22G		No date	150	103

N.B. 'Western' and 'R' cancellations will appear in the next issue.





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### NEW CANADA OHMS CATALOGUE

A new catalogue covering the Canadian OHMS Officials has been issued. This lists, and illustrates, the 234 major and the 498 minor varieties. Seven pages of editorial cover all phases of the OHMS., and outline the method of recognizing the rare from the common positions of the perforating of the OHMS in the 4 and 5-Hole Perforated OHMS. These can readily vary from 3c. to \$10.00. In addition prices are listed for both major, and minor varieties for the first time. This can be of great value to collectors and dealers. Price \$2.00, published by Roy Wrigley, 2288 Bellevue Ave., West Vancouver, B.C. Canada. Also available in Great Britain from Harris Publications Ltd., 27, Maiden Lane, London W.C.2.

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#### Convention 1964 (Change of venue and date)

Please note that owing to unforeseen difficulties it has not been found possible to go ahead with the arrangements to hold Convention at Folkestone as previously announced.

**Convention will now be held at the Chatsworth Hotel, Worthing, Sussex from the 14th to 17th October next.** The Hotel booking form and Competition Entry form will be sent to members with the June and August issues.

# Slogan Cancellations

By Wm. J. DAVIS (1156)

Much has been written about the various types of cancellations found on the stamps of Canada. Scores of articles have appeared over the years, which have shown the tremendous amount of research that has been undertaken. The lone exception, seems to be the humble but interesting 'Slogan Cancellations.'

The number of slogan collectors is rapidly growing. They have discovered a rich field for original research, great variety, and the material sufficiently evasive to add stimulus to the hunt. The forthcoming booklet being prepared by the slogan study group, will arouse interest among the present devotees, and cause many others to join their ranks.

*SLOGAN*, the dictionary tells us, is from the Gaelic—A Highland Clan's war cry, but its modern meaning is a Popular Catchword, or Advertisement. It was this latter meaning that was used for the first cancellation device calling attention to a forthcoming Exhibition. The year was 1901, both Victoria and Toronto used the regular flag cancel of that period, with a shield superimposed on the flag, advertising their exhibition. Toronto, besides the shield, had a second type composed of an oval, so these 1901 pioneers can claim to be Canada's first slogans.

It was just over eleven years, in the year 1912, that the slogan postmark again appeared, this time more or less the same type as those in use today. An oblong box divided into two parts, the left side for the slogan, the other side containing five bars or grid, seven if the top and bottom frame is counted. The writer knows of only one instance in which there are less than the five bars, that was in 1949 and 1950, bilingual, the slogan 'Stop Forest Fires,' this had only three bars and no vertical frame lines. Where the slogan is printed from large type, or contains a lot of words, the whole space is used for the slogan, the grid being omitted.

Although the slogans on the flag cancellations of 1901, were unique, flags within the slogan frame were widely used during the patriotic fund raising drive in the First World War. The second war, saw their use for enlistment. They also appeared for the 1927 Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, the coronation of George VI, 1937, the Fredericton centenary, 1948, and Queen Elizabeth II, Coronation, 1953.

In the mid-twenties, pictorial slogans made their debut. A few of the outstanding examples are—Victoria's centenary, 1943, with a map of Vancouver Island and the old Hudson Bay bastion. There are several depicting the various crests of philatelic societies, A dog team and sled, 1926, A country scene with auto, in use for many years, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, 1927, Bridge, 1938. Others show a Santa Claus, a globe, flowers, peace dove etc.

Slogans will be found in the English language, the French language, and Bilingual.

One of the larger groups of slogans, deal with air mail. These made their appearance in 1928, and during the next twenty years, most of them had a plane as part of the set-up. These planes vary in shape, size and direction of flight. The slogan, 'Save Time Use Air Mail,' has eleven different settings, some of which were in use from the same town for the same year. This duplication of types used in the same year by the same town or city, applies to many other groups of slogans, thus adding to the number of collectable items.

Collecting slogans is one thing, arranging them is quite a different matter. Like all branches of philately, there is no hard and fast rule governing arrangement. Many slogan enthusiasts mount their collection alphabetically and by the year. One advantage of this method is, that it shows the yearly growth in use of slogans. When one considers that since 1912, there are well over eleven thousand collectable items, this figure includes the number of towns using the same slogan, in any given year, one realizes the tremendous amount of album space required. With ten to twelve slogans to the page, about eighteen large albums would be necessary to house a nearly complete collection. Certain slogans of recent years have been used by over one hundred different towns in a single year. This leads to a lot of repetition and loss of interest to an observer who has to thumb through ten or more pages of the same item.

The writer has condensed his collection of nearly five thousand items into three medium sized albums by grouping the slogans under different 'subject' headings. To mention only a few such groups, there are, Welfare and Community Chest, Air Mail, Music, Tourists, Directives on addressing mail, Parcel Post, Health and Safety, Sports etc. A total of sixty groups cover all slogans so far used. The Welfare and Community Chest group for example, contains just over fifty different types, only one of each type is mounted with a list of towns and years of use of the other specimens of this type, these other specimens are filed in store boxes.

The Air Mail group number over thirty different types, and when mounted as mentioned, take only a few pages, but give at a glance the whole history of

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air mail as advertised by the slogans. This applies to all the other groupings, each group or section makes a most interesting individual collection.

The slogans advertising exhibitions, rodeos, fairs, shows etc, the writer divides into two sections, the first containing philatelic exhibitions or shows, the second takes care of the balance. These latter slogans are arranged under the name of the city or town, but unlike the other groupings, all the specimens are mounted, the same type may be used for several years, but with a different year date within the slogan. The City of Calgary from 1913-19, used the wording 'Calgary Industrial Exhibition.' Later in 1919, it was 'Victory Stampede,' from 1923-50, the wording read 'Calgary Exhibition and Stampede.' Other Calgary shows from 1913-24 includes 'Alberta Winter Fairs,' 'Provincial Horse Shows,' 'Alberta Horse and Cattle Shows,' 'Spring Stock Shows.' In the '40's, these stock shows gave way to 'Air Shows.' This one example of grouping exhibition slogans under the town's name, possibly fifty different slogans, which forms quite a collection in itself, and when viewed as a unit, shows the evolution from cattle shows to air shows, and from a small simple slogan to the latest type.

Slogan type cancels with 'Mail Carried by Travelling Letter Box,' 'Way Mail,' 'Custom Duty Paid,' 'Paquebot' etc, are not considered true slogans by some collectors. They may not be strictly advertising or postal directives, but can at least be classified as slogan varieties, collected and mounted under that heading. The writer has allotted a separate group for these poor relations of the slogan family.

The foregoing remarks on slogan arrangement, may sow a few seeds of new ideas on the difficult question of what to do, and how to handle several thousand cut-squares or covers of a slogan collection.

## THE CONVENTION EXHIBITION

As usual there will be four competitive classes but it is hoped that members will also produce some non-competitive material for display, such as research work, even if not fully complete, or other items of interest.

The classes are:—

1. Research and study.
2. Study group displays.
3. B.N.A. up to 1897.
4. B.N.A. after 1897.

Full information has appeared in past issues of *Maple Leaves*.

Individual entries should not exceed 12 sheets.

### 'G' Stamps

With effect from the 1st January, 1964 Canadian Government Departments ceased to use adhesive 'official' stamps overprinted with the letter 'G'. In future official correspondence will be enclosed in envelopes bearing the familiar 'O.H.M.S.' or (in Quebec) 'S.S.M.' (Service de sa Majestie). The official explanation for this change of policy is believed to be on grounds of economy.

**CANADIAN ARMY POST OFFICES (CAPO'S)  
AND  
CANADIAN FIELD POST OFFICES (CFPO'S) OVERSEAS**

	Unit	CAPO	CFPO
(a)	1 Wing RCAF Marville France	5057	108
(b)	2 Wing RCAF Grostenquin France	5052	105
(c)	3 Wing RCAF Zweibrucken Germany	5055	106
(d)	4 ATAF (USAF) at 3 Wing Zweibrucken Germany	5055	110
(e)	4 Wing RCAF Baden Soellingen Germany	5056	107
(f)	30 AMB RCAF Langar England	5051	102
(g)	Air Member CJS (London), 1, Grosvenor Square, London W.I., England	5051	103
(h)	1 Air Div. H.Q. RCAF Metz, France	5052	109
(j)	Air Mov. Paris, SHAPE, France (Retired from use July 1963)	5053	104
(k)	Air Weapons Unit Decimomannu, Sardinia	5047	111
(m)	UNEF El Arish—Gaza	5049	31, 32, 33 34, 35
(n)	UNEF Congo	5046	25
(o)	UNYOM Yemen		
(p)	4 Cdn. Infantry Brigade Group	5050	40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 46, & 47

**United Nations Yemen Observation Mission  
(UNYOM)**

The above information provides data on the UNYOM. It went to Yemen on 22 July 1963 and left on 4 November 1963.

The RCAF detachment is number 134 Air Transport Unit (ATU) RCAF. The RCAF also resupplies the UN force once a week by a North Star aircraft on service flight 322. The route is 1 Wing RCAF Marville France—Decimomannu Sardinia—Pisa Italy (where UNEF HQ's are located)—to Sana'a Yemen. Sometimes the flight goes directly from Marville, France to Pisa, Italy. The return flight follows the same route.

RCAF personnel state that there are no postal facilities provided in Yemen for the UN Forces. Mail is flown to UN postal facilities in the Gaza strip and cacheted there with the No. 7 UNEF cancellation. Official RCAF correspondence is carried by the crew from the Yemen to appropriate RCAF destinations where it can be backstamped by the appropriate CAPO-CFPO office and/or the Unit Orderly Room. Air letter forms have been received at the AWU Decimomannu and backstamped to show arrival dates. Cachets have been applied to show the route followed by the air letter forms. Mail can also be sent from Sana'a using stamps from Yemen. RCAF personnel state that this costs 50c. per letter. It is not known if a specific CAPO-CFPO office will be set up in the Yemen.

# • B.N.A. •

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## ENLARGED STAMP PRINTS

Enlarged prints size  $1\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$  inches are still available. The issues represented are small Queens (3 cent value); Admiral Issue ((blank value); Numeral Issue (pair of 2c. value and blank value); Edward Issue (pair of 2c. value and blank value). The last two can only be supplied in pairs.

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## ANALYSIS OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

Key	Interest	No. of members	Key	Interest	No. of members
C	Canada (generally)	446	CGC	Canada 1936-1953	12
N	Newfoundland	129	O	Official stamps	11
B	B.N.A. Provinces	106	CE	Canada 1903-1912	10
P	Postmarks	66	CGA	Canada 1930-1936	9
CS	Canada 1870	62	BS	Booklet stamps	9
CL	Canada 1868	45	CGE	1953 et seq.	8
CR.2	Canada 1859	38	BL	Plate blocks	8
CR	Canada 1851	35	PE	Proofs and essays	8
CQ	Canada 1897-1903	28	PB	Paquebots	7
CG	Canada 1912-1930	28	R	Revenues	7
PC	Precancels	25	PL	Philatelic literature	6
PH	Postal History	25	PER	Perfins	5
SC	Squared circles	25	UO	Used only	3
V	Varieties	22	MO	Mint only	2
PS	Postal Stationery	21	DC	Dated copies	2
SP	Slogans	15	FF	First flights	1
A	Airmails	15	AG	Airgraphs	1
P	Pre adhesives	14	M	Commemorative stamps	0

N.B. In addition to the above 3 members reveal an interest in the 1898 Map stamp, 3 in M.P.Os., 2 in the stamps of B.C., 1 in 'OHMS,' and 18 in RPOs.

## Letters to the Editor . . .



Dear Mr. Gillam,

For ages now I have had the following note at the back of my mind and since it may be of interest to members I am prompted to write to you at long last.

In my collection I had one cancellation which remained a complete mystery to me and which is here illustrated: it is on a 2 cent 1868 and is oval in shape. It contains the letters 'EAS MAIL SE' over a crown and underneath the crown the word 'CANADA.'

I have never seen any reference to this postmark in any published works and this is the only copy known to me.

Perhaps some of your readers may be able to elucidate the mystery?

Yours etc.

R. W. T. Lees-Jones

Dear Mr. Gillam,

### **B.C. Crown Cancellations**

Thank you for bringing to my notice Mr. Hillard's letter published in February *Maple Leaves*.

Mr. Hillard is evidently concerned to prove that Jarrett's illustration (No. 854) of the B.C. Crown was a genuine cancel from a hammer made by Pritchard and Andrews, but I find his argument rather difficult to follow.

He asks: 'Is there any official evidence that suppliers were instructed to produce **identical** hammers in such cases?' I have no idea. Nor can I see in what way the question is relevant. Whether Pritchard and Andrews had official instructions or not, it is a well-known and well established fact that they frequently produced hammers so nearly identical that it was a long time before even keen-eyed specialists noted the small differences. Examples are the variations of Toronto duplex type II. L.7.(1)—Serial nos. 14a,b,c, and Halifax and Kingston types II. H.14, which only appeared in the 2nd edition of the handbook. Similarly of the three squared Circles hammers of Markdale, only one was recorded in the

1st edition of the handbook and two were discovered later. There are plenty of other examples of almost identical hammers made by Pritchard and Andrews, including three hammers of the B.C. Crown, two illustrated in October *Maple Leaves*, and one more in this issue.

When they were capable of making such excellent replicas, it is surely unreasonable to argue that their 4th attempt—the Jarrett illustration—should be wrong in so many ways, in the dimensions, shape, and internal details of the Crown, the rays in the surround etc.

I do not understand Mr. Hillard's remark that 'as a collector he could obtain actual strikes.' From where? As I see it, Jarrett had the copyright of his illustration, and did not give away examples of it.

Mr. Hillard writes that no-one would 'rely on a sketch in an expensive book' and implies that Jarrett's sketches could not have been used as a basis for forgeries. Here he is certainly wrong. The use of the sketch of the Ottawa Crown (No. 853) to make a forgery has already been recorded, vide *Maple Leaves* April 1963. Another example, (not yet published but I hope soon will be), is the WAY LETTER cancel (Jarrett No. 777). There were three genuine and different hammers of this cancel, and No. 777 differs from all of them. I have an exact reproduction of No. 777 on a cover, dated both in m/s and by C.D.S. as September 1870, cancelling a S.Q. 3c. orange perf.  $12 \times 12$ , which, as any collector of Small Queens will know, could not possibly have been used in 1870, since it was not issued until years later.

More examples could be given, but these may suffice.

Anyone who has tried to get **good** strikes of the B.C. Crown will know it is no easy matter, and if you find one good strike in ten, you are lucky! I have seen ten examples of the Jarrett illustration, **and every single one was a good strike!** There is a simple explanation of this, the former were the work of mail clerks cancelling mail day after day and concerned only that the stamps could not be used again, the latter were the work of a forger patiently and leisurely getting as good (and therefore saleable) strikes as possible. How does Mr. Hillard explain it?

I might mention in passing how the faker in his ignorance slipped up badly. He applied a superb strike on to a stamp worth its weight in diamonds—a Registered 2c. orange perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$  (or  $11.7 \times 11.7$  to be exact), of which very few copies are known, thus converting its value in diamonds to a value in pence! It now adorns my collection as an interesting curiosity.

I could write a lot more on the subject, but I must not trespass further on your space and good offices.

Yours etc.

E. A. Smythies.

P.S. I should mention that all Jarrett type cancels I have seen showed the typical marks of having been struck OFF COVER, i.e. on loose stamps. What would postal clerks be doing cancelling LOOSE stamps?



## 'FREE' MARKS

Dear Mr. Gillam,

Although I am unable to help Jim Woods in his query about the 'wee'  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent, I think his idea of question and answer through the columns of *Maple Leaves* an excellent one.

I should like to know a lot more about the use of 'FREE,' its abuse and when the regulations were tightened. I believe this was in 1854 but I have lost the reference.

The following which I have might interest some of your readers:

- (a) FREE in script, 13th July, 1832 to the Crown Land Office.
- (b) FREE in script and also MONEY in script, 30th November, 1837, from one postmaster to another.
- (c) FREE (Jarrett type 1504) from Hamilton to Francis P. Walsh, Postmaster, Vittoria.
- (d) FREE letters are Jarrett type 1504 but are much smaller being 3 mm. tall and 11 mm. long. The latter is headed Yarmouth, 14th August, 1834 with a script formed c.d.s. St. Thomas addressed to Francis L. Walch, Postmaster, Charlotteville.

(a) and (b) above seem to be in order but both (c) and (d) refer to legal business. It might appear that the postmasters were lawyers and taking advantage of their franking privilege in their business, but it is difficult to understand how the following passed legally:

Entire headed: Agency Coml. Bank M.D. Dundas, 5th Nov. 1840 enclosing 23/4 Cy. difference due on settlement of a bill.

The letter is signed J. B. Ewart per (or by) B. Balington and this signature also appears on the face with MONEY in script and FREE (Black) Jarrett type 1504 addressed to Thomas Saunders Esq., Guelph.

I would be interested if this subject could be further developed through your columns.

Yours sincerely,

G. A. Williamson

(Sir George Williamson)

(A number of early postmasters were also members of the Legislature. This may account for (c) and (d)—*Editor*)

---

### David Gardner, M.B.E., F.C.P.S.

The Committee are pleased to announce the election of David Gardner as an Honorary Life Member of the Society. Mr. Gardner, who was President of the Society in 1952-53, will be known to most of our members as a former Exchange Packet Secretary. Older members will also recall his tireless work on behalf of the Society in its early days and all will wish to join with us in thanking him for his constant devotion to the interests of the Society.

## LIBRARY NOTES

Advertising certainly pays! The recently issued list of books and files available in the Library, coupled (it would seem from correspondence received) with some notes I wrote on ideas for collecting has caused a sudden rush for books. Long may it continue.

Your Committee is generous in allowing me to buy all new books on B.N.A. philately, thus enabling us to keep up to date with catalogues and check lists. New subjects are rare occurrences and I am pleased to have been able recently to add to our shelves the very excellent book on the 15c. of 1868 by Gerald Firth.

We are indebted to Harmer, Rooke & Co. Ltd. for giving us a copy of the Argenti auction catalogue and prices realised which will form a valuable addendum to the late Mr. Argenti's book on Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

On the cancellation front our good friend Frank Campbell continues to add notes to the copy we have of his 'magnum opus' on Canadian postmarks, and now George Melvin of Vernon, B.C. has sent a mammoth list of Post Offices in British Columbia with dates of opening and closing.

Your letters of suggestions and requests are always welcome.

R. S. B. Greenhill

## THE EXCHANGE PACKET

Contributions to the Club Packet are still urgently required. The appeal in our last issue resulted in sufficient material being sent for two packets to be made up. This however, in no way meets the demand which is constantly increasing. Please help by sending at least one booklet of unwanted or duplicate material to the undersigned from whom club booklets can be obtained (price 5d. each). Excellent sales can be guaranteed for all B.N.A. material which is reasonably priced. Please do not send common or damaged stamps, however.

### R.P.Os.

A good supply of these are on hand and any members interested are invited to communicate with the undersigned so that they can be included on the circulation list of a packet specifically devoted to their interests.

### Contributors to the Packet

Thanks are due to all who responded to the last appeal for booklets. It was a splendid effort, but many more helpers are needed if the packet is to provide a satisfactory service to members. Please do your best to help.

J. E. Bielby,  
194, Skipton Road,  
Harrogate, Yorkshire.

## CANPEX 1964

The Canadian National Stamp Exhibition—Canpex '64—and annual convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will be held in Edmonton, Alberta from May 14th to 16th. The Edmonton Stamp Club will act as host chapter, and the Exhibition will be staged in The Macdonald, one of the palatial Canadian National Railways hotels.

From a frontier town that but a century ago was Fort Edmonton, a trading post of the Hudson Bay Company, reached by river along the Saskatchewan from Fort Garry (now modern Winnipeg) Edmonton has grown into a modern metropolis with a population of 350,000. Its airfield, Edmonton International Airport, is the largest on the Canadian mainland and stands at the crossroads of the world with regular air services over the Polar route to London, Amsterdam and the Orient.

Historical items of trading post days will be shown by the London Archives of the Hudson Bay Company, the Royal Philatelic Society of London and E. A. Smythies of Tralee, Ireland. Sheets of classical early Canada will be exhibited by the Canadian Bank Note Company and modern stamps by the Canadian Post Office. A special feature of the Exhibition will be a development of the Whooping Crame stamp designed by the late Dr. William Rowan of Edmonton.

As the first licensed 'Air Harbour' in Canada, Edmonton is the home of many early pilots who developed pioneer semi-official airmail services to the North West Territory and Arctic, and who later flew official airmail services into the north and across the prairies as national routes were established. In honour of Bush Pilot's Day, May 15th, an elaborate display of historical airmail is planned. This will conclude with a Government of Alberta dinner with many former pioneer fliers as guests. Informal meetings of C.P.S. of G.B. members, Airmail Society members and Revenue Society members are also in prospect.

An official Canpex Exhibition Post Office will be open for the use of members and their friends. Opening day coincides with the first day of issue of a new five cent stamp portraying sprays of Maple Leaves. While first day of issue cover cancellations are restricted to Ottawa, the Edmonton Stamp Club will provide special covers at 20 cents each (or 3 for 50 cents) with the commemorative stamp, together with seals if required (3 sheets of 6 seals 25 cents).

Prospectuses are available on application from Mr. A. W. McIntyre, Canpex Publicity Committee, Box 399, Edmonton, Canada to whom we are indebted for this report and to whom all orders should be sent. (Postal orders please.)

---

### Changes of Address

Please don't forget to notify the Secretary if you change your address. Copies of *Maple Leaves* are frequently returned by the Post Office marked 'gone away,' 'not known' etc. To obviate confusion please quote your membership number in all communications.

## ***Reminders***

### **LENDING LIBRARY**

Only 28 books were borrowed last year. The library is available for the use of all members. Please refer to the Library List which accompanied the December issue and take advantage of this service which is free (with the exception of postage charges).

### **CONTRIBUTIONS**

Articles on all branches of B.N.A. Philately and Postal History are required for publication in this journal. Please send to:

The Editor, Mr. L. F. Gillam,  
66, East Bawtry Road,  
Rotherham, Yorkshire.

### **'MAPLE LEAVES'—BACK NUMBERS**

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### **WHEN DID YOU LAST**

#### **Enrol a New Member?**

A membership application form (on the reverse of the 'small ads.' inset in this journal) is for YOUR use. Please try to enrol AT LEAST ONE NEW MEMBER in 1964. It can be done!

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### **PRE-CANCEL NOTES**

TORONTO Type 5. Edward 7c. olive bistre, inverted, this should be listed in the Precancel Catalogue, as 5-77a.

St. JOHN Type 3 "U-204." George V 1912, 2c. carmine, this should be listed in the Precancel Catalogue as 3-86.

The third item is a new precancelled PERFIN, not listed in the 'Perfin Catalogue,' i.e. No. C12n. CHI Type 09, listed on Page 14 of the 2nd Edition of the Perfin catalogue, but NOT listed as known precancelled. My copy of this PERFIN occurs on the George V 1912 2c. Carmine precancelled OTTAWA Type 3, 'U-205,' inverted. No. 3-56a.

R. B. Hetherington

## AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO FEBRUARY 28th 1964

## New Members

1453. PEATMAN, A. N., Renforth, King's County, N.B., Canada.	N
1454. ROSS, W. D., 27, Cassel Avenue, Poole, Dorset.	C,P
1455. ALLEN, L., 42, Holland Park Avenue, London W.11.	C
1456. GAMMON, J. E., Flagstones, The Avenue, Petersfield, Hants.	CR-CQ
1457. MERCANTINI, Dr. E., 339, Maclaren Street, Ottawa 4, Canada.	C,N,B
1458. McCOMBE, Dr. B. H., 17, Fletton Avenue, Peterborough, Northants.	C
1459. MACKENZIE, F. H., 46, Coulsdon Rise, Coulsdon, Surrey.	N
1460. LAMSON, R. W., 39, Gould Street, Stoneham, Mass., U.S.A.	N
1461. SCHUTT, Mrs. L., 34, Grange Terrace, Edunburgh 9.	C
1462. CURTIS, W. R., 3, Logan Avenue, Apt. 14, St. Lambert, Quebec, Canada.	P,SC,RPO
1463. PROUD, Miss E., Highfield, Chester Road, Sutton Weaver, Nr. Warrington.	C,PH

## Resignations

325. N. Calnan
942. H. J. Hattey
1353. A. W. Kimberley
1436. Pere Marcel de Grandpre
1426. W. E. Simmonds

## Reinstate

552. S. BRAYSHAY, 18, Palace Road, Ripon, Yorkshire.
--

## Change of address

530. CROMWELL, R., 9, Ashton's Lane, Baldock, Herts.
1025. FORFAR, K., 2966, North 41st Street, Milwaukee 53210, Wis., U.S.A.
474. GELINAS, Lt. Col. J. A., M.C., 319th Station Hospital, APO 122, New York, U.S.A.
479. HARRISON, A. N., C.V.O., O.B.E., Whiteoaks, 126, Bloomfield Road, Bath, Somerset.
906. HATFIELD, Lt. Col. F. E., 36, Command Workshop R.E.M.E., Colchester, Essex.
743. HICKMAN, K. M., 89, Beach Road, Tynemouth, North Shields, Northumberland.
1303. HOLMOK, Dr. E. H., 5423, Earncliffe Avenue, Montreal 29, Quebec, Canada.
638. LAW, J., Apt. 200, Ridout Towers, 100, Ridout Street South, London, Ont., Canada.
880. LEE, G. L., Box 57, 2400, Vauxhall Road, Union, N.J., U.S.A.
680. McMURRICH, J. R., 114, First Street, Gananoque, Ont., Canada.
1220. MELVIN, G. H., 3407, Barnard Avenue, Vernon, B.C., Canada.
1222. PIKE, J. A., Dawn Mining Co., Ford, Washington, U.S.A.
1368. WEBER, Mrs. M. M., 179, Graham Street, Woodstock, Ont., Canada.

## Amendments to Year Book

Overseas Contact Members. (Page 2)

Canada—West. Delete R. J. Duncan  
 A. H. CHRISTENSEN, F.C.P.S., Westmount—Liaison to The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.  
 R. J. DUNCAN, F.C.P.S., Markdale, Ont.,—Liaison to British North American Philatelic Society.  
 Contact Member—North East England.

P. DIGGORY, 7, Kendale Walk, Hillhead, Westerhope, Newcastle-on-Tyne 5.	
1208. BETTS, E. C. jr., amend Ayattsville to read Hyattsville.	
1256. EATOCK, A. J., amend to 43, Normandy Avenue, Hamilton.	
1105. GELBERT, Dr. G. M., amend to Ottawa 13.	
1040. CHARRON, J. J., amend to Ste-Foy 10, Quebec, Canada.	C,PA
392. PHILIP, S. S. F. Marsden. (S. S. F. not S. S. R.)	

## Change of collecting interests

530. R. Cromwell	add CR-CQ
1222. J. A. Pike	add CS, P
1396. N. L. Lagios	add BL,DC,CGC,MO,PH
902. J. E. Chambers	add PC
1296. G. S. Barwise	add MO,BL

Net Change +7.

New Total 751.

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

### WANTED

Cork cancellations on s.q. covers or Q.V. post cards. John Hannah, 150, Ashgrove Road West, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Wanted to purchase. Queens, Jubilees, Maps, Leafs and Numerals, on or off cover all dated prior to 1900, with British Columbia town cancels. Send your copies to J. A. Pike, Dawn Mining Company, Ford, Washington, U.S.A.

Railroads, Numerals, Registered covers, Duplex, Squared Circles, Stampless, towns to 1905—Buy or Trade. Siverts, Box 425, Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.

Don't send Siverts any Registered covers—I'll do as well or better. Send him that other stuff and send the Registered to me. H. W. Harrison, Box 5780, Pikesville, 8, Maryland, U.S.A.

Wanted. Purchase or trade. 10 cts. small Queens, used copies for study of shades and periods of use. Also would like to correspond with other collectors interested in this stamp. D. A. Crawford, Box 249, Chester, N.S., Canada.

Handstruck postmarks of SASK., "on piece," stamps, receipts, etc. Broken-circle or other types. Buy, sell or exchange.—J. G. Byth, 22, James Avenue, Blackpool, Lancs.

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

Still waiting for some more interesting items in the Small Queens 1882-97, particularly early dated copies. Also required for purchase, early B.N.A. material. Offers to James E. Woods, 2, Hengrave Road, Honor Oak Park, London, S.E.23.

Wanted. Pairs or blocks of Newfoundland 5ct. Seal, SG. 26, 38 or 42 or proofs. Good price paid, but if you do not wish to sell, may I see what you have, please? Dr. Willan, Oak House, Shaw, Lancs.

FIVE CENTS EDWARD. Pairs, strips, blocks. To buy or borrow.—Dr. Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall, Staffs.

Back copies of "B.N.A. Topics." Immediate cash paid for any or all of the following

issues:—1959, Vol. 16; Nos. 2, 5, 6, 8, 11. 1958, Vol. 15; Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8. 1957, Vol. 14; Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 9. 1956, Vol. 13; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. 1955, Vol. 12; No. 6. 1954, Vol. 11; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. 1953, Vol. 10; Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10. 1952, Vol. 9; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11. 1951, Vol. 8; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Vols. 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, all issues. Send with your price, or write.—Dr. Edward Mercantini, 339, MacLaren Street, Ottawa (4), Ontario, Canada.

### PERIODICALS

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

### FOR SALE

Canada Small Queen 1ct., 3ct., shades and Cork cancellations; commoner Plate Blocks; Mint and used singles and blocks 1926 on; Revenues for non-specialist.—Fred Jarrett, Box 302, Adelaide Street P.O., Toronto, Canada.

Canada town dated cancels, Victoria to Elizabeth. Fine strikes. Your Wants welcome. Frank Smith, 96, Humbercrest Blvd., Toronto 9, Ontario, Canada.

Canadian, Mint and used, 1869 to date. Plate Blocks 1942 on. 1st Day, Slogan, Covers, Many Canadian varieties. Your Want List welcomed. W. L. Anthony, 259, Kaiser Cres., Oshawa, Ontario, Canada.

Canadian first day covers next five issues of 5 cts. Denomination, only 7s. 6d. Plate blocks per set of four, 5 cts. denomination. 10s. Other values at low prices. Also in stock complete Canada, U.S.A., Vatican, Ghana, United Nations.—Woodman, Dixville, Quebec, Canada.

B.N.A. sideline material. Covers, cancels, postal stationery, etc. Lists issued 6-12 times a year, price 10s. or \$1.50 via airmail. Well worth the price. Lists offer modern as well as early material.—Bernard Scott, 6151, Pepperell Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

B.N.A. Topics. Vols. 9 to 18. Bound. Two years to a volume. £12. Apply Secretary.

# MAPLE LEAVES

**Journal of**  
**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

---

**Edited by L. F. Gillam**

66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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

**Published Every Second Month by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain**

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**Vol. 10, No. 5**

**JUNE, 1964**

**Whole No. 89**

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## EDITORIAL

### Our Contributors

Our first and most compelling obligation in this issue is to thank the few members who have so far responded to the appeal for articles and contributions. With one exception the authors are well-known to readers for the major contributions which they have already made towards the advancement of Canadian philately or postal history.

New names are conspicuously absent from the list, and with one notable exception it is the 'old guard' to whom we have to express our gratitude. We do not believe that dependence upon old contributors is good for the Society and the stalwarts who have for so long supported *Maple Leaves* would be the first to admit that the introduction of new names and the encouragement of new ideas is vitally necessary.

### Tagged Stamps

As an earnest of our intention to encourage newcomers to the field of philatelic journalism we are publishing in this issue an article by Dr. E. S. Mercantini of Ottawa. Dr. Mercantini has the distinction of being the first philatelist to write seriously on the revolutionary 'tagged stamps' of Canada and his qualifications for so doing are unquestionable. It is scarcely necessary to add that we hope that his example will stimulate others.

### Permit Stamps

Later in the year we are hoping to be able to publish a series of articles on 'permit stamps' by R. B. Hetherington who will be known to many of our readers for his work on pre-cancels. There is a very close affinity between the latter and the subject of Mr. Hetherington's latest article.

Apart from the considerable amount of research which has obviously gone into the study of these 'stamps' so far, and towards which the author has obviously made a major contribution, there is another consideration which perhaps we

ought to take into account before we condemn (as some of our readers may feel inclined to do) such departures from orthodox collecting interests. There are many living today who can remember, to quote only a few examples, the contempt with which collectors once viewed pre-cancelled stamps, postal stationery, booklet stamps and many other facets of philately which today rank as major interests with thousands. The apparently insignificant, the commonplace and the despised in Canadian philately have on more than one occasion in the past surprised their traducers and have lived to acquire in their old age (if not middle age) a desirability to which modern auction catalogues and dealers' price lists pay eloquent testimony.(verb. sap.).

### **Convention**

Through no fault of your President, or indeed of any of the officers, the arrangements to hold Convention in Folkestone this year have had to be cancelled. The notice of the new venue was published in our last issue, but for members' convenience we repeat it here:

THE CHATSWORTH HOTEL, WORTHING, SUSSEX and the date:  
14th to 17th OCTOBER, 1964.

### **Worthing**

Those of our members to whom Worthing is an unknown quantity may be reassured that they will not regret paying this delightful resort a first-time visit. Mid-October will not see it at its best, of course, but with the exercise of a little imagination no one should come away with any doubt about the attractions which it holds for many thousands during the summer months. For those who may find it too relaxing (in more than one way) we can only recommend 'The Queen of Resorts' eleven miles to the east.

### **Hotel Booking Forms**

A booking form is enclosed together with the Competition Entry Form. As far as the former is concerned this is very much a case of first come first served. Mr. Hetherington requires EARLY notice of your requirements if they are to be met fully to your satisfaction. Please do not leave it until the last minute before letting him know your needs. Everything points to this year's Convention being a memorable one in many ways with a more than ordinary demand for rooms. At the same time it will throw more than normally heavy burdens on his shoulders. Please help him by doing your bit by making an early application. In fact, DO IT NOW!

### **Competition Entry Forms**

One of these is also enclosed for your use. Whether or not you intend to attend Convention the submission of a Competition Entry will always be appreciated by those who do. Convention is not only an opportunity for members to meet and discuss their common interests: it is also useful for the opportunity which it provides to gain inspiration, ideas and information. This is the real purpose of the Convention Exhibition: to give members the opportunity of seeing what is being done in their own and other fields. Please do your best to help.



## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

1963-64

President: G. F. George, 40, Warwick Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.

Secretary: Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall, Staffs.

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Advertising, Publicity and Handbooks: S. F. Cohen, 51, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.

### FROM THE PRESIDENT

#### Convention, 1964

I should like to remind all members that the competition entry form and hotel booking form are enclosed and are waiting to be filled up now. I should also like to draw your attention to the really pressing need to send in your auction material. How can you ignore John Gilbert's exhortation? There will not be any further reminders. (see page p.116)

I hope that we shall be able to welcome some new Convention members at Worthing, even if only for part of the time. It is almost certain that there will be someone there with a good knowledge of your own interests and anyhow it is a fine opportunity to bring material along for others to see and discuss.

There is to be a display by Major W. F. Ellis, and I am hoping to have a study circle on the more modern issues, amongst others.

Graham George

### Scottish Roll of Distinguished Philatelists

Our congratulations are due to members J. S. Merrylees B.Sc., and John Anderson, M.B.E. both of whom are the initial signatories of the newly-instituted Scottish R.D.P. We understand that Mr. Anderson was unfortunately unable to attend the Congress of the Association of Scottish Philatelists held at the Bridge of Allan on April 11th at which Mr. Merrylees signed and that the book has been sent to Mr. Anderson for his signature.

A section of the book has also been reserved to accord posthumous honour to prominent Scottish philatelists and for 1964 the names of the late Dr. A. E. Kidd and Dr. Donald Chisholm have been recorded.

# Canada's Tagged Stamps

By DR. EDWARD S. MERCANTINI

In 1961 it was announced by the Post Office Department in Canada that a pilot installation in the Winnipeg post office of a machine which would automatically segregate, face and cancel postal material required the introduction of special "tagged stamps" to enable the machine to operate properly. The equipment was to be called "SEFACAN" and would function by recognizing stamps overprinted with phosphor bands on the face of the stamp. This Sefacan machine was installed in Winnipeg, Manitoba at the end of May, 1963. Work is in progress testing and developing a machine which would automatically recognize stamps both by colour and special tags. The Sefacan equipment is by no means perfected and an intensive programme for further improvement is underway.

Before the pilot installation in Winnipeg could actually be put into use, it was necessary to thoroughly saturate the Winnipeg district with the tagged stamps, and these were sold for the first time on Saturday, January 13th, 1962 with the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce producing official first-day covers. The cacheted envelope had a line drawing of the Sefacan machine and the legend "First Sale of Tagged Stamps in North America" on its face.

The stamps introduced were of the same design as those which were currently in use, that is the 1c. to 5c. denominations of the Queen Elizabeth portrait regular issue of 1954 design. The 4c. stamp had one vertical phosphor band (tag) down the centre of the stamp, while all the other denominations (1c., 2c., 3c. and 5c.) had two vertical bands, one along each border. The phosphor coating was almost invisible in ordinary light but glowed in ultra-violet light of certain wavelengths. Since the first tagged issue as mentioned above, a second issue has been tagged, that is the 1962 design Queen Elizabeth regular issue 1c. to 5c. denominations. From my personal experience in studying these stamps, I have found that the black light (Wood's Lamp) is the best suited and safest type of lamp to use in bringing out the phosphorescent properties and afterglow of the tag on the face of the stamps. The Wood's lamp is an ultra-violet lamp with a nickel oxide glass filter which emits light of approximately 3200 Angstrom units. Many lamps are being advertised for sale in the philatelic press which emit ultra-violet light with wavelengths down around 2500 Angstrom units. This is extremely dangerous as any wavelength shorter than 2900 Angstrom units may cause burns of the eyeball and even blindness if looked at directly for any length of time. Unless one is specifically trained in using ultra-violet light equipment, it is safest to use lamps emitting U.V. light of above 2900 Angstrom units. I use a Wood's lamp and have been able to study these tagged stamps efficiently and safely.

The most striking feature that I noted on studying these tagged issues of Canada was that the fluorescence (light greenish-blue in colour) of the first tagged issue was not as bright as, nor did the afterglow last as long as the second tagged issue. Please note here that whenever "first tagged issue" is mentioned, I refer to the 1954 Queens, and the "second tagged" to the 1962 Queens, issued in 1962 and 1963 respectively with phosphor overprint. There appears to be two reasons

for the discrepancy in fluorescence and afterglow between the two tagged issues. Firstly a different phosphor solution was used for the first tagged stamps which did not produce the greater intensity of fluorescence of the second tagged issue, and secondly there is a falling-off in intensity of fluorescence with ageing. Apparently no one knows the life-span of the fluorescent properties of the phosphor tag but I was assured by a post office official that the deposit of the phosphorous material would always be detectable on the stamp as it is a physically applied substance, traces of which will always remain, even if the fluorescent properties disappear.

The next point of note is that the falling-off in intensity of fluorescence is hastened when the stamps are in an area of humid atmosphere. Humidity causes a deterioration of the phosphorescent properties by water absorption, but the tag is not soluble in water as such. Used stamps after being soaked off cover do not show any fluorescence or very little, and the face of the dried stamps, held at an angle against ordinary light, occasionally show dull bands where the tagged material was deposited as compared to the normal shiny coloured surface of the stamp. Because water causes deterioration of the phosphor tag properties, it is best to collect used tagged issues on cover or "on piece," otherwise these cannot be differentiated from regular untagged issues. If used tagged stamps are acquired off cover, it is best to examine them with ultra-violet light to be certain that they are tagged and have not completely lost their phosphorescent properties. On mint stamps, one can almost always detect with the naked eye the phosphor markings on the first tagged issue if held at various angles, and on the second tagged issue, the tags always have a darker band easily visible.

On tagged issues which have been postally used, the intensity of fluorescence is lessened by the application of the cancellation ink to the face of the stamp. The lessening of intensity is in no way due to the moistening of the gummed side of the stamp. Cancelling ink firstly hinders ultra-violet radiation from reaching the phosphor tag (coating) of the stamp, and secondly hinders the afterglow from reaching the observer. However as the cancelling is done after the Sefacan scanners have "read" the tagged stamps, this effect of cancellation ink on the phosphorescent qualities of the tagging material is only a philatelic problem. No chemical interaction occurs between phosphor tagging and cancelling ink.

Under the Wood's lamp, the phosphor bands show up well in the dark (especially on the unprinted paper of the margins), and when the lamp is removed, they appear with a greenish-blue afterglow which lasts for varying amounts of time depending on the age of the stamp (as explained) and with the colour of the stamp. I examined the mint issues of all denominations of both first and second tagged series for times of afterglow and found that the most reliable colour to take the tagging is the green of the second issue, and the poorest is the carmine rose of the first issue. The times of afterglow varied from 10 seconds to 25 seconds for different colours and denominations of the two issues, and often variations in time occurred even with various stamps of the same colour and denomination of the same issue. Fluorescence lasts two or three seconds longer, in each instance, on the white unprinted paper of the stamps, such as on the margin, perforations, etc. One reason for the same denomination of the stamps having various degrees of fluorescence and afterglow is because the Canadian Bank Note Company has not as

yet received specifications for tagging, so that it is done rather haphazardly at present. As a result, more or less phosphor material is overprinted on the stamp face at any one tagging session. Research is being carried out to arrive at specifications for the tagging process. A letterpress printing process is used in the tagging of the stamps. The used stamps of both issues show faster fading afterglows by five to ten seconds, varying with the colour and age of the stamp (if not soaked off but still on cover).

Beside the fact that certain colours take the phosphor tag better than others, stamp colours were changed on the third regular Queen issue (the 4c. denomination was changed from violet to carmine) for another reason. In the absence of a tagged stamp on a letter, the Sefacan equipment employs a second method to "read" the stamp based upon the low reflectance of stamps in a narrow band of the visible colour spectrum. The first method, making use of the afterglow which results when a tagged stamp is briefly irradiated with ultra-violet light, is the desirable and more positive method of detection. Incidentally, the Post Office Department has found that ultra-violet light with wavelengths of 2537 Angstrom units gives best results, but for the neophyte, as mentioned earlier, this is a dangerous wavelength to work with. Of course, the shorter the wavelength used in identification, the better the intensity of fluorescence obtained.

With the recent announcement by the Canadian Postmaster General that local city mail would require 5c. postage as does mail leaving the city, the single band tagging of the 4c. denomination will become obsolete since the purpose for the single tag was to segregate local mail by differentiating the single tag from the double tag of the other denominations. The 4c. rate will still be specifically useful for mailings of postal cards.

The special overprinting of the phosphor material has been applied only to the 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c. and 5c. denominations of the regular Queen Elizabeth issues, 1954 and 1962 designs. This overprint has not been applied to any other postage stamp issues of Canada. The following is a list of the quantities of the Queen Elizabeth issue, 1954 design, which were issued tagged by the P.O. Department:

1c.— 8,200,000	4c.—37,345,000
2c.—29,595,000	5c.—32,095,000
3c.—11,695,000	

The above 1954 design stamps which were tagged in 1962 for use in the Winnipeg area have been completely sold out from the stock of the Philatelic section of the Post Office in Ottawa, and apparently philatelic stocks in dealers' hands aren't too plentiful as the prices for these are rising all the time. The stamps of the second tagged issue are still available from the post office. Figures are not available for the quantities of stamps that were tagged of the Queen 1962 design, since these are currently in use and will be tagged from time to time as required. Also there is no definite record to indicate the exact date on which the 1962 design tagged stamps were actually first used, but presumably it was soon after the following dates which indicate when the first shipments of these were forwarded to the Postage Stamp Depot in Winnipeg from the manufacturers:

1c.—31st January, 1963	4c.—31st January, 1963
2c.—30th April, 1963	5c.—10th December, 1962
3c.—30th April, 1963	

As mentioned earlier, the first day sale of the first tagged issues was held on Saturday, 13th January, 1962 in Winnipeg. For plate block collectors it is noteworthy that there are 24 blocks for the first set, with the 1c., 2c., 4c. and 5c. having blank corners (none exist with actual plate numbers) and the 3c. value has eight different positions of plates 1 and 2. The second tagged issue exists only with blank corners.

The foregoing is a composite paper from two articles written for B.N.A. *Topics* and contains all the information I could gather from the post office department and others knowledgeable about these tagged stamps as well as from my personal studies of these. It is as comprehensive as possible, and the complete data as far as I know. I would welcome any additional information regarding Canada's tagged stamps from collectors as I shall continue to compile notes for subsequent articles if warranted.

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## **Gremlins**

These will surely get you *IF YOU DON'T LOOK OUT!* Irrespressible "Stevie" has been quick to point out that the last line of the first paragraph of his article "The First Twenty-five Years" (see *Maple Leaves* No. 88) should read "a further **twenty-five** years. And so indeed it ought to unless the author is really 92! The Editor takes full responsibility for not checking Stevie's age when the article was submitted. NO RESPONSIBILITY, however, can be accepted for the fact that "Stevie" can write a great deal better than he can count!

## RAILWAY POSTMARKS

Since the publication of T. P. G. Shaw's latest work on Canadian Transportation Postmarks the following new strikes have been reported. Mr. Shaw wishes it to be made known that no future lists of amendments or additions to his catalogue will be published. We are indebted to him, however, for a manuscript list of the latest amendments and additions and the following is a complete listing of the latter to date as far as Western and 'R' postmarks are concerned. For 'N,' 'M,' 'Q' and 'O' postmarks see our last issue. Lists of amendments may be had ON LOAN for a limited period from the Librarian.

Serial No.	Route	Type	Direction	Period	R.F.	Reported by
W.23L	Calgary District Emergency No. 3	15E	pm	173	150	107
W.24A	Calgary & Stet. & Vegreville	17A		166	150	16,50
W.26O	Cal. & Van. (3 stars at base of pmk.)	17		104	150	103
W.28H	Cal. & Van. R.P.O. S. D. Scherk	23F		390	100	32
W.91J	Moose Jaw-Shaunavon S. Rivers	7E		292	150	103
W.91K	M. Jaw & Shaun. H. A. Miles	7E		274	150	103
W.100M	N. Batt. & Ed. R.P.O. D. Wark- entin	17J		292	150	103
W.100N	N.B. & E. Tr. 5 Oct. 17 C.A. Scharff	22G		no year	150	103
W.116I	Reg. & Gron. R.P.O. E.H. Kipper	7B		304	150	103
W.127I	Riv. & S'toon R.P.O. No. 4	17I		358	100	16
W.138I	Sask. & Drum. R.P.O. H. Vaughan	8E		822	170	103
W.140D	Sask. & Eston C. R. Ledinham	1E		303	150	103
W.141G	Sask-Hard-Ed. R.P.O. C.R. Spoonier	6E		303	150	103
W.144B	Sask. & Mun. R.P.O. A. Skene	8E		292	150	103
W.146S	Saskatoon Division E. J. Price	7E		292	150	103

Serial No.	Route	Type	Direction	Period	R.F.	Reported by
W.155B	S.R. & Pr. Albert L. H. Farron	17J		268	150	103
W.155C	Swan Riv. & Pr. Albert R.P.O. Harry Attree	5H		292	150	103
W.161F	Vic. & Court. R.P.O. Train 2 Dec. 26 R. W. Buckingham	22C		no year	150	103
W.179L	Wpg. Dist. R.P.O. Frank W. Copp	7E		390	100	107
W.179M	Winnipeg Dist. F. J. Handkamer	12C		390	100	107
W.190B	Winnipeg and Kamsack R.P.O. Chas. Hafft	8E		268	150	103
W.207A	Wpg. & Swan River R.P.O. D. W. Watson	17O		233	200	16
R.65A	Beeton Branch H. & N.W. Ry.	4H		37	200	16
R.109F	P.E. Island Ry. M.C.	4G		37	200	16
R.123A	Registered G.T.R.	24G		37	200	101
R.165L	This mail was carried by travelling Letter Box	23H		67	200	104

(N.B. Posted at Leamington Ont. to Amherstburg, Ont.)

R.168A	W.G. and B.R. No.1	4C	North	37	200	16
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by **Lionel F. Gillam**  
**Part XXXII**

The story of this railway properly belongs to the most murky chapter in the history of Canadian Railways. It had its origin in 1853 when it was incorporated to build from Quebec City to Montreal.

Four years later it amalgamated with the St. Maurice Railway and Steam Navigation Company under the name of the North Shore and St. Maurice Navigation and Land Company.

From the beginning it was endowed with generous land grants from the Quebec Government but there was little else about the venture that proved to be attractive to investors.

The line as we shall see was eventually completed in 1879 and we shall not be far wrong in attributing this delay not only to lack of capital but also to opposition from powerful shipping interests along the St. Lawrence River and the permanent Grand Trunk lobby in the Canadian Legislature which for many years maintained that it had been granted a monopoly of Canadian through traffic at the time of its incorporation.

For 21 years after incorporation the whole venture languished entirely and it was not until 1874 that construction got under way when the company was granted a loan of a million and a quarter dollars. The contractors quickly found themselves in difficulties, however, and the line was very far complete when, in the following year, they defaulted and sold their interests for a remarkably small sum. The purchaser was subsequently bought out by the Provincial Government of Quebec for 1,250,000 dollars—an object lesson in financial ledgerdom of the kind to which the Canadian taxpayer had been long inured.

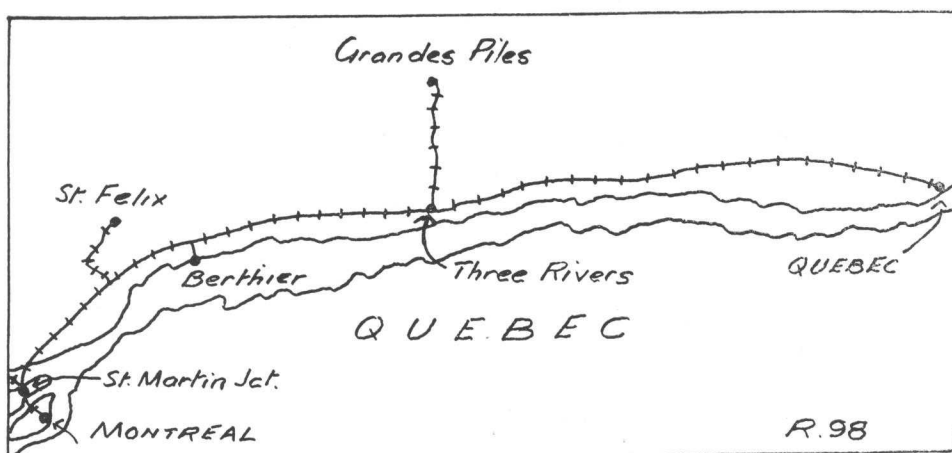
The Provincial Government of Quebec thereupon completed the line and it was opened for traffic between Montreal and Quebec in 1879. Entry into Montreal from St. Martin Junction was effected over the line of the Quebec, Montreal Ottawa and Occidental Railway (Montreal to Hull and Aylmer).

In 1882 the latter railway was purchased by the Canadian Pacific Railway which also at the same time was granted running rights over the North Shore into Quebec City. In the following year, partly to thwart its rival, and partly to obtain a share in the Quebec lumber and agricultural traffic, the Grand Trunk purchased the North Shore\* and proceeded to build a short line to connect its terminus in Montreal with the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental tracks. When this line (the Jacques Cartier Union Railway) was almost complete the C.P.R. refused permission for it to be connected to Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental lines. In retaliation the Grand Trunk cancelled C.P.R. running rights over the North Shore and proceeded to extend the Jacques Cartier Union Railway in order to gain independent access to its termini in Montreal, at Bonaventure Station and Point St. Charles.

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\*Including its branches to Grandes Piles, St. Felix and Berthier.





The quarrel was eventually ended by the intervention of the Dominion Government which threatened to subsidize the construction by the C.P.R. of a rival line to Quebec City unless the Grand Trunk agreed to sell the North Shore Railway. In the face of this threat the Grand Trunk gave way and sold the North Shore to the Dominion Government which in turn conveyed it to the C.P.R. (1885).

The postmark reading North Shore Ry. (R.98) is not known to the writer. If it exists it must be extremely rare, but there is no doubt that R.P.Os. operated over the North Shore after its purchase by the C.P.R. when postmarks reading 'Quebec and Montreal' (with or without the initials C.P.R.) were introduced. One or two of these types are still in use today. Other R.P.Os. which have operated over the North shore are the Three Rivers and Quebec, Quebec and Three Rivers and Montreal and Three Rivers. None of these is now in operation.

N.B. The postmarks reading:

Mont. and Que. G.T.Rwy. (Q.125A) and Mont. and Que. Grand Trunk R'way. (Q.125) were used on the G.T.R. between Quebec and Richmond (former Quebec and Richmond Rwy.) and Richmond and Montreal (former St. Lawrence and Atlantic Rwy.)

# Canada-West Indies Mail Contract

R. S. B. GREENHILL

In my continual search for Library material I have recently come by an Agreement of 1906 in which the Canadian Government gave a contract to Messrs. Pickford and Black of Halifax N.S. for a steamship service between Canada and the West Indies.

It would seem that the original Contract was made in 1899; the one under review being dated 1906 to last for four years.

The requirements of the Agreement were that Messrs. Pickford and Black (the Contractors) should provide steamers for a trip every 12 days from Halifax N.S. and St. John N.B. to Georgetown, British Guiana. Detailed instructions were laid down as to ports of call on outward and return trips which were not to be varied without permission of the Canadian Government. It was further stipulated that no calls were to be made to ports of the U.S.A.

The steamers were to be of not less than 1,000 tons, capable of at least 10 knots an hour and able to carry 40 first class passengers and such second class and deck passengers as required.

Among the many detailed clauses as to safety, fares, rendering of accounts etc. the points of interest to us are those concerning the mails.

These laid down that all mails tendered by the Canadian P.O. or the P.O.'s at the terminal ports and ports of call should be carried and that the Contractors would bear the cost of transporting the mails between Post Offices and ship, although they were permitted to receive subsidies from the British Colonies at which calls were made.

The Contractors were not permitted to carry any letters other than those of His Majesty's mails, nor could they carry any foreign mails except as specified by the P.M.G. of Canada.

The P.M.G. and certain other Government officials had to be carried free of charge if travelling in the course of their duty.

For all this Messrs. Pickford and Black were to receive an annual subsidy, paid monthly subject to satisfaction, of \$65,700 from Canadian Government Funds, and a similar sum from His Majesty's Government 'should the same be furnished to the Government of the Dominion of Canada for such purposes but not otherwise.'

For failure to commence or complete a voyage on time the Contractors were liable for each failure to a penalty of one thirtieth of the subsidy, and three occurrences in two months could invalidate the contract.

These few notes give but a brief outline of an interesting document which is available on loan through our Library.

# ***Nova Scotia and New Brunswick***

by

# ***NICHOLAS ARGENTI***

***Price £12 0s. 0d.***

A few copies are still available of this famous work



# ***CANADA, The 15 Cents of 1868***

***by L. Gerald Firth***



We are now taking orders for this outstanding work, which analyses all the studies so far carried out by Philatelists on the 1868 issue in general, and the 15 cents in particular. It includes a classification, reasonably detailed, of the various printings and shades of the 15 cents. It is copiously illustrated by reproductions in colour; there are fifty varieties of colour and a number of monochrome illustrations of rare covers

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## *Dare you read this?*

Acting on receipt of the Presidential command to write "the final auction notice, as it's obviously right up your street," which, coming from the Earl of Warwick road, I find indeed flattering—if not flannelling—I put pen to paper as bid!

I think you are all (save two) a stupid, lazy, procrastinating, dilatory shower of buffers! And that is giving you the benefit of every conceivable doubt! I say, "save two," since on this day (15th April) there are only two of your number with sufficient society-spirit to have sent lots for inclusion in the Convention Auction!

Why should you bother at all, you ask? No reason, save that you can sell your material at a cheaper rate of commission than anywhere else, and that it will be placed to best advantage before the eyes of the entire membership consisting solely of Canadian specialists! Surely, if your officers and committee are prepared to **give** their time and attention to having the catalogue printed and posted to you all each year, to despatch the lots to successful bidders after the sale, collect from the buyers and distribute to the vendors the loot—not to mention the work put in by our staff, if and when the material arrives, in lotting, valuing and describing, the least you can do is support their efforts.

So, you're convinced that you're not pulling your weight and that you're missing a golden opportunity, but, "what's the hurry when the closing date for receipt of material is not until 16th July"? From my point of view, the sense of urgency is imperative, since our staff, not unnaturally, like to take their holidays in the summer months, and if the material arrives when we are "thinnest on the ground," this, I think even you must agree, places an unfair burden on our resources, for, after all, this work is over and above the normal professional activities from which we fondly hope to make our bread and butter.

Now that I have convinced you all that all the adjectives in the second paragraph apply to you personally, just a few tips before you finally parcel up what you're sending off tomorrow! (1) It is quite useless to hope to sell fellow specialists as a single item something to which you would not give 'album' room." (2) If you wish to dispose of "chaff," then there must be some "wheat" in the lot to make it worth a fellow-specialist's attention. (3) Normally lots reasonably valued at 50/- and over find the readiest market, since specialists normally already have the common material. (4) Read, mark, learn and inwardly digest page 77 of the April edition of *Maple Leaves*, and (5) above all, be realistic and ask yourself whether you, as a Canadian Specialist, would buy what you propose sending, since unsold lots do neither you, us, nor the Society any good at all.

Having spent some minutes "cutting my own throat" professionally by which I mean that I've done my best to persuade you to send stuff to me for the Convention Auction in my capacity as a fellow-member of the C.P.S. of G.B., as opposed to that of a professional auctioneer trying to earn a crust, and thus providing further proof to my contemporaries as to just how dim I really am, I shall finish with a little war-time anecdote. In the Middle East in 1941, I had a sergeant in charge of the office who kept three wire baskets on his desk labelled



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respectively: "Queen Anne," "Asquith," and "Lloyd George." When asked the significance of the titles, he replied "Queen Anne—she's dead; "Asquith"—his motto was "wait and see"; and "Lloyd George"—his slogan was "do it now."

Now exhume the contents of your Queen Anne basket and make sure that there's nothing living or capable of resuscitation, examine carefully what's in "Asquith," put all you can in "Lloyd George" and action the maxim forthwith.

And I hope you'll let **us** have an enjoyable summer holiday too!

John Gilbert (J. H. O. Gilbert)

### PRECANCEL NOTES (Correction)

We have been informed by Mr. G. E. L. Manley that two errors appear in the 'Precancel Notes' on page 181 of Volume No. 9, viz:

(a) Heading of last column of section 3 should read '.....measurements are plus or minus  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm.'

(b) For 'Scott' in section 3 last column read 'Noble.' The actual Scott Nos. are 45a and 45b.

## **BOOK REVIEW**

### **THE POSTAL HISTORY OF YUKON TERRITORY**

(from Earliest Times to the Present Day)

By R. G. WOODALL

The result of many years research is a comprehensive history of the transport of letters by all manner of means within, and to and from, this far north-west corner of Canada, which extends from British Columbia to beyond the Arctic Circle.

The history and development of transport within the territory is very fully covered, and every type of postmark is listed and illustrated in the priced catalogue, which is the first attempt ever made to enable collectors to value their covers from this part of the world.

The book is illustrated with reproductions of postmarks, maps etc., and there are some fine plates on art paper.

Published in a firmly held loose-leaf format, it will be possible to add new information or a revised catalogue at any time.

The price is 42s. (post extra) and orders may be sent to:

R. G. Woodall,

Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

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## New 7 cent Regular Postage Stamp

A new regular issue seven cent stamp, designed primarily for air mail letters to the United States, was issued on 11th March, 1964.

The new stamp replaced the famous blue 'Canada Goose' design which has been in use since 1952. More than 163,000,000 of the blue goose issues have been produced over the past 12 years, an average of 13,000,000 stamps per year.



The design of the new seven cent issue shows a modern inter-city jet aircraft taking off from a Canadian airport. The stamp is printed in blue, similar to the Canada Goose issue, and is of the intermediate size. The aircraft pictured in the new stamp is a composite of many modern short and long range jets and is not intended to represent any specific make or model. The airport buildings pictured in the stamp are patterned after the structure at Ottawa's International Air Terminal at Uplands which was opened to the public in 1960.

In announcing the new stamp, the Post Office noted that the 'blue goose' was being retired primarily because of the introduction last autumn of a new 15 cent postage stamp which also shows Canada Geese in flight. It is not normal, the Department added, to maintain in use two regular issue stamps portraying similar subjects. In addition, the 12 year life of the blue goose issue is considered a normal term, and the design was due for replacement.

While the new stamp bears a flight motif, it is not specifically an air mail stamp. It bears the words 'Postes Canada Postage,' and the denomination, only. The stamp was designed and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ltd.

### Changes of Address

Please don't forget to notify the Secretary if you change your address. Copies of *Maple Leaves* are frequently returned by the Post Office marked 'gone away,' 'not known' etc. To obviate confusion please quote your membership number in all communications.

Please refer to page 104 for  
VERY IMPORTANT  
CONVENTION ANNOUNCEMENTS!

## **Newfoundland Corner**

By Dr. R. Willan, F.C.P.S.

'Constant Varieties' in recess-printed stamps fall mainly into three groups. 1. Marks used in laying down a plate (guide lines and position dots) and not cleaned off after completion. 2. Rolling in of a new impression on the plate after partially cleaning off a previous one, and touching up of defective lines on the plate with an engraving tool. The purists differentiate between a new impression before the plate is put to press ('fresh entry'), and after ('re-entry'). Illogically, touching up is a 'retouch' whether done before or after the plate is used for printing. In Newfoundland no varieties of this kind were produced after the first printings from a plate previous to 1937. 3. Marks due to accidental injury to the plate, either before or after its first use.

In a particular set of stamps, produced at the same time by the same printer, one would expect these varieties to be fairly even in their incidence in the various values, but such is not the case, and it is interesting to see why they appear much more often in one particular value. In these notes I am only concerning myself with reasonable visible varieties, not those which require the eye of faith in addition to a very high-powered magnifying glass.

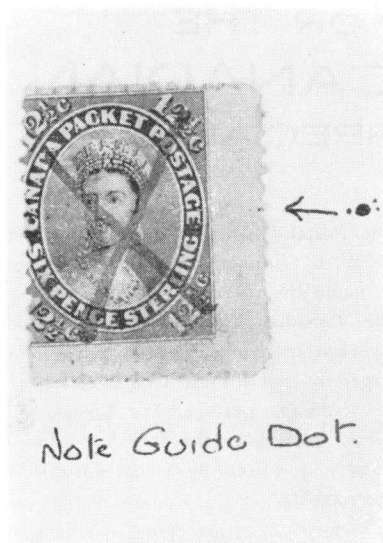
Beginning with the pence issues, the 1d. value in sheets of 120 has one good fresh-entry on No. 36 and four other readily seen varieties of the accidental type. The 2d. value, in sheets of 20, has a single line which passes through the value numerals at the lower corners of Nos. 8, 9 and 10. I know nothing worth recording in the 4d., 6d. and 1/- values, all in sheets of 20. The 5d., in sheets of 40 has a fair new entry on No. 34. The 6½d. value has the base-line of the spandrel at the lower left corner prolonged into the numeral tablet on No. 18, and the 8d. value has some accidental lines in the two lower stamps of the left vertical row, both theses stamps being in sheets of 20. This is a total of 12 reportable varieties among 280 stamps. One value has not been mentioned. The 3d. value is in sheets of 80, and these include no less than 48 varieties. Of these, 25 consist in lines either through the letters 'ST JOHN'S' or just outside the frame line, and 10 are lines in the first 'D' of 'NEWFOUNDLAND.' The remainder are dots and marks in various positions. It is also worth noting that the sheet is made up of 5 rows of 8 pairs of impressions, and that 19 of the guide-lines and 9 lines in 'D' occur in the top two rows, and the few marks in the other three rows are less prominent than the others. Considering the very irregular spacing of the 1d. and 5d. stamps, it seems probable that there were no guide lines drawn on the plates, but the principal reason for the great preponderance of markings on the 3d. plate would seem to be that no attempt was made to clean one half of that plate.

*(To be continued)*



# “Condition isn't Everything!”

By R. W. T. LEES-JONES,  
F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S.



The stamp illustrated here can be classified as one of the World's Worst Copies. It was purchased with eyes popping out when seen for the first time, however, and despite its shortcomings.

The copy has no bloom and is not what can be called fresh. Moreover it is pen-cancelled, which from a collector's point of view is not greatly to be desired. Finally, but not the least of its shortcomings, the centering could not be worse!

This stamp was the sole occupant of six pages of a stock book each headed '12½ cent 1859.' From the size of the page and the remnants of gum and mounts there would appear to have been originally thirty stamps on each page.

Since I was looking for copies in an attempt to plate this value the prospect was depressing to say the least. But marginal copies disclose data more often than not and on closer scrutiny this one proved no exception. It showed two guide dots in the right gutter margin!

This was the philatelic equivalent to the answer to a maiden's prayer. Up to that time proofs from the right margin of the sheet had been found but they did not have much gutter margin and certainly not enough to show guide dots.\*

This ugly duckling was IT! It showed two guide dots which were on the same plane as the two on the left centre of the stamp. I could now form ideas of how the plate had been laid down and where the pointer on the rocker had to coincide.

Measurements etc. solved the problem for the first time through the help of this despised and rejected copy which no collector wished to add to his collection. I was more than grateful to have the offer of the copy because what it proved was invaluable—the only example out of nearly three thousand copies that finally established and proved the method of laying down the plate.

\*I had also been loaned the proof sheets of Alfred Lichtenstein and Senator Calder (three sheets in all) and none had any gutter margin at the right of the sheet.

## FOR THE CANADIAN SPECIALIST

**The Postal History of Canada 1760-1867** by W. E. Durant Halliday: valuable notes to guide the student—2/6 including postage. **Canadian Cancellations:** illustrations of popular types, printed on gummed paper for use in illustrating a collection—7/- including postage. **The Canada Plate Block Catalogue:** the fourth edition revised and edited by F. E. Eaton—14/-, postage 1/-.

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When replying to this advertisement please mention that you saw it in "Maple Leaves"

### ENLARGED STAMP PRINTS

Enlarged prints size  $1\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$  inches are still available. The issues represented are small Queens (3 cent value); Admiral Issue ((blank value); Numeral Issue (pair of 2c. value and blank value); Edward Issue (pair of 2c. value and blank value). The last two can only be supplied in pairs.

#### PRICES :

40 singles (or 20 pairs)  
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## OFFICIAL STAMPS

Since the publication of the notice regarding the withdrawal of official stamps overprinted 'G' (page 92 of our last issue) the following press release has been received from the Canadian Post Office:

'Canada's well-known 'G' stamps, specially overprinted postal issues designed for official mail of the Federal Government, will gradually disappear from use during the next few years,' it was announced today by the Post Office Department.

The 'G' stamps, regular postage stamps, perforated and overprinted with the letters 'OHMS' and 'G', have been in use in various forms since 1939. In addition to their normal use for the carriage of official mail, they have become popular with many philatelists. The Philatelic Section of the Post Office Department will continue to stock these stamps for sale to collectors by mail order for some time after they cease to be used officially.

The use of 'G' stamps is being discontinued as a result of a recommendation of the Glassco Royal Commission which suggested that Federal Government departments and agencies prepay their postage by means of a bulk payment to the Post Office based on the volume of their mail. This recommendation is being adopted and introduced early in 1964.'

From the above it would appear that such stamps will continue in use until stocks are exhausted.

## NEW POSTAGE ITEMS AVAILABLE FROM THE PHILATELIC SECTION

The under-listed new postage items have been released for sale to the public and orders for these items are now being accepted by the Philatelic Section, Post Office Department, Ottawa. All these items are of the H.M. Queen Elizabeth 1962 design, similar to the regular postage stamps of the low denominations.

2c. Cello-paq	4c. No. 10 Envelope
2c. rolls (coils), plain	5c. No. 10 Envelope
2c. rolls (coils), precancelled	3c. No. 8 Envelope
3c. Post Cards, ivory, single	3c. No. 10 Envelope
3c. Post Cards, white, single	1c. Post Band, 1962
4c. Post Cards, white, single	2c. Post Band, 1962
6c. Reply Post Cards, white	2c. Post Band, 1962
4c. No. 8 Envelope	5c. No. 10 Envelope, 1962

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## THE EXCHANGE PACKET

Members are reminded that good class B.N.A. material is still urgently required for the exchange packet in order that this service may be maintained during the summer months.

Members are also urged to let the Exchange Packet Secretary know their holiday dates in good time in order that packets may be diverted where necessary.

Packet insurance has increased and all booklets sent out by the Secretary in Packet 11/64 onwards will be charged at the rate of 1½d. in the £ as against the present rate of 1d. in the £.

## Competition Entry Form

This, together with Hotel Booking Form, is enclosed with this issue. When completed please forward Competition Entry Form to: Mr. K. S. Sargeant, 18, Roselands Avenue, Eastbourne, Sussex at the latest by 31st August, 1964.

## Hotel Booking Form

All members who are attending Convention and who wish to avail themselves of the accommodation available at the Chatsworth Hotel, Worthing are requested to complete the enclosed form and to return it to Mr. R. B. Hetherington, Beedings Cottage, Gay Street, Pulborough, Sussex AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

(Refer to Editorial for additional comment)

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*If you have Stamps to Sell prepare to sell them now  
through the classified advertisement columns of  
this Journal. A form for your use is enclosed with  
this issue*

# *Letters to the Editor . . .*

Dear Sir,

## **Modern Issues**

May I congratulate you on your invitation in the last (February) issue to members to submit suggestions for future articles especially those which might prove of interest to newcomers to Canadian philately.

Personally I think the balance of articles is quite good but would welcome more of the kind which you recently published from the pen of Hans Reiche and which involve issues which can be studied without considerable expense.

It might be useful if a few articles were published outlining methods actually used to obtain the data needed for specialist activity. For example, under 'general facts' in Hans Reiche's comments on the Second Elizabeth II issue the author states the 'variations in humidity owing to lack of control or equipment failure results in poor inking.' On what authority is this conclusion based?

Yours etc.

J. E. Chambers

Dear Mr. Gillam,

## **2nd Queen Elizabeth II Issue**

In the interesting article in the Feb. issue of *Maple Leaves* Vol. 10 No. 3 it is stated that 18 plates were used for 2 cents green and 4 cents violet but there were actually 20 plates used for the 2 cents and 19 plates for the 4 cents. I have plate blocks Nos. 19 and 20 of the 2 cents and a plate block No. 19 of the 4 cents.

It might also be noted (a) that there are two different pre-cancellations on the 2 cents green, the difference being the spacing of the bars of cancellation, (b) on the official stamps of this issue there were two different overprints, the overprint 'G' being bolder in one case.

Yours faithfully,

David Simpson (847)

Dear Mr. Gillam,

With reference to the recent notes you published in regard to the collection of cancellations may I mention the Montreal Duplex numeral and letter cancellations to be found on the Admiral issue stamps.

The numerals 1 to 13 (1915 to 1918) and the letters A to J (1920 on) offer a very interesting and relatively inexpensive branch of collecting for the modern cancellation enthusiast.

To mention another cancellation which may in the future be of interest there is the large barrel type dater issued in 1955 to only thirty-four post offices across Canada, which was found to be unsuitable and its use discontinued.

Yours sincerely,

W. M. C. Willcock (599)

Dear Mr. Gillam,

I noticed Mr. Woods' letter on page 64 of *Maple Leaves*, February edition re earliest one-half cent Small Queen. I have the identical circular put out by the Brant Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company posted, of course, on the same date. I believe this is the earliest known, but I am particularly curious to know whether the cancellation is more legible than mine. I am sure there is an initial 'C,' 'G,' or something of this nature, which probably was a postmaster cork of some type. I have been trying to read it without success and perhaps Mr. Woods or other readers can help me out.

Incidentally, Ed Richardson wrote an article on this date of the one-half cent Small Queen and came up with this identical discovery that our covers are the earliest known.

Sincerely yours,

Norman Brassler

Dear Mr. Gillam,

## 2nd Elizabeth II Issue

With reference to the article in the February issue of *Maple Leaves*, which I found most interesting, may I comment on the 3 cents red?

Mr. Reiche says that this stamp 'comes only in a design where the paper grain is vertical.' But I have a copy where the paper grain is horizontal, and I should be most grateful for any comments on this.

I think I ought to mention that my vast holding of this stamp reaches the total of two! But I am trying to get larger quantities of all the denominations of the issue.

Yours sincerely,

Donald G. Robertson (469)

# ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

## Nominations of Officers and Fellows

Members are reminded that in accordance with the Society's rules, nominations for the Officers of the Society to be considered at the Annual General Meeting in October must be sent to the Secretary not later than 1st July 1964.

The retiring Committee members are:

North—J. P. Macaskie F.C.P.S.

South—D. G. Robertson

Scotland—J. J. Bonar F.C.P.S.

Nominations for Fellowship which must be made on the appropriate forms obtainable from the Secretary must be received by August 1st.

## ABERDEEN AND NORTH SCOTLAND

Our Group were entertained at our December meeting to a display by Major G. B. Harper, F.C.P.S. of London. Many of us knew in advance that the gallant Major was a 'Map' enthusiast—and that part of his display was masterly, the handling of his subject and the technique of his display being superb. To add an extra flavour he also sent along a most delightful study of the Edwards Ermine Robes issue with retouches and re-entries carefully noted and placed. Truly another evening of instruction and we extend our grateful thanks to Major Harper for his kindness in sending this display for our delectation and education.

Our **February meeting**, under the able chairmanship of Mr. Alex. Haig, was occasion for an evening of delight in perusing a miscellany of Canadian items—stamps and covers—ancient and modern—from the archives of Mr. A. F. L. McGregor (Hon. Treasurer Mac. to you!). With the 'coffee and nuts' we had another portfolio of Canada's Postal History in the shape of an assortment of 'Money Letters' accompanied by a racy and informative commentary by the owner, Sir George Williamson.

## ABERDEEN GROUP

For our last meeting of the season the group had displays from Messrs. J. Hannah, A. S. Mackie, E. Reid and Sir George Williamson. Contact member Hannah presented an extensive collection of Cork Cancellations mainly on 'small Queens' comprising crosses, geometrical designs, stars in circles, cogwheels, flowers, leaves and dots—some in colour and many on covers. All sheets ably annotated and attractively mounted made the main 'dish' of the evening. For 'sweet' we had our own Sandy (Admiral) Mackie's amazing study of the booklet stamps from Admirals issues. Sandy's work on these fascinating issues is earning him quite a reputation as an expert in this field. Mr. Reid added a straight offering in the shape of the commemorative issues of King George V and to round off this

banquet Sir George Williamson handed round more sheets from his postal history albums. Sir George is rapidly building an enthralling historical collection of B.N.A. early postal material which is a great privilege to examine.

The Aberdeen Group wishes to express its gratitude and thanks to all members who so kindly sent them studies and collections for display during the past sessions.

## Edinburgh Group News

The Edinburgh Group, small but enthusiastic, held its usual quota of five meetings during the past winter.

In October the Rev. D. S. T. Izzett interrupted an official visit to Scotland to show part of his collections of pre-cancels and cancellations, a line of study holding much that was fresh to the Group. In November Mr. J. J. Bonar showed some of his recent acquisitions in the Maple Leaves and Numeral Issues.

At the January meeting the Group saw the first results of Mr. E. A. Smythies' study of the Registration Stamps. Mr. Smythies and his collaborators have unearthed a surprising amount of information about these stamps which they are putting together with a view to publication.

The February meeting saw more of the less popular issues when Mr. Stephenson, the Founder President, supplied a mixture of sheets of the Quebec Centenary issues and the issues of 1930-31 and 1932. The Season closed with a display from Mr. David Simpson, one of the Group Members, of his collection of the first two issues of Canada and of the stamps of the Provinces, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The Group is much indebted to the members who supplied such varied and interesting fare.

J. J. B.

## 'Peace' Stamp

The first of several multi-coloured postage stamps to be issued this year by the Canadian Post Office appeared on 8th April.

The production method combines two lithographic processes with one intaglio and by these means the clarity of design and subtlety of tone associated with steel engraving is happily merged with the depth and brilliance of colour that only the offset process can give.

The stamp, which is of five cents value, depicts a globe of blue and white superimposed by two scrolls bearing the words *PACEM IN TERRIS* in a dark gold. This central theme is highlighted with white against a blue background. The word "Canada" appears at the base in a darker shade of blue, while "Postes," "Postage" are in white.

The design was commissioned by the Canadian Post Office and executed by the Canadian Bank Note Company. An earlier announcement gave June as the expected release date and no explanation is yet forthcoming of this somewhat unexpected early issue.

## ***Reminders***

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### **SUBSCRIPTIONS**

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

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### **MAPLE LEAVES—BACK NUMBERS**

The attention of new members of the Society is particularly drawn to the availability of back numbers of the Society's journal. The stocks of these are being rapidly depleted and reprints are not available. Please state Volume No. and whole number required and send your order to the Editor with remittance (3/6d. per copy, post free.)

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### **LENDING LIBRARY**

Please refer to the Library List issued last December 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**

Articles on all branches of B.N.A. Philately and Postal History are required for this journal. No article will be retained unless it is considered unsuitable, when it will be returned immediately. Contributors are asked to note, however, that in order to cater for the great variety of interests of members and to maintain a satisfactory balance of such interests, publication may have to be delayed. Subject to these considerations articles will always be published in the order in which they are received.

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### **MEMBERSHIP**

Membership application forms (on the reverse of the "Small Ads" forms) accompany every issue of this journal. Completed application forms should be sent to the Secretary together with the Membership Fee of £1.

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### **VOLUME 9—BOUND COPIES**

Copies of Volume 9 together with the Index issued last December should be sent to:

S. COCKBURN & SON LTD.,  
38, Station Road, Ossett, Yorkshire.

(Price 37/6, post free).



## AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 30th APRIL 1964

## New Members

1464. YOUNG, R., 23, Wright Street, North Anston, Sheffield. C  
 1465. McFARLANE, Dr. Jean, 432, Medical Arts Bldg., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. CS,BS,BL,A  
 1466. HUGGINS, Dr. Dona, 99, Niagara Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. CS,BL  
 1467. CORSON, W. B., 18, Willey Street, Rochester, New Hampshire, U.S.A. C,N,B,CS  
 1468. TURNER, E., 583, Coxwell Avenue, Toronto 6, Ont., Canada.  
 1469. AITKEN, H. D., 294, St. Clair Avenue, East, Toronto 7, Canada. RPO  
 1470. DORAN, Flt. Lt. C. R., c/o Officers Mess, R.A.F. Seletar, Singapore C,PC,BL  
 1472. SOLOMONS, D. J., 15, Normanton Pk., Chingford, London E.4. C

## Deaths

1409. D. D. Fraser  
 779. H. H. Gowers

## Resignations

1164. D. J. Bowell  
 1371. F. C. Rodger  
 1263. W. L. Simpson

## Reinstate

779. TOTTEN, Mrs. E. A. 4600, Bruce Avenue, Minneapolis 55424, Minn., U.S.A.

## Change of address

125. GILL, Evan R., Flat A, 67, Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5.  
 871. BOND, C. C., 132, Brock Avenue, North, Montreal West, Quebec, Canada.  
 1253. CRANE, D., 1367, Cherry Crescent, Kelowna, B.C., Canada.  
 1310. FRASER, A. G. J., 12, Courtwood Place, Willowdale, Ont., Canada.  
 607. GREY, Sqn. Ldr. P. R., "Ashleigh," St. George's Road, Weybridge, Surrey.  
 1442. McGOWAN, L. C., 63, Walnut Street, Johnston, R.I. 02909, U.S.A.  
 125. GILL, Evan R., Flat A, 67, Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5.  
 1380. SALWAY, E. T., 2323, Lakeshore Blvd. W., Apt. 209, Toronto 14, Ont., Canada.  
 1410. SMITH, M. W., 150, Seaview Place, Lions Bay, West Vancouver, B.C., Canada.  
 849. TIERNEY, J., 21, Woodsend Road, South, Flixton, Urmston, Manchester.  
 1046. TRAQUAIR, R. S., 3323, Canberra Place, Calgary, Alta., Canada.  
 1425. WATERMAN, J. J., 23, St. Swithin Street, Aberdeen.  
 877. WOOLLEY, R. J., Apt. 206, 1520, Bathurst Street, Toronto 10, Canada.  
 985. BARTLETT, B. H., 300, Archdale Road, Richmond, Va., U.S.A.  
 765. MICHAEL, A. L., 129, Abbotsbury Road, Kensington, London, W.14.  
 185. TITFORD, Miss Rose, Caymans Cottage, Bushley, Tewkesbury, Glos.

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

458. CLOUGHER, Mrs. N. M., 26, Craven Street, London W.C.2.  
 806. HILLSON, N. J. A., 49, Western Way, Darras Hall, Ponteland, Northumberland.  
 38. REID, E. G., 13, Salisbury Terrace, Aberdeen.  
 971. WRIGHT, G. B., General Delivery, Elliott Lake, Ont., Canada.

## Change of collecting Interests

1052. J. L. Bacon, add A.  
 1065. J. K. Costain, add C,P,SP,BS.  
 18. Maj. H. A. T. Aitken, delete CGA to CGC, add C.  
 607. Sqn. Ldr. P. R. Grey add P,PH.  
 636. Sir G. A. Williamson, add B,PA,PH.  
 1226. L. E. Jarvis, add C,N,P,PH,PS,RPOs,A,O,FF,MPO,OHMS.  
 1055. G. E. Kyffin, delete C add CG,CGC,PH.

Net Change +4.

New Total 755.

## 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. Queens, Jubilees, Maps, Leafs and Numerals, on or off cover all dated prior to 1900, with British Columbia town cancels. Send your copies to J. A. Pike, Dawn Mining Company, Ford, Washington, U.S.A.

Railroads, Numerals, Registered covers, Duplex, Squared Circles, Stampless, towns to 1905—Buy or Trade. Siverts, Box 425, Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.

Don't send Siverts any Registered covers—I'll do as well or better. Send him that other stuff and send the Registered to me. H. W. Harrison, Box 5780, Pikesville, 8, Maryland, U.S.A.

Wanted. Purchase or trade. 10 cts. small Queens, used copies for study of shades and periods of use. Also would like to correspond with other collectors interested in this stamp. D. A. Crawford, Box 249, Chester, N.S., Canada.

Handstruck postmarks of SASK., "on piece," stamps, receipts, etc. Broken-circle or other types. Buy, sell or exchange.—J. G. Byth, 22, James Avenue, Blackpool, Lancs.

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

Still waiting for some more interesting items in the Small Queens 1882-97, particularly early dated copies. Also required for purchase, early B.N.A. material. Offers to James E. Woods, 2, Hengrave Road, Honor Oak Park, London, S.E.23.

FIVE CENTS EDWARD. Pairs, strips, blocks. To buy or borrow.—Dr. Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall, Staffs.

Newfoundland: wanted; MINT, 148f, 148, 27, 32, 38, 100, 95a, 145a, 263b, 265b, 266b, 267b, D3a. USED—148f, 148, 101/105, 100a, 100, 95a, 112/116, 145a, 190, 217a, 269, D 1/6. Exchange preferred. Purchase considered.—F. H. Mackenzie, 46, Coulsdon Rise, Coulsdon Surrey.

Wanted to purchase or trade. Canadian Postal stationery, Mint or used, Railway Pictorial Postal Cards, illustrated advertising covers and cards, etc. I will reply by airmail. — Bernard Scott, 6151, Pepperell Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

### PERIODICALS

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

### FOR SALE

Canada Small Queen 1ct., 3ct., shades and Cork cancellations; commoner Plate Blocks; Mint and used singles and blocks 1926 on; Revenues for non-specialist.—Fred Jarrett, Box 302, Adelaide Street P.O., Toronto, Canada.

Canada town dated cancels, Victoria to Elizabeth. Fine strikes. Your Wants welcome. Frank Smith, 96, Humbercrest Blvd., Toronto 9, Ontario, Canada.

Canadian first day covers next five issues of 5 cts. Denomination, only 7s. 6d. Plate blocks per set of four, 5 cts. denomination, 10s. Other values at low prices. Also in stock complete Canada, U.S.A., Vatican, Ghana, United Nations.—Woodman, Dixville, Quebec, Canada.

B.N.A. sideline material. Covers, cancels, postal stationery, etc. Lists issued 6-12 times a year, price 10s. or \$1.50 via airmail. Well worth the price. Lists offer modern as well as early material.—Bernard Scott, 6151, Pepperell Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

You have ordered your copy of "The Postal History of Yukon Territory," of course? No! Then send for descriptive leaflet without delay to Rob. Woodall, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset, England.

For First Day Covers of Canada—beautiful embossed cachets. Mint singles and Plate Inscription Blocks, write. — Rev. N. Cole, 436, Curry Avenue, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

# MAPLE LEAVES

**Journal of**  
**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

**Edited by L. F. Gillam**  
66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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

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**Vol. 10, No. 6**

**AUGUST, 1964**

**Whole No. 90**

## EDITORIAL

### Convention 1964

If you are one of those who make a practice of delaying decisions until the last moment now is the time to delay no longer. The Chatsworth Hotel is rapidly being booked up and although as we go to press there is still accommodation left there is no guarantee that this will be the position in a month's time.

If past experience is any guide July is very frequently the month when procrastinators procrastinate and August very frequently sees a rush of last minute applications which quite overwhelm the poor secretary.

This is the 25th Anniversary of the foundation of our Society and there is absolutely no doubt that many members will make a special effort to attend Convention. This being so there is every likelihood of Mr. Hetherington having to disappoint late applicants. Every effort will, of course, be made to obtain other accommodation elsewhere in the town, but at a late date it will certainly not be an easy matter. Worthing deservedly enjoys an 'all the year round' popularity and it is not uncommon to find hotels fully booked up two or even three months in advance. This is the main reason for the early provision of a hotel booking form (another is enclosed with this issue). PLEASE help Mr. Hetherington by completing the form now and avoid disappointment. PLEASE remember also that the extra burden of trying to find alternative accommodation for you will also fall on his shoulders. Like us all he is a busy man who is giving freely of his limited leisure to make sure that Convention 1964 will be a memorable and successful one.

At this point it might also be just as well if we remind overseas members that if they have not yet made application for accommodation by this late date they will be well advised to let Mr. Hetherington know their requirements by AIR MAIL immediately.

### **Publicity Leaflet**

This is enclosed along with the Hotel Booking/Competition Entry form. It should provide all the extra inducements to waverers. Those who have already committed themselves to an enjoyable holiday in Worthing will be confirmed in their belief that the decision they have made is a wise one.

### **Convention Programme**

During the past six months a great deal of hard work has gone into all the preparations necessary to ensure that Convention will meet the expectations of members. Almost all of the arrangements have been in the capable hands of Mr. Hetherington and to him we are all very much indebted. The details of the programme appear on page 133 and it is obvious from these that a very special effort has been made to ensure that the 1964 Convention will be as successful as the occasion demands.

### **Petworth House**

On Thursday, 15th October, a coach outing has been arranged to Petworth House, a seventeenth century 'stately home' built by the 6th Duke of Somerset. One of its most beautiful state rooms was decorated by Grinling Gibbons and the house itself is noteworthy for a magnificent collection of pictures which is particularly strong in Van Dycks and Turners. Tea will be taken at Mill House Restaurant and the itinerary will take in Storrington and Pulborough. The time of departure is 2.15 p.m. (Return at 6.15 p.m. approx.)

### **Goodwood and Chichester**

On the following day another coach outing has been arranged, the journey to Goodwood and Chichester taking in Patching, Arundel, Fontwell, Eartham, Selhurst Park, Goodwood Race Course, Goodwood Park and East Lavant. In Chichester a conducted tour round the Cathedral under the guidance of the Chief Verger will precede tea which will be taken at Morant's Restaurant in West Street, just opposite the Cathedral itself. The return to Worthing will be via Bognor Regis and Littlehampton. The estimated cost of each outing will be about 10/- per head but this will be dependent upon the coach bookings being fully taken up to the limit of 40 seats. Please help by letting Mr. Hetherington know your requirements early. The charge is an inclusive one in both cases and covers coach fare, tea, entrance fees and TIPS. If this is not a lot for very little we don't know what is! (Return at 6.30 p.m. approx.)

### **Convention Auction**

News that this year's Convention Auction has not been as well supported as normally is disappointing in the extreme. Disappointing, that is, to the Honorary Auctioneer and his staff to whom everyone is so indebted for all the hard work which they put into this annual event and disappointing to the Officers of the Society who look to the Auction to provide a little extra finance for the Society's Funds. IT IS NOT TOO LATE TO REPAIR YOUR SINS OF OMISSION, to

read Mr. Gilbert's appeal 'Dare You Read This?' in our last number again and to send along something which is lying neglected in that old boot box or oak chest or wherever it is that you keep your philatelic treasures. Your reward will be twofold: a financial one plus the knowledge that you are helping the Society to maintain its foremost place in the philatelic world. Inclusion of your lots in the auction catalogue is now out of the question BUT there will be ready buyers of suitable material in person at Worthing. Once more, however, we would plead for reasonable valuations based on the kind of price you yourself would be prepared to pay.

### **25th Anniversary**

This is the 25th Anniversary of the Society's foundation. Please do your best to make Convention a worthy occasion either by attending personally, if only for a day or so, or by supporting the Auction as a buyer or seller. For further information regarding the Auction Catalogue see page 154.

## **CONVENTION PROGRAMME 1964**

### **Wednesday, 14th October**

8.15 p.m. 'Georges 1912 to 1932' Display by Mr. A. E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.

### **Thursday, 15th October**

10.15 a.m. Study Circle—'Modern Issues' Mr. Norman Todd.

12.00 a.m. Reception by Mayor of Worthing.

2.15 p.m. Coach tour to Petworth House.

8.15 p.m. 'Large and Small Heads' Display by Major W. F. Ellis.

### **Friday, 16th October**

10.15 a.m. Study circle—'Small Heads' Mr. W. Williams.

2.15 p.m. Coach tour in Chichester Cathedral.

8.15 p.m. 'Squared Circles' Display by Mr. Stanley Cohen.

9.45 p.m. approx: Auction lots on view.

### **Saturday, 17th October**

9.30 a.m. Annual Committee meeting.

10.30 a.m. Annual General Meeting.

2.15 p.m. Convention Auction—Auctioneer Mr. J. H. O. Gilbert.

7.00 for 7.30 p.m. Annual Banquet and Presentation of Awards.

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### **Changes of Address**

Please don't forget to notify the Secretary if you change your address. Copies of *Maple Leaves* are frequently returned by the Post Office marked 'gone away,' 'not known' etc. To obviate confusion please quote your membership number in all communications.

## THE OTTAWA CROWN CANCELLATIONS OF 1880

By E. A. SMYTHIES, C.I.E., F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S.

In 1880 Messrs. Pritchard and Andrews made three cancelling hammers with Crown designs, and recorded impressions in their Proof Book as follows:— (1) Ottawa 'solid' Crown, Feb. 1880. (2) Ottawa Crown, April 1880. (3) B.C. Crown, Sept. 1880. The Editor of *Maple Leaves* has kindly published my article on No. (2), which included some of its forgeries, in April 1963, and on No. (3) in October 1963. To complete the series, this article deals primarily with No. (1), and also records a few more forgeries of No. (2) which have come to light recently.

Jarrett, in his 1929 catalogue, published a very good illustration of this crown (No. 852) which was reproduced by Boggs and in the Fancy Cancellations handbook, but it is slightly small, the overall diameter measuring 23 mm. instead of 24 mm.



By the kindness of Miss Ethel Harper and the Philatelic Foundation, New York, I am able to illustrate an excellent photograph of the original impression of February 1880 in the Proof Book which requires no detailed description.

This cancel is extremely rare, in fact I have never seen an undoubtedly genuine strike of it, and the production of a second Crown hammer within two months, also for the Ottawa Senate P.O., suggests it may have been considered unsatisfactory and its use abandoned. It has inevitably been faked, and I have seen three different fakes of it. (see above)



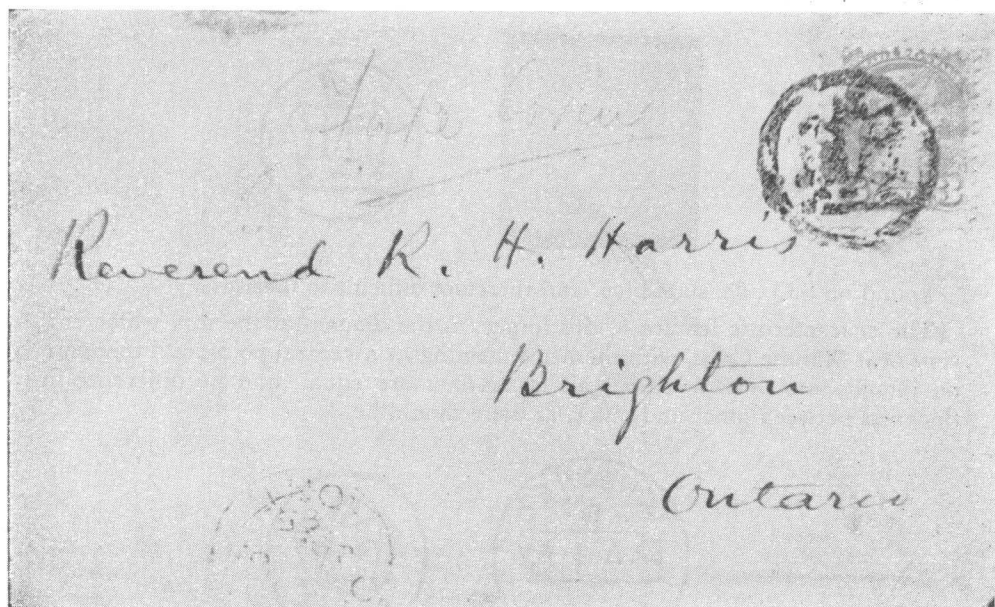
A treble strike on piece was sold in the Bowman sale as genuine, but a careful examination of the ink proved that it was more recent.

It is a good reproduction, but the detailed design differs from the genuine as follows:—

- (i) The base of crown meets the outer circle on the left.
- (ii) The hollows in the upper crown are triangular. In the genuine they are nearly rectangular or flag shaped.



A fairly obvious forgery on a S.Q. 3c. orange, which shows the following mistakes:—(i) The central blank sector is too broad and too short. (ii) The upper horizontal line is too long and too thin. (iii) The outer circle is much too thin. (iv) The fake crown was applied to a loose stamp, i.e. off cover, and the stamp had a previous C.D.S. dated 1885. It is doubtful if this 'solid' Crown was still in use 1885. (This forgery was recorded as No. 8 in the *Maple Leaves* article of April 1963).



An interesting faked cover which shows several obvious mistakes. The solid Crown is not too clear, but the following can be noted:—(i) The central blank sector is V shaped and not rectangular. (ii) The base line meets the outer circle on the right. (iii) The diadem on top is all wrong. But the most obvious mistake is the cover itself. It shows an Ottawa C.D.S. (**not** Senate P.O.) dated 1885 with a S.Q. 3c. vermillion, perf.  $12\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ , typical of the later Ottawa printings, i.e. **1890 or later**. The faker must have been very ignorant to put a stamp issued after 1890 on a cover dated 1885!



**Supplementary note.** Turning to the second Ottawa Crown cancel, described in April *Maple Leaves*, a few more forgeries have now turned up, which are described below.



A most attractive forgery, found on L.Q.  $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and Registered 2c. and 5c., all examples showing beautiful strikes with the following mistakes:—(i) The diadem. Triangles are too small, and the intaglio cross too large. (ii) Central frame-lines are too thin. (iii) Arch on right is the wrong shape (characteristic of this forgery). (iv) Base too broad,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (v) Base lines too short,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  and 12 mm. instead of 14 and  $13\frac{1}{2}$  mm.



Found on S.Q. 8c. slate-blue, and therefore difficult to illustrate.

The characteristic feature of this forgery is the diadem at the top, which is a very neat Maltese Cross, with the arms meeting at a central point, and therefore no intaglio cross. In addition, all frame-lines are equal, and no difference in thickness between inner and outer, as there should be.



This forgery, kindly shown me by a Canadian collector, I thought was really comic! The S.Q. 10c. stamp, in the pinkish shade of the late Ottawa printings (1891 or later), was tied to a large piece by a fake Ottawa Crown cancel, in which the base is completely wrong, i.e. curved ends, no triangles etc. as can be seen from the tracing above. The comic element comes in a beautifully clear London (Eng.) receiving mark in red, dated **11 Nov. 1873**! The faker apparently was not aware that the S.Q. 10c.—whether Ottawa or any other printing—did not exist in 1873. How nice it would be if all fakes were equally obvious!



# Presentation Booklets

By R. W. T. Lees-Jones, F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S.

In March 1935 I was offered a morocco covered booklet with the Coat of Arms of Canada on the outside in gold and inside leaves of fine white cartridge type of paper. To the best of my memory the size of the leaves was approximately 5in. by 3½in. The first pages were torn out, but on the remaining pages were die proofs on India paper, printed in glossy jet black ink similar to the contemporary proofs of the 3 cent beaver.

The price of the booklet I forget, but what struck me most was the immaculate die proofs of the 1897 issue and indeed of all issues up to 1927. Needless to say the thought of what had been on the torn pages intrigued me even more.

Canadian dies were at that time still available, so prints could be made ad lib. How many of these booklets were made? There is no doubt that they were presentation booklets and appended is a list of the proofs for record purposes. Somewhere there may be a complete book of these proofs and it would be interesting to know what had been torn out of the one which I was offered. Among the proofs for the 1898 issue—the so-called numeral issue—were those of the unissued values: 4 cents, 15 cents and 50 cents.

## DIE PROOFS CANADA

	Total
1897 ½, 1,2,3,5,6,8 and 10 cents	8
1898 ½, 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,15,20 and 50 cents	13
1903 1,2,5,7,10,20 and 50 cents	7
1912 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,20, 50 and 1 dollar	14
1916 1 and 2 cents War Tax and two 2 cents ITC.	4
1908 ½, 1,2,5,7,10,15 and 20 cents	8
1927 Macdonald—Cartier	6
Confederation issue	6
Historic—3 values plus airmail	4
Sundry Map, Officially sealed, special delivery and postage dues	10
	—
	80
	—

# ALL of CANADA Service

FROM

# NORMAN TODD

74, LINDEN RD.  
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Albums, Blocks, Booklet Panes, Booklets, Canadian News Letter, Catalogues, Classics, Coils, Handbooks, Hawid strips, New Issues, Officials, Perforated O.H.M.S., Plate Blocks, Postage Dues, Precancels, Queens, Registered, Semi-Official Airm, Stationery, Varieties.

# NORTH SIMCOE BRANCH RAILWAY

by **Lionel F. Gillam**  
**Part XXXIII**



This railway was incorporated on March 24th, 1874 as the North Simcoe Railway Company with power to build from Barrie on the Northern Railway to Penetanguishene, a prosperous settlement on Georgian Bay.

Early attempts to raise the necessary funds for its construction met with some success but it was not until 1878 that a final agreement was reached and construction began.

Under this agreement the promoters and the contractor, William Hendrie, undertook to support the project on the understanding that when the line was completed it would be operated by the Northern Railway, which would also assume responsibility for its construction. As lessors the Northern Railway undertook to pay an annual rental of 720 dollars a mile and to assume responsibility for bonded indebtedness up to a maximum of 6,000 dollars a mile.

The estimated cost of the 34 mile-long line was 351,881 dollars and construction between Colwell, a few miles west of Barrie began in June 1878, the whole of the line being completed and opened for traffic on 1st December of the same year.

To all intents and purposes this line was a part of the Northern Railway system and as such it became a part of the Northern & North Western Railway in 1881 and later of the Grand Trunk Railway (1888).

In common with a number of early railways the North Simcoe Branch Railway, as it became known, retained its original name long after its identity had been merged with more extensive undertakings; indeed, as we have seen, it enjoyed no independent life whatever.

Postmark evidence suggests that a railway post office was introduced on this line from an early date and possibly, in common with most early railways, from the date of opening. Postmarks reading North Simcoe Branch Rwy. M.C. are known to have been used and after the merger with the G.T.R. handstamps reading All. (Allandale) & Pen. (Penetanguishene) and All. & Pentang. were introduced.

Approximate dates of use of the various postmarks are as follows: R.99—1878? to 1888, 0.4—1888 to 1937, 0.5—1890 to 1950, 0.6—1900 to 1920.

(See Map in issue No. 88, Page 86)

## CANADIAN STAMPS & COVERS

are often available for  
sale by auction through

**ROBSON LOWE  
LIMITED**

**50 Pall Mall  
London, S.W.1**

If you are a specialist you may be interested in our helpful BUSY BUYER'S SERVICE, full details of which will be sent on request.

Our next BRITISH NORTH AMERICA sale is scheduled for November—if you have stamps for inclusion please contact us now.

When replying to this advertisement please mention that you saw it in  
*"Maple Leaves"*

### ENLARGED STAMP PRINTS

Enlarged prints size  $1\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$  inches are still available. The issues represented are small Queens (3 cent value); Admiral Issue ((blank value); Numeral Issue (pair of 2c. value and blank value); Edward Issue (pair of 2c. value and blank value). The last two can only be supplied in pairs.

#### PRICES:

40 singles (or 20 pairs)  
3/9 (50 cents)

100 singles (or 50 pairs)  
7/6 (1 dollar)

240 singles (or 120 pairs)  
15/- (2 dollars)

Orders to:

The Secretary,  
Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth,  
17, Mellish Road,  
Walsall, Staffs.

Cash with order please.

### CONGRATULATIONS.....

to members Herb. Buckland, F.C.P.S. on his election to the Fellowship of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and Vincent G. Greene on the receipt of the Lichenstein Award. Mr. Vincent now shares with Sir John Wilson, Keeper of the Royal Collection, the distinction of being the only philatelist to be so honoured outside the United States.

## THE CONVENTION EXHIBITION 1964

As usual there will be four competitive classes but it is hoped that members will also produce some non-competitive material for display, such as research work, even if not fully complete, or other items of interest.

The classes are:—

1. Research and study.
2. Study group displays.
3. B.N.A. up to 1897.
4. B.N.A. after 1897.

Full information has appeared in past issues of *Maple Leaves*.

Individual entries should not exceed 12 sheets.

# Precancel Notes

## *General Bar Types K to N*

By *GEORGE E. L. MANLEY*

In the Official Catalogue (1959 Edtn.) there are four Types listed, of which Type N is shewn to be the rarest.

Over the years the writer has examined some hundreds of these stamps and feels it might help the further study of them to summarize his findings.

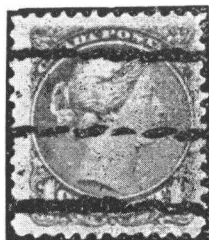
The cancellations under consideration all consist of lines made up of short dashes set at a slight angle, giving a rope-like effect. The width of the lines so made is in all cases approximately 1 millimetre. The Types are distinguished by the varying distances between the lines and also the cumulative overall measurement—all measurements being in millimetres and only accurate to plus or minus  $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

It was soon found that in the listed Type M, there were two distinct cancels, indicated henceforth and illustrated as M(a) and M(b). Once this fact had been realised, every stamp inspected (with one exception as mentioned later) clearly fell into one of the recognised Types as illustrated.

K.



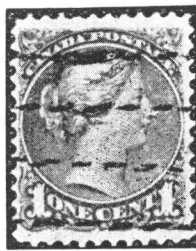
L.



M(a).



M(b).



N.



In the writer's experience, Type K is by far the rarest of this group, which is not the position that has always been shewn to date. For this reason a suggested Rarity Factor (RF) has been included in the following summary of information.

Type	Number of lines per stamp	Distance between lines	Overall measurement of lines	RF.
K	2	9mm.	11mm.	80
L	3	7mm.	17mm.	30
M(a)	4	6mm.	22mm.	15
(b)	4	5mm.	19mm.	10
N	5	4mm.	21mm.	40

(4 lines measure 16mm.)

Of all these cancels, Type M(b) was the most roughly produced and many varieties resulted including even quadruples and quintuples as well as diagonal strikes.

The one cancel mentioned above as not falling into any of the Types shewn in the above summary is illustrated herewith. The overall measurement of four lines is  $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and the average distance between any two lines is  $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. It would be most interesting to hear of any other known copies.



M Type ?

The latter stamp is a good illustration of the separate Types that used to be shewn in the older catalogues as having double lines of dashes. These Types have now been omitted as they are considered to be doubles of the respective Types as listed.

(N.B. Illustrations enlarged)

## VOLUME 9.

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# ***The North West Passage Company***

## **Arctic Expedition**

Philatelic mail was carried through the famed Northwest Passage this summer by the first ship ever to attempt to cross the Canadian Arctic both ways in one season.

The motor vessel *NORTHLAND PRINCESS* sailed from Vancouver, British Columbia, about 20th July with a party of navigators, scientists and journalists, to attempt a 13,000-mile return voyage to Frobisher Bay, which faces out onto the open Atlantic.

Covers with cachets identifying with the history-making expedition were carried aboard the *NORTHERN PRINCESS* on the outbound voyage around Alaska and across the Canadian Arctic for delivery to the Canadian post office at the expedition's eastern terminal.

Frobisher Bay, the destination of the expedition, is named in honour of Sir Martin Frobisher, and the covers carried the handsome five-cent Frobisher commemorative issued by the Canada Post Office last year. Frobisher was the first man to search for the Northwest Passage as a sea route from Europe to the riches of the Orient when he set sail from England in 1576 with financial backing by the Muscovy Company. Frobisher failed, and it was not until 1906 that the Northwest Passage was conquered by the Norwegian explorer, Roald Amundsen, in the *GJOA*.

In addition to being the first ship to attempt a round trip through the passage in one season, arrival at Frobisher Bay will make the *NORTHLAND PRINCESS* only the seventh ship to complete even a one-way voyage through the tortuous Arctic passage that links the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Accordingly the expedition has been named "Passage Seven."

The Passage Seven expedition is led by the noted Arctic navigator, Squadron Leader Scott E. Alexander, formerly of the Royal Canadian Air Force. It is being financed by The North West Passage Company Ltd., of which Squadron Leader Alexander is president and is being supported by the Canadian Government and by industrial firms in both Canada and the United States.

'Our purpose is the same as Frobisher's,' said Squadron Leader Alexander. 'It is to prove that normal ocean-going ships can use the Northwest Passage as a shorter route between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and between the Orient and Europe, for a period of two to three months each summer.'

The North West Passage Company announced that arrangements had been made with Ottawa Covers Regd. to provide a cover service for philatelists. A representative of Ottawa Covers Regd. accompanied the expedition for the voyage from Vancouver, B.C., around Alaska and through the Northwest Passage to Frobisher Bay and/or Fort Chimo on the Atlantic. If ice conditions are favourable, M.V. *NORTHLAND PRINCESS* will return to Vancouver by the same route. If they are not, the vessel will circumnavigate the continent to return to Vancouver via the Panama Canal.

# CANADA

## PROOFS

1	1851	3d. plate proof in red, on India paper .....	£10
2	1851	6d. plate proof in colour of stamp, top marginal copy with vertical "Specimen" in red. Scarce and attractive .....	£12/10
3	1851	6d. plate proof in orange yellow, top marginal block of 4 .....	£35
4	1851	12d. pale proof in colour of stamp, block of 4 with vertical "Specimen" in carmine. Rare .....	£180
5	1851	12d. plate proof in red from the compound secondary Die. Rare .....	£50
6	1857	7½d. Goodall Die Proof in black. Scarce .....	£75
7	1857	¾d. plate proof in brown overprinted vertically in red "Specimen," fine block of 4. Scarce .....	£35
<hr/>			
8	1851	3d. red and orange vermilion, S.G.1 on laid paper, fine used from .....	£30
9	1851	6d. slate violet on laid, fine used with good margins .....	£70
10	1851	6d. brown purple, exceptional copy in a fine shade, used .....	£75
11	1852/7	3d. red/deep red/scarlet vermilion, fine used copies from .....	£10
12	1852/7	3d. scarlet vermilion, lightly cancelled used pair with large margins .....	£37/10
13	1852	6d. slate violet on thin wove, a magnificent used copy. Great rarity .....	£120
14	1852	3d. red/deep red/brown red fine used copies from (medium wove) .....	£12
15	1852	3d. deep red on medium wove, cut into at top otherwise good to large margins and fine used. RARE BLOCK OF 4 .....	£175
16	1852	3d. deep red/medium, fine used copy on neat small cover .....	£35
17	1852	3d. on medium wove in rare orange vermilion shade, large pair lightly cancelled. Rarity .....	£85
18	1852	6d. slate violet/medium, fine used copy .....	£60
19	1852	6d. greenish grey, fine shade, lightly used .....	£75
20	1852	3d. red/thick hard, fine used and scarce .....	£32/10
21	1852	6d. grey lilac/thick hard, huge margins and lightly cancelled. Rarity .....	£180
22	1857	3d. on thin soft ribbed, large margins, fine used .....	£35
23	1855	10d. bright blue on thin wove, large margins and fine .....	£75
24	1855	10d. bright blue on medium, attractive large used copy .....	£100
25	1857	7½d. pale yellow green, fine used copy of this rare stamp .....	£150
26	1857	¾d. deep rose, right hand marginal mint copy. Rare .....	£65
27	1857	¾d. deep rose, fine used copy with numeral "21" cancel .....	£22
28	1858/9	¾d. perf. 11½, off centre but fine used .....	£12
29	1858/9	3d. red, perf. 11½, brilliantly centred, fine used .....	£25
30	1858	6d. slate violet, well centred and fine used on cover to New York. Rarity .....	£350

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### 446, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

# Notes on Roller Cancellations 1890-1911

by Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth

As the name implies, these cancellations are made by a cylindrical roller which produces a repetitive arrangement of the town name within eight vertical bars having a standard width of 2cm.

Five types may be recognised:—

1. Eight bars of equal length; town and abbreviated province on one line; usually thin number between 4th and 5th bars. (Figure 1.)
2. Eight bars, with 4th and 5th shorter than the others; town on one line abbreviated province below. No number. (Figure 2.)
3. As 2 but 4th and 5th bars split to enclose number. (Figure 3.)
4. As 3, but town and province on same line. (Figure 4.)
5. Town on one line, Station, Street, Registered etc. on another. (Figures 5, 6, 7.)

The second group seems to be the smallest, and the majority of roller cancellations have a number within the bars. In the case of smaller towns the number is 1, whilst bigger towns using several hammers have cancellations with appropriately larger numbers, until in the large cities such as Montreal and Toronto numbers over 50 may be found. In the case of Toronto for instance, I have 1 to 20 complete, and scattered numbers thereafter up to 53, in the period up to 1911. In the later period of the Admiral issue, with increase in size and number of Post Offices the numbers increase to at least 89. In addition to differently numbered rollers bearing the wording 'Toronto, Ont,' the following also may be found—'A'; Station 'B'; Station 'C', Postal Terminal 'A'.

Roller cancellations intrude into several specialised groups, such as Registered, Railway and Street postal markings.

Examples of **Registered** rollers are—Montreal R,R<sub>1</sub>,R<sub>2</sub>,R<sub>3</sub>; Ottawa R.D. Edmonton Registered (Figure 5).

**Railway** markings include Windsor Station, Montreal; Union Station, Toronto (Figure 6).

'**Street**' Post Offices provide a number of rollers and the following at least occur:

Halifax: Morris St.; Gottingen St.

Montreal: Notre Dame St. W.; St. Catherine St. Centre; St. Denis St.; St. Lawrence St. Centre.

Toronto: Broadview Ave.; Carlton St.; Dundas St.; Elm St.; Parliament St.; Peter St.; Queen St. Centre; Queen St. East; Spadina Ave.; Strachan Ave.

**Possible use of precancels.** I have a cover franked with a 1c. Numeral, where the roller cancellation of 'Toronto, Ont. Station B' covers the stamp only, and does not extend to the envelope, and was therefore applied to the stamp before being affixed to the envelope, suggesting an unofficial precancel use.





1



2



3



4



5



6



7

Since rollers do not incorporate a date, they can only be dated with reference to the stamp on which they occur, unless on cover with other dated markings.

Lacking as they do dates, indicia and the attractions of other widely collected postmark groups, they are unlikely to be a favourite amongst postmark collectors, but a few pages can form an interesting display.

## OFFICIAL STAMPS

Of the 3rd Queen Elizabeth issue the 1 cent and 2 cents stamps were overprinted 'G' in 1963 and the 4 and 5 cents value in 1962. Very few were delivered to Government Departments, between the dates of issue and December 31st when the supply of further stocks was discontinued as a result of the recommendations of the Glassco Committee.

## CANPEX 1964

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's 36th annual convention and exhibition "CANPEX-64" in Edmonton was a philatelic gathering that long will be remembered in Western Canada.

The host club, the Edmonton Stamp Club, staged a very fine exhibition of some 450 frames of competitive material, with many fine entries and a particularly interesting Court of Honor rich in historical material of the west.

Under the patronage of Governor General Maj-Gen. Georges P. Vanier, the exhibition was officially opened on 14th May by Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, the Hon. J. Percy Page. A reception was held by the R.P.S.C. at which President Dr. G. M. Geldert, Ottawa, and the directors, welcomed the delegates.

A feature was the interest shown in Canada's new unity stamp, available at the CANPEX post office at the exhibition. Over \$700 worth of the new stamp were purchased by collectors on the first day of issue. Covers were cancelled with the "FIRST DAY CANPEX" slogan and the date stamp of the CANPEX P.O., Edmonton, Alberta.

### **Vancouver Island, B.C., Materials**

The exhibits showed particular strength in British Columbia and Vancouver Island material, with many fine showings of Canadian issues. The grand award, the Brisley Trophy, and a gold award went to Stuart Johnstone (Vancouver) for his fine display of B.C. material, which included a wonderful array of covers and express covers. Mr. Johnstone also won a gold award for his showing of the Small Queens issue of Canada.

Other gold awards went to J. A. Pike (Ford, Wash.) for his showing of B.C. and Vancouver Island, and the exhibit also won the Seagram Trophy; J. Watson Yuile (Montreal) for his beautiful showing of Grenada, which also won the Harris Trophy for British Commonwealth; Joseph Vondrak (Chicago) for Austrian newspaper tax stamps; and Sidney W. Ivy (Montreal) for his fine showing of Austria and Venetia-Lombardy, which also was awarded the Green Trophy for Europe.

Fourteen silver awards were as follows:—Dr. Robert V. C. Carr (Youngstown, Ohio) B.C. and Vancouver Island; Stuart S. Kenyon (Edmonton) Canada 1c. 1859 specialized; Sam C. Nickle (Calgary) Canada 3d. Beavers; Stuart Johnstone (Vancouver) Canada Large Queens; W. Rorke (Edmonton) Canadian E. VII and Admiral coils, also the Woodhead Trophy for 20th century Canada; Edmund A. Harris (Calgary) Western Canadian covers; Walter R. Carter (Toronto) cancellations on 3c. Small Queens of Canada; J. J. Legeer (East Rochester, N.Y.) U.S.A. 3c. 1851 specialized, also Goodrich Trophy for U.S.A.; Matt C. Dillingham (Palo Alto, Calif.) 18th Century pre-stamp covers used in the British Colonies in America; Henry Whittaker (Victoria), Sudan; Anton H. Zahm (Syracuse, N.Y.) N.W. Pacific Islands; A. H. Hinrichs (Toronto) India covers; Dr. J. J. Matejka Jr., (Chicago) Austria and Lombardy-Venetia; and A. H. Christensen (Westmount), Norway classic issues. Thirty-two bronze awards

were also made including two to Montreal collectors, Emile R. Pleau and S. J. Cohen, for topicals.

Trophies were only awarded by the judges to exhibits in the gold or silver classes. The jury consisted of L. A. Davenport (Toronto) chairman, Dr. C. M. Jephcott (Toronto), J. N. Sissons (Toronto), G. C. Sonne (Moose Jaw) and Henri Gauthier (Ottawa).

### **Court of Honour Material**

The court of honour contained much lovely Canadian material shown by Vincent G. Greene (Toronto) and E. A. Smythies (Trallee, Ireland), as well as a great wealth of material relating to the early days of the northwest. These included showings by Robert G. Woodall (Wimborne, Dorset, England) on the postal history of the Yukon and many early north west territorial covers assembled by W. Rorke (Edmonton).

An exhibit of particular interest was the material from the archives of the Hudson Bay Company in London, of early covers and documents appertaining to Edmonton.

Fine displays were also shown by the Canada Post Office of sketches, proofs and other related material of Canadian stamps closely related to Alberta, including the whooping crane, David Thompson, Alberta-Saskatchewan, oil well and oil refinery stamps.

The Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa had a beautifully presented showing of early B.N.A. material including the only known pane of the Connell stamp of New Brunswick, as well as a number of proofsheets of classic issues of Canada, and the eight die proofs of the Cartier-Macdonald centenary issue of 1914, which was never printed owing to the outbreak of World War I.

There was also a most fascinating display of material including the original sketches for the whooping crane stamp designed by the late Dr. William Rowan, F.R.S.C. His widow was an honoured guest at the banquet on the Saturday evening.

There was an informal joint meeting of members of the British North America Philatelic Society and the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, when members from the east were able to meet, many for the first time, those living in Western Canada.

### **Bush Pilots Honoured**

A meeting of those interested in Canada's early air mail took place with displays of early flown covers and other historical material. Later at the Alberta dinner, at which the lieutenant-governor was the principal guest, the Alberta bush pilots were honoured. Several gave most fascinating talks on the early days of air transportation in the west. The dinner was held under the chairmanship of G. C. Bolton and an address of welcome to Alberta was given by Dr. J. D. Ross, Minister of Health speaking on behalf of the Premier.

The annual general meeting of the society was held with Dr. Geldert in the chair. The president reported steady progress throughout the year in all phases

of the society's activities and noted that every province was now represented on the membership roster. There were more than 300 members in the United States.

The R.P.S.C. was the largest Royal philatelic society in the world.

The president and officers were re-elected and the board for 1964-65 was elected as follows: President Dr. G. M. Geldert (Ottawa); Board of Vice-Presidents A. H. Christensen (Westmount), James Law (London); and Dr. N. O. Boyd (Windsor); Editor "Canadian Philatelist," L. M. Lamouroux (Toronto); Treasurer A. G. McKanna (Toronto); Secretary Walter F. Anderson (Ottawa); Directors at Large J. E. Kraemer (Kitchener), E. J. Christensen (Edmonton), J. Watson Yuile (Montreal), Colin H. Bayley (Ottawa), and Dr. A. W. Gyorfi (Sydney, N.S.).

The convention concluded with the annual dinner of the R.P.S.C. under the chairmanship of Dr. Geldert, who welcomed the delegates and again sincerely thanked the host club for staging such a fine show.

Postmaster-General the Hon. John R. Nicholson, was the guest speaker. Also present were Deputy Postmaster-General, W. H. Wilson and O. R. Worthen, vice-president of the Canadian Bank Note Co., Ottawa. The head table was led in by a Scottish piper.

### **Christmas Stamp**

Mr. Nicholson described the various difficulties encountered with the Christmas stamp that will be issued this year. The design, it was felt, should have a religious theme but at the same time an effort should be made to select one that would retain a spiritual quality without entering any particular religious sphere. The design showing a father and mother with a little child at each side looking over a winter scene with a star in the background would offend no one's religious sensitivities in the least. The next problem was the quantity to be printed and thirdly the denomination, taking into account the possible change in the first class rate. Last year roughly 325 million cards were sent at the old 2 cents rate and 150 million were sent first class.

Fred Jarrett (Toronto) thanked the Postmaster-General and Vincent G. Greene (Toronto) proposed the toast of the ladies. The chairman of the jury, L. A. Davenport (Toronto) announced the names of the six gold award winners, and the winners of the R.P.S.C. Trophies.

The dinner was concluded by Dr. Geldert announcing the awarding of three new fellowships. These were awarded to Stuart Johnstone (Vancouver), Dr. C. M. Jephcott (Toronto) and Herbert Buckland (Port Perry, Ont.). Mr. Johnstone and Dr. Jephcott are internationally known collectors, the latter president of the British North America Philatelic Society. Mr. Buckland was an executive officer of the old Canadian Philatelic Society for over a quarter of a century, holding many different offices, the last being that of librarian of the society, now the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

(Acknowledgments and thanks are due to the Editor of the *Montreal Gazette* for permission to reproduce this report.)

# *New Commemorative Issue Postage Stamps*

## FLORAL EMBLEM SERIES

Date of issue—30th June, 1964, Designed by—the Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd., Colours—Ontario, Green, Brown and Orange—Quebec, Green, Brown and Yellow, Size—1½ in. × 1 in. (Approximately), Plate Nos.—1 each stamp, Panes of—50 stamps, Quantity Ordered—18,000,000 of each.

The white trillium of Ontario and the white garden lily of Quebec are the focal points in two new postage stamps to be issued on June 30th by the Canada Post Office. The new issues are the first in a series that will, during the next three years, illustrate the provincial flowers of all ten Canadian provinces.

Sharing the stamp design with the official floral emblems are the armorial bearings of the two provinces. Those of Ontario show a cross of St. George in the upper section and three maple leaves on a single stem in the lower part. The shield is flanked by animals indigenous to the province. At the bottom is a scroll bearing the motto 'Ut inceptit fidelis sic permanet'—Let him remain faithful to his origins.

The armorial bearings of the Province of Quebec are a shield showing fleur-de-lis in the upper section, a lion in the middle, and three maple leaves in the lower section. The design is completed by a crown at the top and the motto 'Je me souviens'—I remember, at the bottom.

The stamps bearing these designs are being rendered in three-colour printing by a combination of offset lithography and steel-line engraved intaglio printing. It is anticipated that all the stamps in the floral emblem series will be produced by this method.

The Ontario and Quebec stamps were chosen as the first in the floral series as these two provinces, along with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, were the first to enter Confederation in 1867. Stamps depicting the official flowers and armorial bearings of these two Maritime provinces are planned for 1965, as well as those of several other provinces.

In addition to being the two largest and most populous provinces of Canada, Ontario and Quebec have played major roles in the development of the Canadian nation. Founded in the 18th Century by explorers from France, Quebec maintains its French traditions of language and culture. Basically English in origin, Ontario was settled and developed much later than its sister province. Together, the two were known as the 'Province of Canada' and separately as Upper Canada and Lower Canada. It was political leaders from these provinces who, at Charlottetown in 1864, persuaded representatives of the Maritime Provinces to expand their idea of a union of all the British colonies in North America to a greater Confederation, a union which was achieved by the British North America Act of 1867 and which led to the Canadian nation of today.

## **Newfoundland Corner**

By Dr. R. Willan, F.C.P.S.

*(Continued from last issue)*

A similar disparity appears in the stamps of the 1866 issue. Most values have few notable varieties. The 13c. has one good fresh-entry, and the 24c. has two. The 12c. has two stamps with very obvious scratches. The 10c. has a number of very unobtrusive position dots, as has also the 24c. In contrast the 5c. value not only has a large, obvious position dot on all except the bottom row of stamps, but almost every impression shows a number of lines and marks which would make plating easy if multiples could be found to establish the positions. I have suggested in a previous article that the 5c. stamp was not printed by the same workshop as the other values, and that it might have been laid down on a plate previously used and not thoroughly cleaned.

The new values added to this first cents issue between 1868 and 1871 have little worth recording. In 1880 the printers were changed, and the rather unprepossessing set of 4 values then issued were reissued with various colour changes until 1897. The 1c. value has a small unobtrusive position dot which shows on more than half the stamps. The 2c. has a large dot about the top left vertical leg of the middle 'N' in 'NEWFOUNDLAND.' In some stamps this dot comes in the coloured background and is so invisible, but in most it is very obvious, and in many cases it is possible to identify the plate position of a stamp by this dot. The 3c. value in many cases shows a retouch to the arched outer frame line at top centre. These are sufficiently alike to make them useless for plating purposes. Blocks of this stamp are rare. I have never seen a reconstructed sheet, and I do not know how many of these stamps were retouched. As I noted earlier the re-touching was done before the plate was put to press.

The 5c. value shows a curious doubling of the vertical lines in the spandrels at the top corners on three stamps, and at least two have a retouch which doubles the top frame line.

In 1897 two new values were added. The  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. dog was beautifully engraved and I have seen no flaws except an occasional very minor scratch on the plate. The 10c. brigantine is a most unusual stamp. It is the only Newfoundland stamp except the 1933 airmails to be printed in sheets of 50, but a most complex series of markings were made on the plate to assist in laying down the impressions. Arcs appear in the middle of the bottom portion of the stamps in the centre vertical row, including the several outside "hair-line through CE" varieties, and also at the lower outside corner of some of the stamps in the outside vertical rows, extending into the sheet margins. Horizontal and vertical guide lines abound on this plate, through the stamps, in the gutters between, and in the sheet margins.

I have not studied the 1890 3c. stamp, and I have found little in the Cabot set or the Royal portrait set of 1897-1901.



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## *Letters to the Editor . . .*

$\frac{1}{2}$  CENT SMALL QUEEN, 1882

Mr. J. E. Woods writes:

As the result of the publication of my letter in the February issue this year I have received a most interesting letter from Mr. Norman Brassler regarding the early usage of this  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent stamp.

It appears that we both have in our possession identical circulars issued by the Brant Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co., the circular being a report for the year ending 31st December 1882, the report is dated Paris, Feby. 1st 1883. Although the cover is not date stamped one could not envisage such a report being issued very much later than the date shown.

The cancellation is of the 'cork' type and appears to be a letter 'C' surrounded by a fancy border.

Since originally writing Mr. Brassler has been kind enough to send me a photostat of an article by Mr. Ed. Richardson published in *Covers* February 1963.

Perusing this article I noticed that early dates appear to be causing the same problem with collectors in Canada and the U.S.A.

It is odd to note that in the 15 years life of this issue it is very difficult to trace early usage. My own experience with covers and dated pieces is that the main dates to be found are during the period 1894-97. Apart from the circular I do own one cover dated 1884, but the month is not quite decipherable. What has happened to all the missing dates?

I would be most grateful if anyone could state through these columns what dates they possess so that an accurate record of the use of the issue could be made.

### B.C. CROWN CANCELLATIONS

Considerable interest and some controversy has been aroused by Mr. Smythies' article on the B.C. Crown Cancellations and we give below the text of a letter received from Mr. F. G. Hillard together with a reply from the author.

"I have read Mr. Smythies' letter on page 95 of the April issue. My comments on page 64 of the February issue were made simply because his arguments did not convince me, nor has he yet answered my objections.

It seems unlikely that there was a master design from which others were made or that the makers were asked to supply identical copies, as differences between the strikes are already recognised, owing possibly to gouging out by hand.

On page 84 Mr. Smythies uses the phrases 'the very meagre evidence available' and later, 'there may, of course, be still more crowns discovered.'



Why would a 'forger' buy Jarrett and copy a 'sketch' when he could buy on the market, and for a few shillings, stamps cancelled with B.C. Crowns?

If Jarrett's sketch, No 854, is the basis for forgeries, I wonder why Mr. Smythies has apparently reproduced it as No. 230 in his book of fancy cancellations?

Mr. Smythies' question, 'What would postal clerks be doing cancelling loose stamps?' leaves me speechless. Was it intended to be the coup de grace ?"

Mr. Smythies in his reply states:

"I cannot follow much of Mr. Hillard's arguments about the B.C. Crown Cancellations but there is one point I can clear up. He asks why we put Jarrett's illustration of the B.C. Crown in the Fancy Cancels handbook if it was wrong and had been copied by a faker.

I will be quite frank and confess that six years ago, when this part of the handbook was being prepared, we were as ignorant as Mr. Hillard still is of all the evidence that later came to notice that a faker had been at work.

We did not buy an expensive book in order to copy the design; we already had the book and it cost nothing to copy it. No doubt the faker was in the same position.

I may add that Mr. Jarrett has told me that the B.C. Crown Cancellation in his 1929 catalogue was only a sketch, that he agrees with my conclusions and strongly supports the exposure of these fake Crown Cancellations.

I may add also that a flood of appreciative letters has reached me and that Mr. Hillard's is the sole exception."

Please refer to page 131 for  
VERY IMPORTANT  
CONVENTION ANNOUNCEMENTS !

### **JOINT C.P.S. of G.B. & B.N.A.P.S. MEETING**

The fourth consecutive joint meeting of the CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN and the BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY was held at the Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton, Alberta on Friday, 15th May, 1964.

The chair was taken by Mr. L. F. Wilson, President of the Edmonton B.N.A.P.S. Group, who welcomed members amongst whom were Messrs. A. H. Christensen, V. G. Greene, F. Jarrett and Stuart Johnstone.

Among the matters discussed were the recently published work on the Postal History of the Yukon by R. G. Woodall, the C.P.S. Journal, B.N.A.P.S. 'Topics,' the Library of the B.N.A.P.S. and cards of air flights.

A telegramme conveying the good wishes of the President of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, Mr. G. F. George, was enthusiastically received by those present, sixteen of whom were joint members of the two societies.

## **BOOK REVIEW**

### **THE POSTAL HISTORY OF NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK 1754-1867**

By C. M. JEPHCOTT, F.R.P.S.L., V. G. GREENE, R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L.,  
JOHN H. M. YOUNG

with a Foreword by

THE HONOURABLE HENRY D. HICKS, Q.C., D.C.L.

*President and Vice-Chancellor of Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia*

**Published by Sissons Publications Limited. Price \$25.00 per copy. Edition limited to 400 numbered copies. Super calendar paper. 400 pages. Hard cover—sewn and bound in red fabrikoid. Gold stamping. 110 halftone and 407 line illustrations.**

Of the 17 chapters and 4 appendices, there are five chapters each on postal history and postal rates. Other chapters deal with stage coach, railway and steamer communications, packet and ship letter mail, forwarding agents and express companies and procedures and regulations of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Post Offices. The appendices include tables of postage rates and the opening and closing year dates of the various way and post offices.

The 407 line illustrations of postmarks are interspersed throughout the text with tables of post offices using such markings, recorded dates, sizes and descriptions and rarity factors. Illustrations of envelopes (showing the use of postmarks or stamps), towns, harbours, packets, steamships, stage coaches, railway trains, advertisements, postmark instruments and postage stamps are shown to complement the text.

While no research work of this nature can claim to be final, **The Postal History of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 1754-1867** will long remain the standard reference work in this highly interesting field.

### **CONVENTION AUCTION CATALOGUES**

The Auction Catalogue will shortly be available. If you are not attending Convention please send your bids to the Auctioneer, Mr. J. H. O. Gilbert, as soon as possible and please do not waste his (or your) time by making them unrealistic.

Catalogues will be sent to all who have provided material for sale, or by gift, free of charge. Others who wish to bid by post are asked to apply early and to send their requests to Mr. Gilbert at Mermaid House, 34, New Street, Plymouth, Devon. (Price 6d. including postage).

## Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

### Proposed Amendments to Constitution

#### Rule

- |                |    |   |
|----------------|----|---|
| Membership     | 5  | Amend the amount of the Subscription to "One Pound" (3\$).  |
|                | 6  | Add "A member who has forfeited his membership for non-payment of his subscription may be restored to the Roll on payment of all arrears outstanding."  |
|                | 8  | Delete sentence "Age.....Committee". Substitute "Age up to and including 50 years £10 10s. 0d.; age over 50 years £8 8s. 0d.:—(or the equivalent in other currencies as may be fixed by the Committee) or such other sums as the Annual General Meeting may decide."  |
| Officers       | 13 | After "Packet Secretary" add "and an Advertising and Publicity Manager."  |
| Management     | 14 | Add "(g) The Advertising and Publicity Manager."<br>Amend letter before next clause.<br>Add at the end of the Rule "The President may in a case of urgency direct the Secretary to obtain by post the views of Committee Members on particular matters."<br>In the event of the death or incapacity of the President the Senior Vice-President shall act in his stead." |
| Administration |    |   |
| Audit          | 20 | For "two members" substitute "one member."  |
| New Rule       |    | After Rule 4 insert<br>"Libraries desirous of obtaining the Society's magazine <i>Maple Leaves</i> may be admitted as Institutional Members on payment of the Annual Subscription. Institutional Members shall have no vote in the affairs of the Society."<br>Re number following Rules.   |

### Founder's Trophy Rules

#### Proposed Amendment

Delete existing Rule 8 and substitute  
 "8. It is hoped that wherever appropriate the winner of the award will make the results of his research available in *Maple Leaves* for the benefit of all members of the Society."

### Exchange Packet General Rules

Add at the end of Rule 1.

"All material submitted for circulation in the Packet shall be deemed to be vested in the Packet Secretary for the whole period during which it is in the hands of the Society and its members. Members submitting material for sale shall be deemed by the act of submission to assign to the Packet Secretary all claims, title to sue or other legal rights competent to them in respect of such material." The Packet Secretary shall arrange insurance cover for all material in circulation or in his custody.

(The above proposed amendments to rules are published in accordance with Article No. 26 of the Rules of the Society which states: 'Amendments to these rules shall only be made by a majority of two-thirds of those voting in person or by proxy at the Annual General Meeting. Notice of proposed amendments shall be sent to the Secretary not less than three months prior to the Annual General Meeting and published in *MAPLE LEAVES* in an issue previous to the meeting.'")

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held at 10.45 a.m. on Saturday, 17th October, 1964 at the Chatsworth Hotel, Worthing, Sussex.

## ***Reminders***

### **SUBSCRIPTIONS**

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

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### **MAPLE LEAVES—BACK NUMBERS**

The attention of new members of the Society is particularly drawn to the availability of back numbers of the Society's journal. The stocks of these are being rapidly depleted and reprints are not available. Please state Volume No. and whole number required and send your order to the Editor with remittance (3/6d. per copy, post free.)

---

### **LENDING LIBRARY**

Please refer to the Library List issued last December 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**

Articles on all branches of B.N.A. Philately and Postal History are required for this journal. No article will be retained unless it is considered unsuitable, when it will be returned immediately. Contributors are asked to note, however, that in order to cater for the great variety of interests of members and to maintain a satisfactory balance of such interests, publication may have to be delayed. Subject to these considerations articles will always be published in the order in which they are received.

---

### **MEMBERSHIP**

Membership application forms (on the reverse of the "Small Ads" forms) accompany every issue of this journal. Completed application forms should be sent to the Secretary together with the Membership Fee of £1.

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### **CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OCTOBER ISSUE**

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

## AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 29th JUNE 1964

**New Members**

1472. COLE, Rev. N., 436, Curry Avenue, Windsor, Ont., Canada. C  
 1473. THOMSON, N. P. Ardshiel House, 16, Millig Street, Helensburgh, C  
 Dunbartonshire. C  
 1474. MORRIS, Capt. H. W. O., Oak Cottage, The Chase, Kingswood, Surrey C  
 1475. SKEGG, C. G., 24, Valley Road, Kenley, Surrey. C

**Amendment to list in last issue**

Membership number of SOLOMONS, D. J. should be 1471 **not** 1472.

**Resignations**

- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 224. D. Field   | 154. A. Marr        |
| 407. H. Ireland | 1124. E. C. Powell  |
| 412. G. Irwin   | 1288. W. G. Sparrow |
| 88. B. Kaye     | 1371. F. C. Rodger  |

**Death**

1082. W. H. Pollard  
 1321. P. Diggory

**Change of address**

458. CLOUGH, Mrs. N., Flat 5, 5 Kensington Park Gardens, London W.11.  
 125. GILL, E. R., Flat A, 67, Hanger Lane, Ealing, London W.5.  
 806. HILLSON, N. J. A., 32, Pensford Avenue, Kew Gardens, Surrey.  
 1177. HARRISON, H. W., Box 5780, Pikesville, Maryland 21208, U.S.A.  
 973. McCUSKER, J. J. Jr., 2307, Sherbrook Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15217, U.S.A.  
 880. LEE, G. L., Box 57, Bernardsville, N.J. 07924, U.S.A.  
 588. LIGHTFOOT, E. G. H., Avon Close, 95, Crane Street, Salisbury, Wilts.  
 589. LIGHTFOOT, O. M., Avon Close, 95, Crane Street, Salisbury, Wilts.  
 1332. MILLS, G. R., M.D., 530, Meadowlane Road, Dearborn, Michigan, U.S.A.  
 185. TITFORD, Miss R., Cayman's Cottage, Bushley, Tewkesbury, Glos.  
 1062. VAN NESS, Capt. W. D., 248, Gerry Road, Chestnut Hill, Mass 02167, U.S.A.  
 177. WALBURN, H. G., Box 55, Okanagan Centre, B.C., Canada.

**Change of Contact Member**

London and Home Counties—W. Williams, 53, Central Road, Wembley, Middlesex.

**Net Change—6.**

**New Total—749.**

**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

1963-64

- President: G. F. George, 40, Warwick Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.  
 Secretary: Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall, Staffs.  
 Treasurer: A. F. L. McGregor, c/o Clydesdale Bank Ltd., 151, High Street, Elgin, Morayshire.  
 Librarian: R. S. B. Greenhill, The Shielling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amersham, Bucks.  
 Exchange Secretary: J. E. Bielby, 194, Skipton Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire.  
 Editor of Journal: L. F. Gillam, 66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire.  
 Advertising, Publicity and Handbooks: S. F. Cohen, 51, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.

## 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. Queens, Jubilees, Maps, Leaves and Numerals, on or off cover all dated prior to 1900, with British Columbia town cancels. Send your copies to J. A. Pike, Dawn Mining Company, Ford, Washington, U.S.A.

Wanted. Purchase or trade. 10 cts. small Queens, used copies for study of shades and periods of use. Also would like to correspond with other collectors interested in this stamp. D. A. Crawford, Box 249, Chester, N.S., Canada.

Handstruck postmarks of SASK., "on piece," stamps, receipts, etc. Broken-circle or other types. Buy, sell or exchange.—J. G. Byth, 22, James Avenue, Blackpool, Lancs.

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

Still waiting for some more interesting items in the Small Queens 1882-97, particularly early dated copies. Also required for purchase, early B.N.A. material. Offers to James E. Woods, 2, Hengrave Road, Honor Oak Park, London, S.E.23.

FIVE CENTS EDWARD. Pairs, strips, blocks. To buy or borrow.—Dr. Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall, Staffs.

Wanted to purchase or trade, Canadian Postal stationery, Mint or used, Railway Pictorial Postal Cards, illustrated advertising covers and cards, etc. I will reply by airmail. — Bernard Scott, 6151, Pepperell Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

3 cts. Brown Admiral with lathework. Marler type C.—D. G. Robertson, 9, Grange Close, Merstham, Surrey.

CANADA R.L.S. Imprints, re-entries, Plate varieties, any quantity.—Smythies, Tralee, Ireland.

### PERIODICALS

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

### FOR SALE

Canada town dated cancels, Victoria to Elizabeth. Fine strikes. Your Wants welcome. Frank Smith, 96, Humbercrest Blvd., Toronto 9, Ontario, Canada.

Canadian first day covers next five issues of 5 cts. Denomination, only 7s. 6d. Plate blocks per set of four, 5 cts. denomination, 10s. Other values at low prices. Also in stock complete Canada, U.S.A., Vatican, Ghana, United Nations.—Woodman, Dixville, Quebec, Canada.

You have ordered your copy of "The Postal History of Yukon Territory," of course? No! Then send for descriptive leaflet without delay to Rob. Woodall, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset, England.

For First Day Covers of Canada—beautiful embossed cachets. Mint singles and Plate Inscription Blocks, write. — Rev. N. Cole, 436, Curry Avenue, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Now available, the new CANADA PRE-CANCEL ALBUM (106 pages), \$7.00 (47/-). Loose leaf for standard 3-hole binder, \$8.00 (53/6d) bound. All post paid. H. G. Walburn, R.R., 5, Okanagan Centre, B.C., Canada.

# MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of  
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by L. F. Gillam

66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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

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Issued Free to Members Additional copies, 3/6 each

Vol. 10, No. 7

OCTOBER, 1964

Whole No. 91

## EDITORIAL

### Herb. Buckland

Our last issue contained a notice of the election of Herb. Buckland to the Fellowship of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and now as we go to press comes news that our first resident member in Canada (No. 26) intends to be present at Convention this year.

Even at the age of 81 it is obvious that you cannot keep a good man down (or for that matter keep him on the other side of the Atlantic) when he decides otherwise.

In his letter announcing his intention to be present at Worthing, Herb. tells us that he will be leaving Toronto on 22nd August on a direct flight to London. While over here he will spend some time in Bergen, Norway and after Convention will return home by boat from Southampton. His letter concludes with a reference to the temperature in Canada at the time of writing (30th June)—95 degrees!

This kind of spirit ought to be an inspiration to us all and we refer to Herb's determination to be present at our Jubilee Convention as an example of the kind of loyalty which the Society can command among its older members and which it ought to be able to rely upon from us all.

### The Book of Scottish Philatelists

Not for the first time we are indebted to our Founder Member for putting us right. This time Stevie writes to remind us that there is no such thing as a Scottish **Roll** of Distinguished Philatelists. "In this land of Unspeakable Scots," he says, "*all* Philatelists are distinguished," a sentiment with which we, with our well-known discretion, would not dare to quarrel.

There is apparently a "*Book of Scottish Philatelists*" of which Stevie is the proud Custodian, and we are happy to publish this correction. Whatever shall we be saying next? And what are all those impeccable sources of philatelic misinformation going to do about appointing reliable correspondents north of the Tweed?

Or are we never to be off Stevie's hook?

### **New members**

Sooner or later most new members decide that they would like to obtain as many back numbers of *MAPLE LEAVES* as possible. Quite obviously, however, as time goes on, it becomes increasingly difficult to supply orders. Many numbers are now out of print; stocks of others are rapidly getting lower; and the demand shows no signs of falling off. Members who have a complete set of copies (whether bound or otherwise) are fortunate indeed and we did hear once of such a set being on offer at a London auction. We forget how much the ultimate purchaser paid but we can remember the raised eyebrows which greeted the publication of a figure which well exceeded the original cost of the copies.

### **Mr. R. B. Hetherington**

Just how much the Society owes to its most stalwart supporters is very often overlooked. Their services are so very frequently taken for granted and so very seldom acknowledged that we feel that a tribute to them would not be out of place in this, the Jubilee Year of our organization. None of them looks for reward other than the knowledge that they are helping to keep things going. All of them deserve our gratitude.

Practically the whole of this year's Convention arrangements have been made by Mr. R. B. Hetherington on behalf of our President, Mr. Graham George. Apart from the normal round of correspondence and personal telephone calls to hotel managers, caterers, coach proprietors and corporation officials Mr. Hetherington has had to contend with disappointment and setbacks earlier in the year when it became known that the Burlington Hotel in Folkestone would be unable to accommodate Convention.

This very much complicated things and threw extra burdens upon "Heffie," however much he would be prepared to pretend otherwise. That he has taken all these difficulties in his stride and has succeeded in a very fine piece of organizational work at comparatively short notice says a great deal for his resilience, capacity for hard work, patience and refusal to be deterred by difficulties.

### **Mr. J. H. O. Gilbert**

Another member to whom we are indebted is, of course, our Honorary Auctioneer, who gets as a rule more brickbats than bouquets. How much the Society owes to this busy professional auctioneer who gives so freely of his time and energy during Convention Week can only be guessed at by those who do not pause to think. Those who do think and especially those who have seen (and heard!) Mr. Gilbert at work during the Convention Auction, KNOW that we owe him a very great deal for the way in which he discharges a duty which brings a welcome addition to the Society's funds and provides an invaluable service to its members as well.

To Mr. Gilbert and to his staff at Mermaid House, Plymouth we say a sincere "thank you" for all they have done in the past, for what they have done this year to help the Society and for what we hope they will continue to do in the future, (despite discouragement and lack of thought on the part of some few members).



## *More Light on the Maple Leaves and Numeral Issues*

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

These issues, the first regular issues supplied by the American Bank Note Co. for nearly 40 years have not received from philatelists the same degree of attention as issues which preceded and followed them. Yet they offer quite an extensive field for study.



Nearly twenty years ago Dr. Alfred Whitehead contributed to *Popular Stamps* articles on the Half cent value of the earlier issue and the Two cents carmine value of the latter. The late H. H. Brown wrote a "Detailed Examination of the Numeral Issue" which appeared in *Maple Leaves* of June 1960 and three succeeding numbers and in the October 1962 issue of *Maple Leaves* there came the late H. Sanders' very full study of the Half cent Maple Leaves. These studies by no means exhaust their subjects but none seems to have been followed up in print. Without making any pretence of exhausting the subject I would like to bring forward some fresh points of interest without repeating the routine information to be found in works of reference and concentrating mainly on the earlier issue.

The Maple Leaves Issue appeared at various dates from 9th November 1897 to January 1898 and consisted of eight values. It has much in common with its

successor. In both the vignette was engraved by Charles Skinner from the Jubilee portrait of Queen Victoria by W. & D. Downey, London. In both a master die was prepared from which second dies for each value were prepared. Slight differences in the shape and position of the maples leaves are sufficient evidence of the process. All printings were made from soft steel plates on white wove paper (bluish for the five cents) and perforated 12.

### Design

There are, apart from the change to numerals of value in the bottom corners, a numbers of differences which are not commonly observed.

Maple Leaves Issue	Numeral Issue
The oval label round the vignette touches the thin inner frame line.	The label cuts into the outer frame line.
The shading of the veil runs to SE.	The shading of the veil runs NE to SW.
The shading of the cheek is made up of crossed lines.	The shading is made up of concave lines.
The outer necklace is faint.	Both necklaces are clear.

### Proofs

The Amercian Bank Note Co. seems to have taken considerable trouble in preparing the issue and a long series of essays, colour trials and proofs, including an essay for a fifteen cent value which was not required, can be found recorded in the appropriate works of reference.

### Plate Layout

Four plates were laid down for each of the one cent and two cent values and six for the three cent. For the other values one plate for each was sufficient. The ten cent plate was of 100 subjects  $10 \times 10$  with one imprint above stamps 5 and 6. The other plates were of 200 subjects in ten rows of twenty with two imprints over stamps 5 and 6 and 15 and 16. There was no centre gutter—Boggs is in error here—and except for a few sheets of the first printing of the half cent the sheets were divided by tearing down the middle line of perforations. There were no perforation guides.

The imprints are of the same type on the two issues OTTAWA—NO.—with the number of the plate and were rocked in from a transfer roll. Glancing over some imprint strips the other day I made the surprising discovery that there were two types of imprint. In one the width of the letter W from end to end of the serifs is 5 mm. In the other it is 4 mm. and the difference is entirely in the length of the serifs. The plates are almost equally divided between the two types.

*(to be continued)*

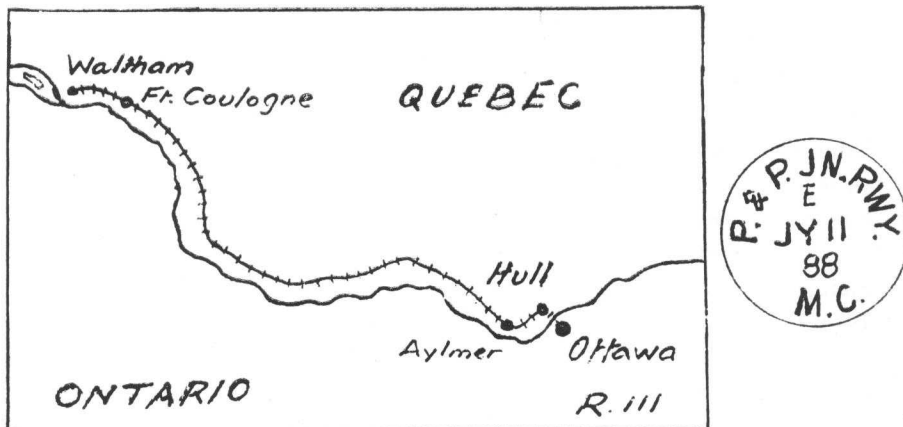
# The Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway

By LIONEL F. GILLAM

## Part XXXIV

This railway was incorporated in 1880 to build from Hull (opposite Ottawa) to a point in Pontiac County where a crossing might be made of the Ottawa River and from thence to Pembroke.

During the following years a line was eventually built from Aylmer to Fort Coulogne (69 miles), connection with Hull being effected over the line from Aylmer to Hull which had been originally built by the Montreal, Ottawa &



Western Railway (Montreal to Aylmer via Hull) and which was completed in 1877. This extension to Fort Coulogne was opened for traffic in 1886. It appears to have been extended further westward along the north shore of the Ottawa River to Waltham circa 1895.

In 1902 the railway (which purchased the Hull-Aylmer portion of the Montreal, Ottawa & Western Railway in 1890) amalgamated with the Ottawa, Northern & Western Railway which had built from Hull Junction to Maniwaki in 1894. At the same time the two railways were leased to the C.P.R.

Railway post offices appear to have operated over the Pontiac & Pacific Junction Railway from the time of its completion postmarks reading P. & P. Jn. Rwy. being known. These were superseded by postmarks reading "Ott. & Ft. Coulogne" and later, after the extension to Waltham had been completed, by those reading "Ottawa & Waltham" or abbreviations thereof. The Ottawa & Waltham R.P.O. appears to have ceased operations circa 1954.

**At Auction — October 26-27**

THE MAJOR PORTIONS OF THE COLLECTIONS

of

# **NEWFOUNDLAND**

Offered by order of

Dr. R. WILLAN, of Shaw, Lancs.,

and

Dr. ALLAN A. WILKINSON, of Newfoundland

This outstanding auction opens with an interesting selection of pre-stamp letters followed by Die and Plate Proofs and reprinted proofs of the First Issue. The "**Pence**" issues are outstanding and include **1857** with 2d. scarlet-vermilion, S.G.2, fine used; 4d. scarlet-vermilion on covers and 8d. bisects on covers. **1860** is represented to 1/-. **1861-62** has a fine range and includes S.G.17a unused; 6d. rose-lake on entire, etc. **1866** "Cents" has Die and Plate Proofs and a fine lot of covers including a 10c. "split." **1868 to 1876-79** is well represented, also later 19th Cent. 20th Century issues include notable groups of Proofs, **Airs**, notably "de Pinedo" and "Balbo" covers, and many scarce varieties.

Catalogue (7 photo-plates) 3/-

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## CONVENTION PROGRAMME 1964

### Wednesday, 14th October

8.15 p.m. 'Georges 1912 to 1932' Display by Mr. A. E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.

### Thursday, 15th October

10.15 a.m. Study Circle—'Modern Issues' Mr. Norman Todd.

12.00 a.m. Reception by Mayor of Worthing.

2.15 p.m. Coach tour to Petworth House.

8.15 p.m. 'Large and Small Heads' Display by Major W. F. Ellis.

### Friday, 16th October

10.15 a.m. Study circle—'Small Heads' Mr. W. Williams.

2.15 p.m. Coach tour to Chichester Cathedral.

8.15 p.m. 'Squared Circles' Display by Mr. Stanley Cohen.

9.45 p.m. approx: Auction lots on view.

### Saturday, 17th October

9.30 a.m. Annual Committee meeting.

10.30 a.m. Annual General Meeting.

2.15 p.m. Convention Auction—Auctioneer Mr. J. H. O. Gilbert.

7.00 for 7.30 p.m. Annual Banquet and Presentation of Awards.

### Changes of Address

Please don't forget to notify the Secretary if you change your address. Copies of *Maple Leaves* are frequently returned by the Post Office marked 'gone away,' 'not known' etc. To obviate confusion please quote your membership number in all communications.

# ALL of CANADA Service

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# The Dies and Papers of the 2c Rose Carmine 'Numeral' 1899 to 1903

By Dr. C. W. HOLLINGSWORTH

The 2c. Rose Carmine was issued on 20th August, 1899 and had a life of 4 years up to July 1903. It occurs in four distinct forms, being found with two different types of frame and each of these occurring on paper with either a vertical or horizontal mesh.

It was first issued with the frame consisting of 4 thin lines (Die I) and the frame was later modified to consist of a central thick line between two thin lines. The reasons for this modification and the correctness of the use of the terms Die I and II are not the province of this article and readers are referred to the series of articles on the Numeral Issue by the late H. H. Brown.

The 2c. Rose Carmine therefore comprises four distinct entities:—

1. Die I on paper with vertical mesh.
2. Die I on paper with horizontal mesh.
3. Die II on paper with vertical mesh.
4. Die II on paper with horizontal mesh.

A study of many hundreds of dated copies shows a definite pattern in the chronology of these four and each will be considered in turn. Care must be taken in analysing results obtained from the examination of dated copies, bearing in mind that copies may be used some time after their issue to the post office.

## 1. Die I on paper with vertical mesh

This was the first variety to be issued and theoretically copies should be available dated from 20th August, 1899. My earliest date is 29th August.

This form continues through 1899 to 1900 and tails off towards the end of 1900 and early 1901. Copies are scarce from March to August 1901 and these are probably "left overs." From September 1901 it continues through to January 1903, with scattered copies only to the end of the issue in July 1903.

The Die I on vertical mesh paper therefore seems to occur in two groups with a gap between—August 1899 to March 1901, and September 1901 to January 1903. This was the only type used in 1899, and it is the most commonly occurring type of the four.

## 2. Die I on paper with horizontal mesh

My earliest dated copy is 15th February, 1900, whence this type runs straight through to September 1901 without any apparent break. The gap in the first type therefore is completely bridged by the use of this second type, and partially also by the two subsequent ones.



### 3. Die II on paper with vertical mesh

My earliest copy is dated 7th July, 1900, and copies are found continuously till May 1901. There is a virtual gap from June 1901 to October 1902, and copies are again common from October 1902 to June 1903. Note that this second run covers the gap at the end of the issue where the first type (Die I on vertical mesh) stops in January 1903.

### 4. Die II on paper with horizontal mesh

This is by far the scarcest of the four types and my earliest copy is dated 4th July, 1900. This type appears to have been used in two short separate periods, July to September 1900, and January to August 1901.

The accompanying chart shows the above details graphically represented. Reference: "A detailed examination of the Numeral Issue" by H. H. Brown, *Maple Leaves* Vol. 8, p. 89 et seq.



## FOR ILLUSTRATING YOUR COLLECTION . . .

*Canadian Cancellations—*  
illustrations of popular  
types, printed on gummed  
paper.

*7/- including postage.*

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*Please say that you saw this in  
"Maple Leaves"*

## ENLARGED STAMP PRINTS

Enlarged prints size  $1\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$  inches are still available. The issues represented are small Queens (3 cent value); Admiral Issue ((blank value); Numeral Issue (pair of 2c. value and blank value); Edward Issue (pair of 2c. value and blank value). The last two can only be supplied in pairs.

### PRICES :

40 singles (or 20 pairs)  
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100 singles (or 50 pairs)  
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240 singles (or 120 pairs)  
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Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth,  
17, Mellish Road,  
Walsall, Staffs.

Cash with order please.



## H.R. Harmer's All-Time Record Season

Organisation's Auction Total £975,565

The London Stamp Auction Season closed at Harmers on 22nd July with a three day sale of 961 lots which made £21,053 and a total for the 1963-64 season of £457,565—the highest ever in Bond Street. New York sales close two days later than London and the American total of about £518,000 will bring a new record for the Organisation in its 46th Season of over £975,565. In London twenty four catalogues covered 63 sessions and a wide variety of fine collections sold for collectors, executors and institutions in many parts of the world.

### NEW YORK VERY ACTIVE

Harmers New York Sales were no less exciting particularly to specialists in U.S. which as usual provided many highly priced pieces including outstanding covers ex Caspary. The total at about \$1,450,000 (£518,000) handsomely exceeded the previous season.

### NEW SEASON

The 47th Bond Street Season will open with an important 3 session General Sale commencing on 14th September. Full details of the autumn programme will be published shortly.

### PLAYING IT SAFE

These were the words adopted by one of the newspapers to describe the new measures taken by Harmers to combat the philatelic crime wave. **It is obvious that there is now a considerable underworld interest in stamps and eight most modern safes of the highest burglar and fire resisting qualities are now installed in Bond Street.** This ten-ton operation—also featured on B.B.C. Television News—plus the latest secret security precautions have, Harmers believe, put them well ahead of the cracksmen. As in the past the firm have fully comprehensive insurance cover on all stamps held for clients.

*If you have Stamps to Sell  
prepare to sell them now  
through the classified*

*advertisement columns of  
this journal. A form for  
your use is enclosed with  
this issue*

## ***Newfoundland Corner***

By Dr. R. WILLAN, F.C.P.S.

The 1910 Guy stamps were lithographed and the varieties are of course quite different from those in the recess-printed stamps. Lithographic flaws are extremely frequent, but the only ones really striking are the "NFW" and "JAMRS" varieties on stamps 51 and 52 of the 1c. right hand pane.

I know few and very insignificant varieties in the engraved Guy stamps, and the same applies to most values of the 1911 Coronation issue. The 8c. value is the exception. The die of this has an open corner at upper left, and this was corrected in all the 100 impressions on the plate. Thus, every stamp is retouched, but the work was extremely well done so that in many cases it is impossible to detect and in the others it needs careful examination to see it. This 8c. value also shows signs of fresh entry on several stamps of the bottom row in the white line surrounding "NEWFOUNDLAND" at the top.

It is well-known that in the 1919 Caribou issue the value numerals and the names of the actions were pantographed and etched on the plates. Hence the number of varieties which can be found is directly proportional to the enthusiasm of the searcher and the magnification of his glass.

After the 1919 issue there are a number of obvious and interesting varieties, but they are scattered about and no particular value has several varieties. Of course the exception to this statement is the 1937 long Coronation set. This is full of varieties which delight some collectors and disgust others.

---

### ***Did you know that ...***

Canada's first official air mail flight took place on 24th June, 1918 when 120 letters were carried by aircraft between Montreal and Leaside (Toronto)?

at least four places in Canada have been named after the loon, the large diving bird illustrated on the 5 cent "wild life" stamp of 1959? They are Loon Straits P.O. in Manitoba, Loon Bay P.O. in Newfoundland, Loon Lake and Loon River in Saskatchewan?

Cornwall, Ontario was originally called New Johnstown after Johnstown U.S.A. from which many of its settlers originally came (as Empire Loyalists)? It was later named Cornwall after George Duke of Cornwall, the eldest son of George III who later became George IV?

in 1842 the Deputy Postmaster General informed postmasters that he "did not wish mortgages on wild lands in security for their (postmasters') unpaid balances."!!

Canada's first official postcard (issued on 1st June, 1871) price, 1 cent, could also be registered for an additional 2 cents?

# Literature

1. "Canada, The 15 cents of 1868"  
by L. Gerald Firth ..... £3 5s. 0d.
2. "The Airpost of Columbia"  
by Eugenio Gebauer ..... £1 15s. 0d.
3. "British Line Engraved Stamps—Repaired Impressions"  
by H. Osborne, M.D. .... £12 12s. 0d.
4. "British Line Engraved Stamps—Twopence Blue,  
Studies of Plates 1 to 15"  
by H. Osborne, M.D. .... £12 12s. 0d.
5. "The Postage Stamps of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick"  
by N. A. Argenti ..... £12 10s. 0d.

AND NOW AVAILABLE—

A COMPANION TO ARGENTI'S WORK:

"The Postal History of Nova Scotia  
and New Brunswick, 1754–1867"

by Jephcott, Greene and Young ..... £8 10s. 0d.

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A.I.E.P., B.N.A.P.S., etc.)

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Tel.: COVent Garden 1944

# Slogan Postmarks of Canada

by Wm. DAVEY

From time to time there is a renewed interest awakened in these postmarks, but it is generally short lived. The writer feels that the main reason for the "on-again" "off-again" interest is due to the lack of a proper listing of these slogans. Who for instance could make an intelligent collection of the stamps of any country, without the aid of a stamp catalogue?

Over the past few years printed lists of slogans, covering the period 1912-57 have appeared in *Maple Leaves*. These, far from being complete for the years mentioned, could be used as a basis for a more detailed listing. To assemble a representative collection of Canadian slogans, the collector would require a list which incorporated the following data:—1. Year of use. 2. Town using slogan. 3. Type of slogan used.

The third item is very important, for so many of the slogans have the same wording, but the format is entirely different. The importance of this can be appreciated when one considers the number of towns that have used several varieties of the same slogan in the same year.

A very good example to illustrate this point is the slogan—"Save Time Use Air Mail," which was first used in 1928, and except for the years 1933-35 and 1937, was in use until 1948. During this period of sixteen years it is reported that it has been used by eighty-five different towns.

This slogan has seven major varieties or types, as follows:—

- Type 1. The centre design is a plane flying to the right. Above the plane, on a curved base, are the words "Save Time" in large lettering, and below the plane the words "Use Air Mail."
- Type 2. Same as type 1, except that the plane is in solid colour.
- Type 3. Same as type 1, except the plane is flying to the left. These first three types are all without the usual seven bars at the right end of the slogan box.
- Type 4. Has a plane in the centre flying to the right, the words in a straight line, "Save Time" above and "Use Air Mail" below. The letters are small and all the same size. This type, like the following all have the seven bars at the end of the box.
- Type 5. Has a triple line frame. The plane is flying downwards to the left dividing the wording so that the words "Save and Use" are to the left of plane and the words "Time and Air Mail" are to the right of plane.
- Type 6. There is no plane in this type. Each of the five words have a tall capital letter, and a line above the rest of the words. There is also a dividing line between the top and bottom words.

Type 7. Same as type 6, but without the dividing line.

Most of the above types being made from "slugs" individually made, and not from a master die, there are many minor variations. This is very noticeable in the first four types. There is in the type of plane at least eight varieties, from a large bulky fuselage to a very thin tapered one. Other varieties include the relative position of the plane's "prop," in relation to the words above it and the size of the lettering. As none of the above three variations, viz: Type of plane, Position of the prop. and Lettering is exclusive to any one design, but can be found in many combinations, the easiest method of identifying them is to take the plane as a test, and reduce the eight types to three, viz: those with thick fuselage, those with medium fuselage and the very small one with the thin tapered fuselage, numbering them "a, b, and c."

To show the importance of the various types of slogan that have the same wording, but different format, the following two examples are proof that any listing is far from complete without such detailed information.

In 1939, Toronto used types 1a, 1b, 2 and 3.

In 1940, Edmonton used types 1b, 4 and 7.

Only the one slogan has been dealt with in the above short article, but there are many other slogans with the same problem of similar wording, but different types, and the multiple use of these in the same year by many of the larger towns, is not uncommon.

## OBITUARY

David Gardner, F.C.P.S.

David Gardner passed to his rest on 1st August and we mourn one who in his active days was never far from the heart of any movement in the Society.

One of the Founder Members of the Society and a keen student of Canadian Philately he will be best remembered for his share in the development of the Society. In 1948 he took charge of the Exchange Packet and in a few years laid the foundation of its future success to such effect that two years later he was awarded a Fellowship. The Harrogate Convention of 1951 saw David in a new role as organiser of the first Convention Auction and its Auctioneer, a post he retained for years. The year 1953 was perhaps the highlight. David was President and wore himself out organising the great Exhibition, mainly of British North American Philately, which filled the Central Hall of the Kelvingrove Art Galleries in Glasgow.

The catalogue is not exhausted but enough has been said to show the debt we owe and for which we will ever remember him.

To his widow and daughter, partakers of his interest in the social activities of the Society we offer our most sincere condolences.

J. J. B.

## CANADA OHMS OFFICIALS "ON COVER"

By ROY WRIGLEY

On 1st July, 1935 the Canada Post Office perforated OHMS on stamps used by Government Departments, commencing with the 1912 K.G.V. Admirals, and carried through to September 1949 when the stamps were overprinted OHMS. One year later, the overprint was changed to "G." On 31st December, 1963 the use of these special stamps was discontinued, and mail from Government Departments was carried without the use of stamps. Registered, or Special Delivery letters were noted as such, and recorded at the registry desk. Letters could be sent Air Mail by attaching such a sticker. If a letter was insufficiently prepaid, Postage Due stamps were affixed, and the receiving Department paid in cash to the P.O. Department, double the deficiency. These Canada Official stamps prepaid mail to any point in the Universal Postal Union. As legitimate Government postal issues, the Perforated, as well as the Overprinted OHMS should be listed in any representative Stamp Catalogue. They merit the respect given them by many collectors, as they were issued for use—not for speculators who offer limitless numbers of "black spots," and so are degrading Philately.

Over the period 1935 to 1963 through the use of these specially marked OHMS and "G" stamps, the Post Office Department was able to assess the amount of postage used by the various Departments. On 1st January, 1964 the Post Office entered into agreement with the various Departments, and Agencies, for prepayment of their mail, on a bulk rate, and was thus able to dispense with the use of these special stamps. Each Department thus is invoiced for an amount equal to the prior year's postage.

This simple, and efficient move, effected a vast saving to the Post Office. The cost of paper stock, and gum, for the printing of, and then the overprinting of 20,565,000 Official stamps in one year, the accounting, and distribution, and newly installed postage meters, are all eliminated.

It might be noted here, that about 1959, when the Post Office installed meters in all major post offices, eliminating the use of many stamps for ordinary mail, the larger Government Departments were also supplied with meters, which materially reduced the number used, and in particular the higher denominations.

A further economy was effected through introduction of a standard envelope in place of each Department having separate printings. The use of stamps is now replaced with an envelope carrying: "Postes CANADA Post, On Her Majesty's Service—Service de sa Majeste" and in upper corner "CANADA Postage Paid—Port Paye."

However, Stampless Covers have been in use for many years, where the name of the Department, or printed signature of a Departmental head appears, together with the regular Ottawa cancellation, with FREE or "FREE CANADA FRANCO" on bars, or waves. The writer has examples of these as far back as 21st June, 1940. There is also the franking "House of Commons—Chambre des Commons, Free CANADA Franco" and carrying the signature of the Minister. A

further cancel used, for a limited time, was "OTTAWA 20 IV"<sup>54</sup> ONTARIO-OHMS-SSM."

As previously noted, Canadian stamps used in Government Departments were from 1st July, 1935 perforated OHMS., and later, as volume increased, they were overprinted OHMS and "G". These stamps were not then collected generally, as their numbers were limited, and "they had holes in them." They embraced the 1912 KGV Admirals through to the 1962-63 Q.E. "G", which were recalled, after a few months use.

Apart from the fact that the numbers of OHMS that were used is small, compared with the regular stamps, it was also more difficult to secure used copies from Government offices, and particularly so "on cover." In 12 years specializing in this group, I have acquired only two lots that were collected by former Government officials. Recently however, I made an interesting "find" in the estate of a deceased senior official who fortunately retained the majority of his stamps on their envelopes. These embrace items as far back as the 1930 KGV Maple Leaf issue, and ranging through the 1937 KGVI, 1942 War, and Air Mails. All of these are interesting items, particularly in regard to the imprints of emergency War Departments, the War Slogan cancellations, the "Save Paper and Envelopes," and "Blackout" Cancellations.

During World War II many cancels carried slogans :Enlist Now! Buy Victory Bonds, Save Paper Bags and Paper, Save Coal 1 ton in 5, Eat Right for Health, Pay No More than Ceiling Prices, V....., Remembrance Day, etc.

In line with it's appeal to citizens to save, the Government issued orders that all envelopes be slitted at the top, and supplied each Department with labels to permit the envelopes to be used time, and again. The label read "Use your envelopes over again. Save Paper! Save Shipping! To open slit along dotted lines, so the envelope can be used again. OHMS. From.....To....." An instance of this is an envelope from the Oil Controller for Canada, 15 King Street W., Toronto, Ont. Department of Munitions and Supply, under a 4c. 1942 War issue, perforated 4 holes, with a slogan cancellation, addressed to Prince Rupert, B.C. The envelope is slitted at the top, and the "Save Paper" label addressed from the Indian Office, Prince Rupert, to Major D. M. MacKay, Indian Commissioner for B.C., Box 76, Vancouver, B.C. Over the original 4c. 1942 War issue stamp postmarked Toronto, Ont., was affixed two 1942 2c. brown War issue, perforated 4 Holes. What makes this a remarkable piece is the Type V "Blackout" cancellation, dated "18-Jul 21-44" the name of the Port being omitted, as Prince Rupert was one of the six seaports in Canada the Post Office blacked out, to guard against enemy interception of mail. German subs entered the St. Lawrence, and were off Halifax, and a Japanese sub shelled Carmanah Light, near Victoria.

While Canada OHMS Officials "On Cover" are of marked interest, the "Save Paper and Envelopes" and the "Blackout" cancels have particular historic interest.

The writer, at 2288 Bellevue Ave., West Vancouver, B.C. would be pleased to hear from others interested in this group of Canadian Philately, and in turn will send a "write-up" fully describing the OHMS on request. He has recently published a Catalogue, at \$2.00, and Album at \$3.00

# PERMIT STAMPS

## *Part I*

By R. B. HETHERINGTON

The issuing of "Permit Stamps" was an outgrowth of the precancelled stamp system, these being in effect a stamped envelope, wrapper or post card, fulfilling the same purpose as these items with a precancelled adhesive affixed to it. The idea was borrowed from the United States.

The circular issued to Postmasters fully explained the methods adopted for the use of "Permit Stamps." This I quote as follows:—

Post Office Department, Canada.  
Ottawa, 2nd February, 1903.

### **Prepayment of Third-class (Printed) Matter in Cash**

The Postmaster General in order to facilitate the posting of printed matter mailed in considerable quantities addressed for delivery at post-offices within the Dominion of Canada, has decided that prepayment of postage on same may be effected in cash (instead of postage stamps) in conformity with the following

#### **Regulations**

1. Each lot of mail matter which is posted under this arrangement must be accompanied by a Permit, which has been obtained from the Postmaster of the office at which it is posted. The application must be made in writing on one of the forms provided for the purpose, in which shall be stated approximately the number of pieces it is intended to mail, and the postage on each piece at the rate of one cent per two ounces or fraction thereof.
2. The articles posted must be of a uniform weight, and must be put up in such a way as to admit of their being readily counted. The weight and number must be verified beyond doubt. Circulars to be put up in packages of 50, 75 or 100, with addressed sides faced all one way. Catalogues must be tied up in neat bundles.
3. Each article must have printed upon its wrapper or cover an impression of an official stamp, a facsimile of which is here given, which shall be furnished by the Postmaster of the office of posting, mentioning the name of the office at which posted, and stating that the postage was prepaid in cash.
4. The lowest amount which may be received in payment for matter mailed under these regulations is \$25.00
5. Under these regulations payment may be made only by marked cheque drawn in favour of the Postmaster of the office of posting for deposit to the credit of the Receiver General. The cheque must accompany the mail matter at the time it is posted. The cheque to be drawn as follows:—"Pay to the Postmaster of..... for deposit to credit of Receiver General."

R. M. Coulter,  
Deputy Postmaster General.



Electrotypes of the "stamp" shown were furnished to all offices where there was a large output of the class of matter described, and the permit number was printed with the impression when the order under which it was issued was being struck off. The "stamp" (Holmes' Type 1) is usually printed in black, but has been seen in dark blue.

In the stamp account for the year ending 30th June, 1903, no returns were given for mailing under these "Permits," but in 1904 we find that "Postage Paid in Cash on 3rd Class (Printed) Matter" is given as \$53,970.47, while in 1910 it had risen to \$256,468.20—a quite respectable amount for the use of the "Permits."

Very little has been written with reference to "Permit Stamps," although they must be of considerable interest to those collecting Canadian Precancels and Canadian Precancelled Postal Stationery, as there is no doubt that these "stamps" are a form of PRECANCEL.

The foregoing "Regulations" were published in Howe, and Jarrett, in the 1929 Edition of his Handbook, mentions one Type only, i.e. Holmes' Type 1, as illustrated on Page 178 of the 10th Edition of this work. This Type is now very scarce on complete Cover or Wrapper. *(To be continued)*

## THE LONDON SECTION

The annual contest for the "Beaver" Cup resulted in a win for Jack Harvey for his excellent study of the Admiral issue. The competition was judged by Leo Baresch, F.C.P.S., who gave some helpful comments upon all entries.

At the Annual General Meeting, the retiring Secretary, Roland Greenhill presented his sixth consecutive report. The Section has a membership of 41, drawn from London and the Home Counties but is still wanting more members to step up the average attendance at the monthly meetings. The financial position showed a slight improvement during the year.

In November last the London Section took over the organisation of the Annual Re-Union and although it had been hoped for a much higher attendance, an enjoyable afternoon was spent. The next Re-Union has been arranged for Saturday the 1st May, 1965 at the Shaftesbury Hotel, Monmouth Street, W.C.2 (2 to 6.30 p.m.).

### New season's programme

- Oct. 8th. Members' Displays.
- Nov. 5th. Mr. W. E. Lea, F.C.P.S. "The 1868 Issue."
- Dec. 3rd. Auction.
- 1965
- Jan. 14th. Invited Displays—Admirals & Airmails.
- Feb. 11th. Major W. F. Ellis—Early Canada.
- Mar. 11th. Modern Canada.
- Apr. 8th. "Beaver" Cup Competition.
- May 6th. Annual General Meeting and Displays.

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

# Selling some surplus Canada . .

## PART I

### BLOCKS OF 4

Superb Mint O. G. and very fine used

ALL "PREMIUM" COPIES

S.G. No.	Block Mint o.g.	Block Fine used	S.G. No.	Block Mint o.g.	Block Fine used	
<b>1897 Jubilees</b>			<b>1908 Quebec</b>			
121.	½ct. Black . . . . .	£5	188.	½ct. Sepia . . . . .	12/6	15/-
122.	1ct. Orange . . . . .	12/6	188.	½ct. Major Re-entry..	65/-	75/-
125.	2ct. Deep Green . . . .	17/6	189.	1ct. Blue Green . . . .	17/6	—
126.	3ct. Carmine . . . . .	10/-	193.	10ct. Violet . . . . .	£9	—
127.	5ct. Slate Blue . . . . .	50/-	195.	20ct. Brown . . . . .	£18	—
128.	5ct. Deep Blue . . . . .	—				
129.	6ct. Brown . . . . .	£10				
130.	8ct. Violet . . . . .	£4				
131.	10ct. Purple . . . . .	£5				
132.	15ct. Slate . . . . .	—				
134.	50ct. Pale Ultramarine	—				
<b>1897 Maple Leaves</b>			<b>Admirals</b>			
141/149.	Set of 9 Blocks . . . .	£30	196.	1ct. Yellow-green . . . .	7/6	4/-
145.	3ct. Carmine . . . . .	16/-	197.	1ct. Blue-green . . . . .	12/6	—
146.	5ct. Blue . . . . .	45/-	200.	2ct. Rose-red . . . . .	10/6	—
147.	6ct. Brown . . . . .	55/-	201.	2ct. Deep Rose-red . . .	17/6	4/-
<b>1898 Numerals</b>			202a.	2ct. Rose. Hairlines..	£5	—
150/165.	Complete, 17 Blocks	£85	203.	2ct. Carmine . . . . .	11/6	—
158.	5ct. Blue . . . . .	—	204.	3ct. Brown . . . . .	8/6	4/-
160.	7ct. Yellow . . . . .	80/-	205.	3ct. Deep-brown . . . .	8/6	—
160.	7ct. (off-centre) . . . .	50/-	205a.	5ct. Deep Blue . . . . .	£5	27/6
<b>Maps</b>			206.	5ct. Indigo . . . . .	£5	—
166.	2ct. Lavender . . . . .	30/-	206a.	5ct. Grey-blue . . . . .	£4	—
167.	2ct. Green-Blue . . . .	35/-	208.	7ct. Olive-yellow . . . .	£4	—
168.	2ct. Blue . . . . .	£2	209.	7ct. Yellow-ochre . . . .	£2	16/-
171.	2ct. on 3ct. . . . .	£1	210.	10ct. Brown-purple . . . .	£5	12/6
171a.	2ct. on 3ct Inverted (R.P.S. Certificate) . . .	£125	211.	10ct. Red-purple . . . . .	£8	12/6
172.	2ct. on 3ct. . . . .	£1	212.	20ct. Olive-green . . . . .	—	11/6
<b>Edward VII</b>			213.	20ct. Olive . . . . .	75/-	—
173/187.	Set of 7 Blocks . . . .	£115	214.	50ct. Sepia . . . . .	—	18/-
173.	1ct. Green . . . . .	15/-	215.	50ct. Grey-black . . . .	—	22/6
177a.	2ct. Imperf. . . . .	42/6	215.	50ct. Retouch. (Added framing) . . . . .	—	£5
180.	7ct. Olive . . . . .	—	225/227.	Set of 3 Blocks . . . . .	£16	—
182.	10ct. Brown-lilac . . . .	—	228.	1ct. War Tax . . . . .	4/6	—
187.	50ct. Violet (Re-entry)	£60	230.	2ct. War Tax . . . . .	£1	—
			231.	2ct. (Die I) . . . . .	12/6	—
			236.	2ct. + 1ct. P. 12 × 8	65/-	—
			236.	2ct. + 1ct. P. 12 × 8 (Plate Block) . . . . .	£12	—
			239.	2ct. + 1ct. Brown . . . .	6/6	—
			244.	3ct. Bistre brown . . . .	37/6	—
			246.	1ct. Yellow . . . . .	6/6	3/-
			247.	2ct. Deep green . . . . .	7/-	3/-
			248a.	2ct. Thin paper . . . . .	30/-	—
			249.	3ct. Carmine . . . . .	4/6	3/6

# Selling some surplus Canada . .

## PART I (cont.)

### BLOCKS OF 4

Superb Mint O. G. and very fine used

ALL "PREMIUM" COPIES

S.G. No.		Block Mint o.g.	Block Fine used	S.G. No.		Block Mint o.g.	Block Fine used
<b>Admirals (Cont.)</b>				<b>1930-31 series (Cont.)</b>			
251.	4ct. Yellow-ochre....	22/6	15/-	313.	6ct. on 5ct. Airmail...	15/-	12/6
252a.	5ct. Violet. Thin paper.....	£2	—	314.	3ct. on 2ct. (I).....	—	12/6
253.	5ct. Reddish violet...	25/-	10/6	314a.	3ct. on 2ct. (II).....	3/6	2/6
254.	7ct. Red-brown.....	25/-	15/-	<b>1932 series</b>			
254a.	8ct. Blue.....	30/-	20/-	315/317.	Set of 3 Blocks.....	32/6	25/-
255.	10ct. Blue.....	30/-	10/-	317.	13ct. Plate Block.....	42/-	—
255a.	10ct. Bistre.....	30/-	10/-	319/325.	Set of 8 Blocks.....	£7	—
256.	\$1. Orange.....	£6	35/-	319/325.	Set of 7 Blocks (1 × 3ct.).....	—	£2
257a.	1ct. Imp. × P. 8....	25/-	—	<b>1933/34 Commems.</b>			
257b.	1ct. Thick soft paper	£17	—	329.	5ct. Parliament.....	17/6	—
258a.	2ct. Imp. × P. 8....	25/-	—	330.	20ct. Regina.....	£3	—
258b.	2ct. Thicksoft paper	£20	—	331.	5ct. Ryl. Wm. Plate Block.....	—	35/-
259a.	3ct. Imp. × P. 8....	£35	—	332.	5ct. Cartier.....	11/-	7/-
260.	1ct. Imperf.....	£5	—	333.	10ct. Loyalists.....	50/-	30/-
261.	2ct. Imperf.....	£8	£10	334.	2ct. New Brunswick..	12/-	13/6
262.	3ct. Imperf.....	£4	£4	334.	Plate Block.....	25/-	—
264.	2ct. on 3ct.....	£8	—	<b>1935 series</b>			
265.	2ct. on 3ct.....	£3	—	335/340.	Jubilee set of 6 Blocks	£3	£3
<b>1927 Confederation sets</b>				340.	13ct. Yacht.....	£2	32/6
266/270.	Set of 5 Blocks.....	45/-	30/-	341/351.	Set of 11 Blocks....	£11	£6
271/273.	Set of 3 Blocks.....	32/6	35/-	345a.	5ct. Imperf. btwn....	£35	—
<b>1928 series</b>				350.	50ct. Major Re-entry..	£7	—
274.	5ct. Airmail.....	£1	12/6	355.	6ct. Airmail.....	8/6	7/6
275/285.	Set of 11 Blocks....	£37	—	<b>1937-1946 series</b>			
276/285.	Set of 10 Blocks....	—	£24	357/362.	Short set of 6 Blocks	27/6	—
281.	10ct. Green.....	12/-	—	365.	20ct. Red-brown....	£1	—
282.	12ct. Grey.....	16/-	—	366.	50ct. Green.....	—	21/6
283.	20ct. Lake.....	32/6	—	367.	\$1. Violet.....	—	37/6
284.	50ct. Bluenose.....	£10	—	388.	\$1. Destroyer. Blue..	110/-	—
<b>1930-31 series</b>				401/406.	Set of 6 Blocks.....	—	47/6
288/297.	Set of 10 Blocks....	£27	—	<b>Special Delivery</b>			
288/297.	Ex. 1ct. & 50ct. (8 Blocks).....	—	£8	S.6	20ct. Red.....	75/-	—
292.	8ct. Blue.....	—	27/6	S.8.	20ct. Red.....	17/6	£1
293.	10ct. Green.....	—	15/-	S.11.	10ct. on 20ct. Red...	30/-	—
297.	\$1. Cavell.....	£12	—	S.11.	Break in '10' Flaw....	75/-	—
300/305.	Set of 9 Blocks....	70/-	—	<b>Official</b>			
310.	5ct. Airmail.....	£5	£6	O.16.	50ct. Green.....	£5	—
312.	10ct. Green.....	10/-	—				
312.	10ct. Plate Block....	—	30/-				

Note: Single copies of almost all the above available at one-fifth these prices or less.

**STANLEY COHEN**

**51 Westfield Road Edgbaston Birmingham 15**

## THE ONE CENT SMALL QUEEN

An unrecorded variety?



It would appear that only three or four major varieties of this stamp have so far been reported and probably the best known is the "Strand of Hair" variety, details of which were published in *BNA TOPICS* in January 1952.

During the past twenty years I have examined several thousand copies of this issue and although I was eventually successful in finding three copies of the above variety, nothing new has ever turned up until now.

The following which I am naming the "Split Head" variety shews a line of colour splitting the head as shewn above:—

The variety appears on a deep yellow shade on thin white paper (possibly as used in 1895). Perf. 12 × 12 with part of a cork cancellation on the lower section of the stamp.

W. WILLIAMS

---

### *Letters to the Editor . . .*

Mr. H. Reiche writes:

#### **2nd Q.E. Issue**

"I would like to reply to the various letters you received regarding my article on the 2nd Queen Elizabeth Issue. First I would like to thank everyone for having taken the time to study the article and especially those having made comments. I have written to Mr. Chambers a personal letter trying to answer his question concerning how a specialist may be able to obtain information. A general article on this subject may be useful but with 90°F here this will have to wait.

Mr. Simpson is correct with the number of plates issued for the 2 and 4 Cents. Unfortunately my article was written some time ago and only submitted much later. This correction should have been made before submission. The difference of the pre-cancellations on the 2c. is not a variety. All recent pre-cancelled stamps with the bars can be found with different spacings. The printing plate for overprinting stamps with the bars is a very cheap machine set type plate not as in the earlier stamps where electro plates were used. Thus a great variety of spacings can be found which have been caused by new plates or repaired plates. It is impossible to classify these. The writer has over 25 such varieties on the recent issues.

The question of the different "G" has been discussed by many. As far as can be determined the difference in size of the "G" is a matter of wear not a new "G"

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type. After long use the "G" either became worn and thin or sometimes (depending on the position in the plate) thick due to pressure similar to the lines near the coil jumps. There is some evidence that a change in the "G" has been made on the last Queen issue just before they have been taken off the list but this would be a different stamp from the one described.

Mr. Robertson in his letter brings up a very interesting point. I must confess I have never seen a 3 cents with horizontal paper and **cannot understand how this can happen**. (It has not happened! See Mr. Robertson's letter below—*Editor*). The paper feed during the entire run of the 2nd Queen issue was never changed. The paper grain was always the same. Only the printing plates were turned around by 90° when the 600 subject plates were laid down. The 3 cents was never manufactured in the 600 subject plate and I am at a loss to explain this find. Dated copies would be of interest. Mr. Wilcock in his letter (not a reply to my article) mentions the Montreal Duplex cancels on the Admirals. Certainly a most interesting field and I only wish I could complete my collection of them with many rather hard to get letters or numbers on certain values."

Mr. D. G. Robertson writes (in sackcloth and ashes):

"I was quite wrong in my last letter. I have NOT found a 3 cents red horizontal wove. I was led astray by the slight 'ribbing' showing on the back of the stamp, which I took to indicate the wove. Mr. Ludd kindly asked to see the stamp and very clearly pointed out the error of my ways! The wove would appear to be in the opposite direction to the 'ribbing'."

**CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**  
**Balance Sheet and Financial Statements for year ended 30th September 1963**

		(a) General Fund		INCOME	
1962	£	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
60	Printing and Stationery	..	..	Subscriptions	696 0 0
3	Affiliation Fees	..	..	Amount due for Year	53 0 0
3	Scottish Association	..	2 0 0	Proportion of Life Members' Subs.	..
3	Congress of Great Britain	..	3 3 0	LESS: Written off	749 0 0
	British Philatelic Association	..	3 3 0		23 17 6
					725 2 6
<b>"Maple Leaves"</b>					
579	Printing	..	612 7 10	Advertising Ads.	134 12 6
70	Blocks etc.	..	96 16 3	Space Ad.	13 9 5
90	Distribution	..	83 8 0	Small Ads.	148 1 11
				Sale of Back Numbers etc.	10 16 2
31	Administration	..	16 14 10	Exchange Packet Surplus	158 18 1
44	Secretary	..	25 13 9	Other Income	40 0 0
28	Treasurer	..	18 6 3	Foreign Exchange—Net Profit	1 5 0
	Editor	..	..	Handbooks—Net Profit	5 1 2
				Enlarged Stamp Prints	1 8 0
4	Other Expenses	..	..		7 14 2
10	Insurance	..	4 12 0	Total Income for the Year	931 14 9
3	Grant to Library Fund	..	10 0 0	Deficit for Year	10 6 8
—	Grant to Precancel Study Circle	..	1 0 8		
—	Engraving Founders Trophy	..	16 0 0		
—	Stamp Duty	..	6 6 0		
—	Advertising	..	3 5 0		
—	Expenses—Scottish Philatelic Congress	..	6 15 4		
9	Foreign Exchange—Net Loss	..	..		
			26 9 6		
			£942 1 5		£942 1 5
<b>(b) Life Membership Fund</b>					
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
	Transfer to Revenue Account	..	..	Life Memberships granted during year	£ 7 7 0
	Balance carried forward at 30th September 1963	..	..	Donations	2 5 0
			155 14 2	Stock Interest	7 15 6
				Balance brought forward at 1st October 1962	191 6 8
					£208 14 2
<b>(c) Library Fund</b>					
	Books and Photographs	..	..	Sales of Books	1 2 6
	Postages, Stationery etc.	..	..	Postages recovered	2 13 2
	Insurance	..	..	Grant for 1962/63	10 0 0
	Balance carried forward at 30th September 1963	..	..	Balance brought forward at 1st October 1962	3 17 4
			6 16 1		£17 13 0
			£17 13 0		
<b>(d) Exchange Packet Account</b>					
	Amount transferred to General Account	..	..	Cash Surplus for year	53 13 4
	Balance carried forward at 30th September 1963	..	..	Balance brought forward at 1st October 1962	42 10 1
			56 3 5		£96 3 5
			£96 3 5		

(e) Repairs & Renewals Account									
Balance brought forward at 1st October 1962									

## Reminders

### SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

## The Exchange Packet

I now require more material to make up packets for despatch during the next 3 months.

May I, therefore, ask you once more to help me by sending at least one booklet of reasonably-priced material NOW.

Those who contribute towards the Exchange Packet ALWAYS receive PRIORITY on the circulation list. The more YOU contribute, the more frequently YOUR NAME will appear on the list.

I would, however, earnestly ask members to bear the following points in mind:—

(a) Purchases MUST be recorded CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY on the forms provided. IF NO PURCHASES ARE MADE a NIL RETURN must be sent.

(b) The Packet must NOT be retained for longer than 48 hours. The only EXCEPTION to this rule is when the Packet is received on a Friday, in which instance it should be forwarded to the next member on the Monday following. Failure to observe this rule often involves unnecessary correspondence and could result in offenders' names being removed from future circulation lists. Please do your utmost to co-operate in this very important matter.

(c) Cheques, M/Os and P/Os should be made payable to the CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF G.B. and not to the Secretary personally.

(d) If you are a new member or if you receive the Exchange Packet for the first time PLEASE read all the instructions enclosed and refer to the copy of the rules which always accompanies each packet.

(e) All correspondence about the Exchange Packet should be addressed to the undersigned at: "Ailsa Craig," 194, Skipton Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire.

J. E. Bielby

### CONTRIBUTIONS FOR DECEMBER ISSUE

Contributors are reminded that the last date for the receipt of reports and notices (to guarantee inclusion in the December issue) is **31st October**.

Separate reminders by post have been discontinued.



**AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 19th AUGUST, 1964****New Member**

1476. POLLARD, E. B., 42, Sandra Bay, Winnipeg 19, Man., Canada.

**Resignations**

1428. T. D. Jeffries  
1389. H. M. Smith  
890. P. D. Williams

**Deaths**

796. O. G. Burns  
43. D. Gardner  
1055. G. E. Kyffin  
954. W. P. Thorman

**Change of Address**

1444. BAUER, W. E., 2397, Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa 8, Ont., Canada.  
733. BAIN, Rev. J. S., 424, Fifth St., Santa Rosa, Calif., 95401, U.S.A.  
316. HOWE, B., C/o Albiston 323, Leith Walk, Edinburgh 6.  
1118. LAVER, F. W. The Elms, West Pennard, Nr. Glastonbury, Som.  
780. LUM, Cpl. S., IAM—RCAF, 1107, Avenue Road, Toronto 12, Canada.  
824. MARTIN, J. S., 145, Melrose Avenue, Kitchener, Ont., Canada.  
1318. REZANOWICH, A., 4808, Nanterre Street, Perrefonds, Quebec, Canada.  
1018. SHORT, C. J., R.R. 3, Waterloo, Ont., Canada.  
945. SHOWERS, G., 108, Gross Street, Box 635, Dunnville, Ont., Canada.  
630. STRINGER, K. E., 3, Lansdown Crescent, Bath.  
971. WRIGHT, G. B., Apt. 407, 2323, Lakeshore Blvd. W., Toronto, Canada.

**Delete from Year Book Listing**

1094. P. D. van Oudenol

**Information required of latest address** (last known address given)

1376. G. B. BOOTHE, 3202, W. Concord Way, Apt. 465, Mercer Island, Washington, U.S.A.  
1385. M. L. INCE, 7, Burts Hill, Wimborne, Dorset.  
947. F. HORNBY, 8120, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit 14, Mich.  
837. NARATH, Prof. Dr. Albert, Darmstaedter St. 7, Berlin W. 15, Germany.

**Net Change—6.**

**New Total—742.**

**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

1963-64

President: G. F. George, 40, Warwick Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.  
Secretary: Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall, Staffs.  
Treasurer: A. F. L. McGregor, c/o Clydesdale Bank Ltd., 151, High Street, Elgin, Morayshire.  
Librarian: R. S. B. Greenhill, The Shielling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amersham, Bucks.  
Exchange Secretary: J. E. Bielby, 194, Skipton Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire.  
Editor of Journal: L. F. Gillam, 66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire.  
Advertising, Publicity and Handbooks: S. F. Cohen, 51, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.

## 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. Queens, Jubilees, Maps, Leaves and Numerals, on or off cover all dated prior to 1900, with British Columbia town cancels. Send your copies to J. A. Pike, Dawn Mining Company, Ford, Washington, U.S.A.

Handstruck postmarks of SASK., "on piece," stamps, receipts, etc. Broken-circle or other types. Buy, sell or exchange.—J. G. Byth, 22, James Avenue, Blackpool, Lanes.

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

Still waiting for some more interesting items in the Small Queens 1882-97, particularly early dated copies. Also required for purchase, early B.N.A. material. Offers to James E. Woods, 2, Hengrave Road, Honor Oak Park, London, S.E.23.

FIVE CENTS EDWARD. Pairs, strips, blocks. To buy or borrow.—Dr. Hollingsworth, 17, Mellish Road, Walsall, Staffs.

Wanted to purchase or trade. Canadian Postal stationery, Mint or used, Railway Pictorial Postal Cards, illustrated advertising covers and cards, etc. I will reply by airmail. — Bernard Scott, 6151, Pepperell Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

COBHAM Stamp Exchange is being revived! WANTED . . . buying and selling members. Join the most unusual postal auction Packet in the world, containing *only* fine B.N.A. material. For full particulars write today to the new Secretary, D. Chasmer, 277, Hampton Road, Ilford, Essex.

Complete strikes of Wartime M.P.O.'s on stamps or covers. — John Anderson, 3, Polmuir Road, Aberdeen.

Common Roller cancellations 1894-1924, any quantity. Also Registered and Street Rollers, and R.L.S. Imprints. — Smythies, Tralee, Ireland.

Covers prior to 1920 bearing precancelled stamps. Good prices offered.—Manley, 151, Elbury Street, London, S.W.1.

### PERIODICALS

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

### FOR SALE

Canada town dated cancels, Victoria to Elizabeth. Fine strikes. Your Wants welcome. Frank Smith, 96, Humbercrest Blvd., Toronto 9, Ontario, Canada.

You have ordered your copy of "The Postal History of Yukon Territory," of course? No! Then send for descriptive leaflet without delay to Rob. Woodall, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset, England.

For First Day Covers of Canada—beautiful embossed cachets. Mint singles and Plate Inscription Blocks, write. — Rev. N. Cole, 436, Curry Avenue, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Now available, the new CANADA PRE-CANCEL ALBUM (106 pages), \$7.00 (47/-). Loose leaf for standard 3-hole binder, \$8.00 (53/6d.) bound. Catalogue \$1.50 (10/-). All post paid.—H. K. Walburn, R.R., 5, Okanagan Centre, B.C., Canada.

## Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

### Amendments to Constitution

#### Rule

- |                |    |   |
|----------------|----|---|
| Membership     | 5  | Amend the amount of the Subscription to "One Pound" (3\$).  |
|                | 6  | Add "A member who has forfeited his membership for non-payment of his subscription may be restored to the Roll on payment of all arrears outstanding."  |
|                | 8  | Delete sentence "Age.....Committee". Substitute "Age up to and including 50 years £10 10s. 0d.; age over 50 years £8 8s. 0d.:—(or the equivalent in other currencies as may be fixed by the Committee) or such other sums as the Annual General Meeting may decide."  |
| Officers       | 13 | After "Packet Secretary" add "and an Advertising and Publicity Manager."  |
| Management     | 14 | Add "(g) The Advertising and Publicity Manager."<br>Amend letter before next clause.<br>Add at the end of the Rule "The President may in a case of urgency direct the Secretary to obtain by post the views of Committee Members on particular matters."<br>In the event of the death or incapacity of the President the Senior Vice-President shall act in his stead." |
| Administration |    |   |
| Audit          | 20 | For "two members" substitute "one member."  |
| New Rule       |    | After Rule 4 insert<br>"Libraries desirous of obtaining the Society's magazine <i>Maple Leaves</i> may be admitted as Institutional Members on payment of the Annual Subscription. Institutional Members shall have no vote in the affairs of the Society."<br>Re number following Rules.   |

### Founder's Trophy Rules

#### Proposed Amendment

Delete existing Rule 8 and substitute.

"8. It is hoped that wherever appropriate the winner of the award will make the results of his research available in *Maple Leaves* for the benefit of all members of the Society."

### Exchange Packet General Rules

Add at the end of Rule 1.

"All material submitted for circulation in the Packet shall be deemed to be vested in the Packet Secretary for the whole period during which it is in the hands of the Society and its members. Members submitting material for sale shall be deemed by the act of submission to assign to the Packet Secretary all claims, title to sue or other legal rights competent to them in respect of such material." The Packet Secretary shall arrange insurance cover for all material in circulation or in his custody.

# MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of  
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by **L. F. Gillam**

66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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

Published Every Second Month by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain  
Issued Free to Members Additional copies, 3/6 each

Vol. 10, No. 8

DECEMBER, 1964

Whole No. 92

## *Editorial*

### **Convention 1964**

The 18th Annual Convention of the Society was a notable event in many ways. It saw the election, in the person of Mrs. S. Barratt, of the Society's first woman President; the award of well-merited Fellowships to two of the most well-known of the Society's many personalities, Sir George Williamson and Dr. Charles Hollingsworth; some superb stamp displays of such exceptional quality that no one envied the judges in their task of making awards; and the organisation of five study groups which easily measured up to (if not exceeded) the high standards which are always associated with this meeting. Finally it is perhaps worth recording that the sun was much more in evidence than members really had a right to expect, even in Worthing.

### **Convention 1965**

Preliminary arrangements are already under way for the organisation of next year's Convention. This is to be held at the lovely Allan Water Hotel at Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire—a first class hotel in the historic and scenic heart of Scotland as the management claims with very obvious pride and a great deal of justification. Further details are published on page 209.

### **Maple Leaves**

One of the matters discussed by your Committee at its annual meeting was the question of widening the appeal of this journal and making it of more interest to younger or less highly specialised collectors. It is not, however, an easy matter to judge the extent to which there is a demand for what might be called beginners' articles if that demand is inarticulate. When this subject was last broached (in February) only one member took the trouble to express an interest in the matter. This is scarcely a sufficient basis upon which to work.

### **Editorial Policy**

It is our policy to try to cater for all the interests of our members, not all (or even most) of whom would describe themselves as "specialists", even in the much abused sense of the word. Nevertheless a glance through back numbers of this journal quickly reveals that we have a highly-specialised bias towards the study of B.N.A. philately and postmarks. Apart from the publication of details of new stamp issues there is very little to be found which could be of help to newcomers in the amazingly complex field of B.N.A. philately. We must freely admit, therefore, that our achievements fall very far short of our aims, and it is anybody's guess to what extent this may account for the lack of interest shown by many who remain purely nominal members.

It is the responsibility of a Society such as ours to undertake to cater for the interests of the tyro and the expert alike. The former is the 'specialist' of tomorrow and it is upon the encouragement and help of keen beginners that philately depends for its continued existence.

In our next issue, therefore, we shall publish an introductory article on the 1897-1898 "Maple Leaves" and "Numeral" issues. We have chosen these as good subjects by virtue of the important facts that the stamps are still reasonably easy to acquire and have many interesting features which should make their study a fascinating one both for beginners and those who need to "brush up" their knowledge.

The publication of further articles along these lines in later issues, however, will very much depend upon the reactions of readers and especially of those who would claim to be general collectors of Canadian stamps with no pretensions to being "specialists." These we must earnestly ask to let us know: (a) whether more articles of a similar nature would be welcomed or (b) what alternatives they have in mind. There is absolutely no need for this to take much time or trouble. A few words on a postcard will serve our purposes well and will help us to meet as many of our members' needs as possible. We would emphasize again, however, that we make no claims to be able to gauge members interests intuitively, by divination, by black magic or by crystal-gazing. We shall depend upon all the help that members can give.

### **Contributions**

During the past year we have been greatly indebted to a small but select band of contributors who have made our task an easy one and if any congratulations are due it must be on account of the excellence of the articles published. All that we have been concerned to do has been to present them as attractively as possible, a comparatively easy matter. Our gratitude to contributors must not blind us, however, to the fact that it is by no means a good thing to be solely dependent upon a few stalwarts. They cannot, in the nature of things, be expected to bear all the burden all the time; yet this is exactly what we are demanding of them at the moment. If we have any ambitions for 1965 as far as this journal is concerned it is to see at least one new name at the heading of an article in every issue published. By the time this is published the Christmas holidays will be upon us and this appeal for help in the form of ideas and contributions may very easily be overlooked. Please help to avoid this by making a note NOW to do your bit in the NEW YEAR. We shall be waiting to hear from you.

# *P.E.I. THREEPENNY BLUE*

By Sir GEORGE WILLIAMSON, F.C.P.S.

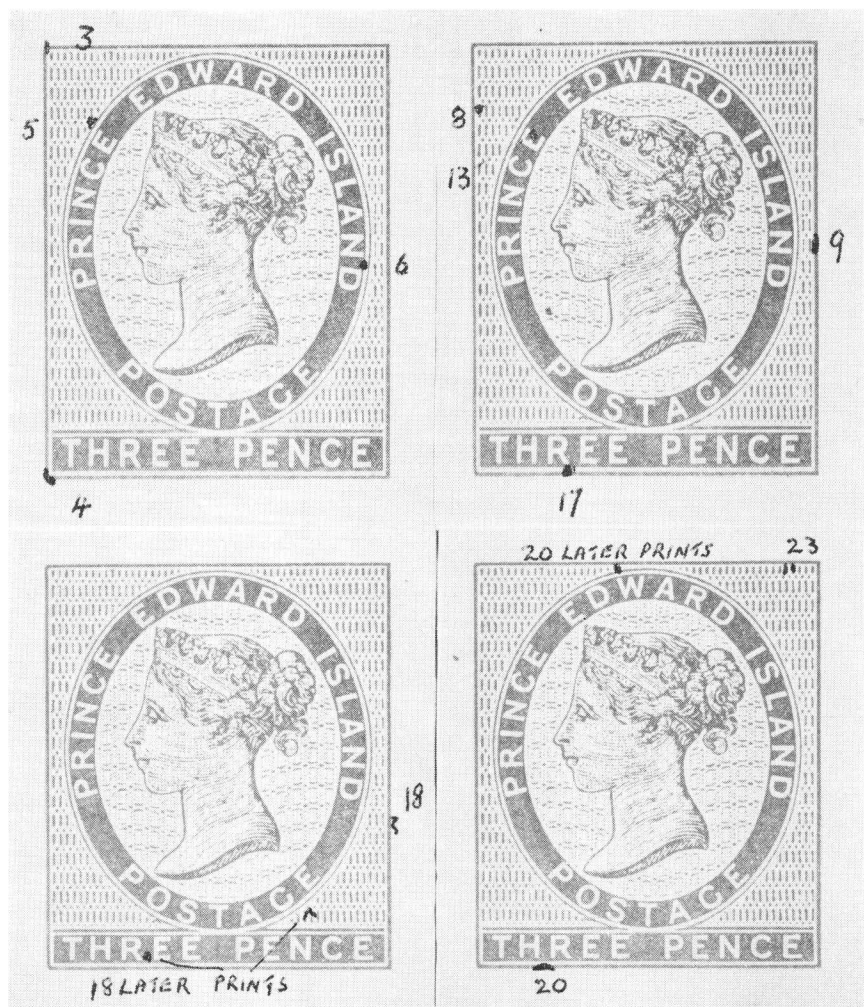
Further to the notes of P.E.I. 3d. which appeared on Page 214 of Vol. 9, I have had further assistance in studying this stamp. In the previous article I was able to confirm that there was a constant flaw from the first printing with Perf 9 on stamps numbered 1, 7, 10, 12 and 22, but was unable to trace the later known flaws on stamps Nos. 2, 16 and 19. These I have not yet seen on a Perf 9 stamp. As is explained later I know there is no constant flaw on stamp No. 2 in the Perf 9 printing.

Since that article was penned I have found a different flaw on each of the 30 stamps of the later printings all of which appear constant so far as the last printing is concerned. I have only, up to now, seen these flaws on 14 of the 9 Perf stamps in addition to the five mentioned above, i.e. 19 stamps in all. These are:—

3. Left frame line extended upwards slightly.
4. Slight bulge lower left corner.
5. Flaw in background above and slightly to left of E of Prince.
6. Coloured dot in white oval between N and D of Island, and in later printings there is a background flaw above and between D and W of Edward.
8. Coloured dot extreme left of 4th line of background.
9. Slight weakness in frameline (right) opposite N of Island.
13. Centre leg of E of Prince deformed. In later printings a smudge appears between P & O of Postage of varying size.
17. Dot below tail of R of Three (see 25).
18. (a) Short uneven line of colour outside right frame line about  $\frac{1}{3}$  from foot.  
In later printings the following additional flaws appear:
  - (i) Full stop after R of three (white).
  - (ii) Flaw in background above N of pence.
20. (a) Part of frame line below H & R of three weak.  
In later printings a background flaw over W of Edward appears.
23. Slight flaw top row of background right.
24. (a) Background pattern causes an apparent bulge over A of Postage.  
In later printings a flaw in background over N of pence.
25. Dot under upright of R of three R (see 17).
26. Left frame line extended low.

Blocks and pieces I have seldom seen, in fact, only three. 2 blocks of 4 and one strip of 4, and these between them only covered the N.E. corner stamps 3 to 5 and 8 to 10 all inclusive plus No.2 on a strip of four and this stamp had no flaw. This strip of 4 is on a cover in the possession of Mr. Crosby at Banff. If more blocks can be studied perhaps more of the first printing can be found without a flaw or the following flaws found on later printings and not yet seen by me on a 9 Perf may be confirmed as being constant throughout:—

11. Flaw in background right 3rd row from top.
14. White line downwards from where chin joins neck.
15. Right frame line very thick and small dot in oval between R and I of Prince.



21. Small spot of colour on neck near Adam's apple.
27. Dot on N of Pence.
28. Dot under H of three.
29. Slight doubling lower left frame line just above value tablet also right frame line thicker for the lower 1/6th.
30. Flaw in S of Postage.

With regard to the others 2, 16 and 19, these were explained in the earlier article.





### ADMIRAL STUDY GROUP

Members are advised that a postal Study Group for the Admiral issues has now been formed under the leadership of Mr. J. L. Bacon of 50, Mersey Road, Sale, Cheshire to whom all communications for membership or information should be sent.

### CONVENTION AUCTION 1964

Members will be interested to learn that sales at the above auction in Worthing realised £797, a decrease of £376 on last year's total. A list of prices realised is available from the Librarian, Mr. Roland Greenwhill at The Shielling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amersham, Bucks. There is no charge but postage will be appreciated.



*for the  
connoisseur*



If you are interested in fine Classical stamps of all countries why not drop us a line and let us know your field of collecting.

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## NEW 8 CENT AIR STAMP



The first 8 cent stamp produced by the Canada Post Office since 1946 was issued on 18th November.

The new stamp is intended to replace a former 7 cent stamp made obsolete by a recent increase in air mail rates to the United States. In addition to facilitating prepayment of air mail letters, the stamp will be used for parcel post and for first class letters weighing between one and two ounces for delivery within Canada.

The Postmaster General said that the design of the stamp is a re-working of the seven cent regular issue released on 11th March, 1964. The only change is in the numeral seven which has been replaced by an eight. The central feature of the design is a modern inter-city jet aircraft taking off from a Canadian terminal.

Since the air mail rate change went into effect on 15th July, the Post Office Department has provided an overprinted stamp with the seven defaced and an eight printed above it. Supplies of this stamp will soon be exhausted and the new eight cent issue will take its place.

### The Exchange Packet

Good class B.N.A. material is still urgently required for the exchange packet in order that this service may be maintained next year. Please do your best to help.

Booklets for mounting duplicate material can be obtained from the Packet Secretary, Mr. J. E. Bielby, 194, Skipton Road, Harrogate, Yorks. (Price 5d. each).

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# **Newfoundland Corner**

By Dr. R. WILLAN, F.C.P.S.

## **Newfoundland Postmarks outside St. John's**

Prior to 1851 there was but one Post Office and one Postal Official in Newfoundland—at St. John's—and there was no organised system of communications with the rest of the island. In 1851 two postal routes were initiated from St. John's, the northern to Twillingate and the southern to Harbour Britain. On these routes 14 Post Offices and 10 Way Offices were established, and to each of these 3 hand stamps were issued, supplied by the G.P.O., London.

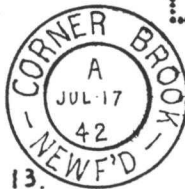
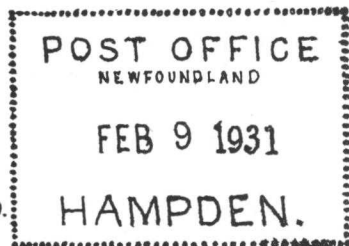
No. 1 illustrated, 25 mm and showing the date, was struck in black on the face of all letters handled at the office, both outgoing and incoming. It was not the usual practice at the outports to backstamp mail as was done at St. John's, in addition No. 3, also 25 mm, was struck in red on outgoing mail which had been prepaid. This stamp was not dated, but sometimes the amount paid was written in red inside the circle. No. 2 was impressed in black on mail handed over to the Post Office by the captains of ships coming into the harbour. In 1857 adhesive stamps were introduced for the prepayment of postage, but at first these were little used and most of the mail was stamped as before. When adhesives were used, No. 1 was struck in black. Unlike St. John's, the outports did not use the red "paid" stamp with adhesives. No. 1 continued to be used at most offices until about 1882.

Additional offices were opened, and in 1863 the southern route was extended to Lapoile and Channel. The new offices did not have stamps issued like those of the earlier offices, but shortly afterwards a new type of date stamp appears, being found in the late 1860's and early 1870's. In a 24 mm circle, the name is in large sans serif letters, and the date is in three lines of seriffed type. By far the best known of this group is Lapoile, No. 4, with a small ornament at the bottom, but some offices have in this position the letters N.F. (No. 5), the first stamps outside St. John's with any indication of the Colony. I think there may have been quite a number of this type, but few are known and they are rarely seen owing to the scarcity of covers. The commonness of the Lapoile stamp is due to the fact that this office, in defiance of regulations, habitually used its date stamp as an obliterator, and the impression is frequently found on loose stamps of the 1866 issue. Placentia, one of the original 24 offices which had No. 1, evidently lost or damaged that stamp, as it had one precisely like Lapoile in use at the same period. Another 1851 office which had an early replacement is Ferryland, but in this case (No. 6), the letters of the name and N.F. are seriffed, and there appears to have been no date type, as the date is inserted in ms.

In 1872 the southern route was extended to Bonne Bay, and in 1882 the postal service encircled the entire island. Many new offices were opened, and a new type of postmark was issued to these, and to older offices needing replacement. This type is No. 7. The hammers were made by Pritchard and Andrews in Ottawa, and the late Mr. Dan Meyerson, did a most useful piece of work in copying the Newfoundland hammers from the firm's proof book of postmarks made from 1876 to 1895. The postmarks have the name, the abbreviation "NEWF'D" and



HARBOR-BRITAIN  
SHIP LETTER



two small arcs, with the date in two lines, all in a sans serif type. They vary from 19 to 23 mm in diameter, and are much the most common type of postmark from 1880 to the union of Newfoundland with Canada in 1949. Many offices had more than one hammer over the years. These usually differed in size, but as the difference is only small, and accurate measurement is difficult with anything but a perfect strike, it is easier to measure the arcs, which differ far more than the diameter of the postmark.

Just before 1900 a number of new offices were opened, and some at least of these were issued with duplex hammers, all indetical in type, No. 8. I have no information on who made them. It was presumably not Pritchard and Andrews, as the two duplex hammers that firm made for St. John's are of a totally different type. The duplex postmarks were only used for a short time, to about 1906. They are scarce, with Corner Brook and Avondale the commonest, and I cannot say how many offices used them, again owing to scarcity of covers. The killer part is often found on the stamps of the 1897 Royal issue, but the name and date would normally be on the cover. The best hope off cover is a pair of stamps with the date mark on one and the killer on the other. I have a fine strike of Norris' Arm in this way, and a less fine one of Lance Cove. However, if you do find the date part alone it is recognisable as a duplex, as the 25 mm circle with "NEWFOUNDLAND" in full, has no resemblance to any other Newfoundland postmark. If any member has any of these strikes, or of the types No. 4 to No. 6, I should be very interested to hear of them.

No. 10 shows the last big group of Newfoundland postmarks. It is a rectangular rubber stamp, and was issued to a large number of offices over the period from about 1923 to 1945. It is invariably struck in coloured ink, usually mauve, sometimes green, blue or violet.

The remaining illustrations are of various odd types of postmark. At the beginning of this century, Harbor Grace had No. 9, the only postmark I know with double arcs. No. 12 is another strike from the same place which I have not seen elsewhere, which is remarkable as it is a common type in the T.P.O's and at St. John's. The rubber oval postmark of the Grenfell Association, No. 14, is the only oval postal stamp I know outside St. John's. The large oval telegraph stamps are often seen, but they should not have been used on letters and they seem to emanate usually from the home towns of philatelically-minded clergymen. No. 13 is the only stamp of this type which I know for ordinary postal use, though there are a few similar ones for special purposes such as Money Order Departments. It is also the only one I know apart from St. John's and the T.P.O's with any indicia in addition to the date.

A few marks similar to No. 11 are found from 1939, varying in size, but all large, some having single and some double circles. No. 16 is a lone type as far as I have seen, but there are a few similar to No. 15 after 1940. I have not illustrated a few marks which appeared in 1946 in a double circle about 32 mm diameter with the date in one line and the name in seriffed letters, some in capitals and some in upper and lower case type.

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**See page 209 for very  
Important  
Convention Announcement**

## STUDY-CIRCLES, 1964 CONVENTION

These were well up to previous high standards, and were greatly appreciated by everyone present.

Appropriately enough, our Founder-President "STEVIE" opened the proceedings on Wednesday evening with a display of *Admirals* which as usual aroused immense interest and comment. On the following day, (Thursday) NORMAN TODD gave the morning display, confining his exhibits and remarks mainly to the very modern issues, many interesting varieties of which were displayed, also some lathework varieties of the Admirals which do not appear to have been hitherto recorded. Our younger members should look very carefully at the modern issues; there appears to be scope for research even there. The evening session evoked considerable interest and discussion—Major ELLIS's fine array of *Large and Small Cents Q.V's* included many lovely unusual items, with rare re-entries on the 1 c. Small Qn., etc. In the unavoidable absence of Major Ellis, the commentary was made by Mr. J. J. BONAR. Some expert criticism was made that odd items were incorrectly classified, but this can easily be rectified, and it in no way marred the pleasure this display aroused, with something for everyone to enthuse about.

On Friday further treats were in store, when during the morning Session Mr. W. WILLIAMS displayed some of his delightful "*Small Cents Q.V's*." Several other members present also produced "Small Queens," and much discussion ensued. The question of shades inevitably arose, and a suggested description for the 10 c. *Salmon-Pink* was "middle-cut" (one might do worse!). The evening session was also full of interest, with the outstanding *Squared-Circle Postmarks* of STANLEY COHEN on view. These were ably presented by Dr. Charles Hollingsworth, whose personal knowledge of the subject enabled him to deal most efficiently with any queries that arose. This display was really magnificent, and gave immense pleasure, the types and varieties being most fully dealt with. Quite a number of the items displayed were either unique or nearly so. Even after such a feast is this, it was to be noted that several members were browsing through the auction lots until midnight!

JIM CATER

### SEASON'S GREETINGS

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

**JIM CATER**

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

*Greetings and  
Happy Hunting  
to my correspondents  
everywhere*

**E. A. Smythies**

## The Northwest Passage Company

As we reported in our August issue the **NORTHLAND PRINCESS** sailed from Vancouver on 17th July with the intention of navigating the Northwest Passage in both directions.

We have now learnt, however, that the attempt was abortive. The 107-foot converted naval Fairmile was unable to pass the Shumagin Islands to the west of the Gulf of Alaska. Some of the worst weather experienced in the north for fifty years was encountered with the result that heavy seas flooded the pilot house and short-circuited all the electrical installations.

According to her captain, Squadron Leader Alexander, it was impossible to take a navigational sight and reliance had to be placed on a magnetic compass and a small transistor radio. When the latter was stolen at Squaw Bay the vessel had to proceed without navigational aids at all.

At one time the ship sought shelter off the Simeonof Island where the main engines broke down and the vessel drifted on to a shingle beach, fortunately without causing much damage. After repairs had been effected the voyage continued to Lazy Bay in Unga Island.

The Northland Princess returned quite uneventfully to Vancouver via the Inside Passage.

(We are indebted to our member Ken Barlow for this report which is acknowledged with thanks.)

*Christmas Greetings  
to all  
Members  
and  
Good Hunting  
in 1965*



**J. J. Bonar**

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## SEASONAL GREETINGS

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

From

STANLEY COHEN

51, Westfield Road, Birmingham 15

(and PLEASE take some advert. space in Maple

Leaves during 1965 or I'll get the sack!)

**Dr. R. Willan**

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

### DISPERSING LARGE ACCUMULATION

Having completed 40 years as a professional philatelist (with a particular interest in B.N.A. issues), my stock is comprehensive and varied, with a wide range of BRITISH EMPIRE and FOREIGN CLASSICS to FAIRLY MODERN. Whatever your interests, I may have something to offer, either specialised or straightforward. References please if not already known to me.

**J. CATER**

(C.P.S. of G.B. No. 752)

21, Auckland Road  
NORWOOD  
LONDON, S.E.19

Phone: LIVingstone 2367



# The Postal History of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 1754-1867

By C. M. Jephcott, F.R.P.S.L.,

V. G. Greene, R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L., and John H. M. Young

When your reviewer was a young and ardent collector of British North American stamps, he greatly deplored the fact that the majority of philatelic authors completely ignored one of the most interesting facets of collecting and study, viz. covers and the rates of postage.

Doubtless the immense amount of investigation required to discover sources which would reveal the rates prevented the early Philatelists from including this information in their publications.

Students of the postal history of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will therefore be delighted with this new publication covering as it does every sphere of the postal history of the Maritime Provinces.

The three authors, all with very great reputations in B.N.A. circles, are to be congratulated on the production of this meritorious work.

The Honourable Henry D. Hicks, Q.C., D.C.L., President of Dalhousie University, has written the Foreword in which he suggests that this publication, together with the magnificent volume by Nicholas Argenti on the postage stamps of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, published by the Royal Philatelic Society in 1962, provides for collectors of the Maritime Provinces a study which it would be difficult to equal in any field of philatelic literature; all who digest the information contained in this volume will doubtless agree with him.

The authors have simplified the "contents" by listing seventeen major chapters: one deals exclusively with the History of the Maritime Provinces, three following chapters cover the Postal History from 1754 to 1800, from 1800 to 1818 and from 1818 to 1843, whilst chapters five and six deal entirely with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Postal History from 1843 to 1867.

The following chapters cover Courier and Stage Coach Routes, Railway Communications, Packet and Ship Letter Mail, Coastal Communications, Forwarding Agents and Express Companies. Chapter twelve deals with the Postage Rates to 1851 and the succeeding four chapters with Postal Rates during the adhesive period, 1851 to 1860.

The final chapter is devoted to Regulations and Procedures of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Post Offices.

For easy reference all the chapters have been sub-divided, consequently the listings of the postal markings and cancellations, together with their periods of use are easily located.

All known postal markings and cancellations are reproduced in the correct size, having been traced from covers or from impressions in the Proof Book of the G.P.O., London. They are well described in detail and for evaluation purposes the authors have introduced a rarity factor table which will convey to collectors

the relative rarity of these items.

The four appendices cover mileage table, sterling currency conversion tables, lists of Way and Post Offices 1754 to 1867 and finally a list of Deputy Postmaster Generals and Postmaster Generals of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick from 1782 to 1867.

New light is thrown on the story of the Charles Connell five cent stamp of 1860. The authors have based their version on editorials and articles published in *The Morning Freeman*, a St. John newspaper, which undoubtedly belonged to the opposition press and was very critical of the Government. It certainly makes most interesting reading; from this version one can readily understand the controversy that raged in New Brunswick over the impending issue—it was probably the scorn and ridicule to which Postmaster General Connell was subjected in the daily press that persuaded the Government to suppress the issue of this stamp.

Altogether 407 line and 110 half tone illustrations have been included and one is greatly impressed by the quality of reproduction; with the exception of the map of the stage-coach routes and post towns as they existed in 1855, on pages 146 and 147; the names of the towns certainly cannot be read nor can the coach roads be identified. This is unfortunate, as most collectors in Europe are not familiar with the location of the towns and ports to which the authors constantly refer. One would automatically consider that a clear and easily read map would be the first essential of any postal history publication.

As this is my only criticism of a volume of 400 pages, it is proof enough of the excellence of the information contained in this work and the authors are to be complimented on their knowledge and expertise which has enabled them to produce a publication which is outstanding in the Postal History field.

W. E. LEA

(A short notice of the publication of this work appeared in our August issue. For details other than those given above readers are asked to refer to the latter issue, page 154—*Editor*.)

## **From the Secretary**

During the past year, the Editor has requested members to supply details of their collecting interests, in order to bring the listing in the Year Book supplement up to date. Only about 25 members have in fact sent me any amendments to their entries, which still leaves a long way to go. Whilst minute detailing of sub-groups of collecting interests is not always possible on account of space, I have added several new groups to those already in existence, including Duplex (D), Hotel Covers (H), Railway Pictorial Cards (RC) Flag Cancellations (F) Illustrated Advertising Covers (Ad). I hope that members will check up on their listed interests during the year, and send me a corrected list in time for inclusion in next year's Year Book supplement.

May I once more ask any members when writing to me or other Officers, to print their name and address and please quote their membership number, since a great deal of time can be wasted in looking through the list of members to match up a spidery scrawl with its owner's name and address.

# Postmark Error



The above illustration of a very rare R.P.O. postmark error was first recorded in 1953.

The error in the spelling EMONTON instead of EDMONTON was very quickly observed by the Canadian Post Office and the handstamp concerned was withdrawn from use shortly after it was reported.

No other copies of the postmark are known but this is obviously a case where diligent search through the 1st Q.E. II issues might result in profitable finds for postmark collectors.

## OBITUARY

Daniel C. Meyerson, F.C.P.S.

The sudden death of Dan Meyerson on 8th September at the early age of 53 is an irreparable loss to the philately of Newfoundland. He was the foremost student in this field, and did an incredible amount of research ranging from pre-stamp covers to the perforations and varieties of modern issues. A prolific writer, he was eager to learn from any source, always checked his facts and was delighted to share his knowledge with others.

His death is a personal loss to all serious students of Newfoundland stamps and postal history, and we extend our deepest sympathy to his widow and young family.

R. W.

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

*Greetings and  
Best Wishes  
for Christmas  
and the  
New Year  
to all Members  
from  
J. Millar Allen*

*A Happy Christmas  
and  
Best Wishes  
for the  
New Year  
from  
Graham and  
Joan George*

*Xmas Greetings  
and  
Best Wishes  
for  
the New Year*

❖ ❖ ❖

**George Williamson**

# Letters to the Editor . . .

Mr. R. G. Woodall writes:

## Roller Cancellations

Have just read Dr. Hollingworths' article in *Maple Leaves* on Roller Cancellation, 1890-1911, and think I can add something of interest relating to their possible use as pre-cancels.

In my book "The Postal History of Yukon Territory, Chapter 13, page 2, I describe a cover in my collection which has the single-ring date-stamp of Dawson in purple dated in November 1898 (type S.1) struck towards the top right corner where it would have tied a stamp had one been in the normal position. The cover is addressed to Prince Edward Island, and has the arrival d/s of Feb. 1899. Just above the address in the centre of the envelope, there is a 3c. "Numerals" adhesive, which was then the correct postage. The stamp is cancelled with a roller of Victoria, B.C. like Dr. Hollingworths' Figure 1, with a thin 1 between the bars. It is not tied to the cover and the stamp must have been cancelled before being stuck on. At first one might think it a stamp that came off another cover, but there is no other indication of payment on this cover, nor tare for lack of pre-payment.

My conclusions are that owing to the great difficulties in communication with Dawson during 1898-99, and an unparalleled rush to send letters to friends outside on the last boat of the season, the post office, run by the North West Mounted Police, had no stamps left but accepted pre-payment in cash, which they may have actually forwarded with the letters to Victoria B.C., or at least enclosed an explanation and credit account. At Victoria this mail would then have stamps attached to see it safely on its farther travels. The quickest way to do the job was to cancel a sheet of stamps before dividing and sticking them on each letter, and the handiest canceller would be the roller.

I would be very interested to hear from anyone else who has a cover from the Yukon gold rush during the winter of 1898-99, and to try to check up on the period of the presumed stamp shortage at Dawson, Yukon Territory.

Mr. J. Millar-Allen writes:

## 1859 12½c.

"I was interested in the article in June *Maples Leaves* by Mr. Lees-Jones on the wing margin copy of the 12½c. showing the two plate dots in the margin.

I have a nice example of this but not on a badly centred copy. Mine is a strip of three numbers 38, 39 and 40 on the sheet with 40 having the selvedge attached and showing the dots.

It is most uncommon to get the selvedge although it is also perforated out to the edge of the sheet and this is the only example I have come across out of the many hundreds I have owned or inspected."

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## Reminders

### **Membership & Subscriptions**

Membership of the Society is open to all interested in the study of the postal history and postage stamps of the Dominion of Canada and the former British North American Provinces. The Annual Subscription of £1 is payable on 1st October for the ensuing twelve months and should be sent to the Treasurer, (for name and address see Panel of Officers, P. 213). (Overseas members are requested to remit subscriptions free of charge to the Society).

### **New Members**

Membership application forms (on the reverse of the "Small Ads" forms) accompany every issue of this journal. Completed application forms should be sent to the Secretary, along with the initial subscription of £1.

### **From the Treasurer**

Dear Members,

No doubt many of you may be wondering why notices for the payment of the 1964-65 subscriptions were sent out to reach all members by the end of September. It has been my experience during two years in office that only a small proportion of members pay their annual subscriptions without first receiving a notice. With the publication of the new Registered Letter Stamps Handbook in October it was necessary to have the funds required to finance this project available early in the new session. So far the response has been satisfactory but I would urge members to make a point of paying their dues on the 1st October annually or as soon thereafter as possible. It is also essential to have sufficient in hand to meet the cost of publishing *Maple Leaves* every two months so I would make this further appeal to those who are still in arrears to pay up **now**.

In April 1964 we suspended distribution of *Maple Leaves* to all members in arrears at that time and this procedure will be brought into effect with the April 1965 issue in respect of non-payers for 1964-65.

May I also ask your support for the work of the authors and the Handbook Committee by your placing orders with Mr. Cohen for the new Handbook and the earlier publications made by the Society, (see P. 205). It is only by clearing existing stocks that we can establish the quick turnover which assures a regular flow of text-books on the many aspects of Canadian Philately.

Although the payment of subscriptions by Bankers Order has been adopted by some members the number is very small in proportion to the size of this Society. I trust that there will be a wider use of this method in future.

I thank all members for co-operating so well with me in the past and for the many encouraging and kind messages which I receive in your letters. I regret that time does not permit me to reply to them all individually.

With best wishes,

A. F. L. McGregor,

Hon. Treasurer.

## Canada OHMS Officials

These Canadian stamps, over-printed "OHMS" and "G," and perforated "OHMS," are an interesting group of 732 varieties. A representative collection may be acquired at a reasonable cost. These are illustrated, and fully described in the Wrigley Catalogue, at \$2.00. The 61 page Album, at \$3.00 is indispensable. To beginners I offer 48 var. for \$5.00, or 75 var. for \$10.00. I offer OHMS Covers, Slogans and Cancels. To advanced collectors I offer selections on approval or request your want list.

**ROY WRIGLEY**

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WANTED BY

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Hollingsworth**  
17 Mellish Road  
Walsall

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CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

*A Merry Christmas  
and  
A Happy New Year  
from*

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

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



## **JACK CANUCK**

### ***sees Squared Circles***

Booking in at this year's Convention took the usual form. There were Jones's, Williams's, Evans's, McDuffs, McSporrans and a further band of very ruthless Yorkshire "Tykes." After that came a sprinkling of stray Englishmen who were allowed to enroll.

We first found our worthy President double banking his car in front of the hotel while he unloaded some display frames, much to the disgust of the drivers of a bus, twelve cars and a mini car, each vying with the other in blasting poor Graham with their horns. In any other town we would have been bailing him out of "jug" in order to start the Convention, but as he admitted himself he was "a little potty."

We were again pleased to welcome our first resident Canadian in Herb. Buckland to his fifth convention. We reckon he has travelled a mere 40,000 miles to be with us at our "does."

The Scots then dropped in their "Fifth Column" by producing Hugh Aitken (No. 18), one of "the few" (disguised as a Sassanach!).

An absentee for the first time was Dr. Willan. Now his wife says she is looking for a really good doctor.

We for our part found a really good Doctor by the name of Carstairs. If his National Insurance knowledge is as good as his knowledge of stamps his practice is made.

The first evening display "Stevie" put everybody to sleep with the aid of six albums of "Admirals."

Thursday morning Norman Todd ran a study circle on Elizabethian issues. Let nobody say "varieties" finished with the 1930 issues.

In the evening Major W. F. Ellis gave us a very fine treat with his "Large and Small Heads" with a running commentary by J.J.

Friday morning W. Williams ran a study circle on the small queens.

In the evening Stanley Cohen let us in for something with his display of "Squared Circles." For the rest of the convention we had about fifty "squares" running round in circles looking for these marks.

Next day at the Auction John Gilbert was able to squeeze the lemon till the pips squeaked at the very sight of such a post-mark.

On the afternoons of Thursday and Friday we had very nice quiet coach tours to enable us to catch up with lost sleep. We visited Arundel and then Petworth House with its wonderful display of paintings.

We were shown where Roman remains were found. We already had at least one small figure found in the district—"Heffie"!

Strange things do happen at Conventions when we find Lees-Jones, Stevie and Jack Cartwright trying to remember what they have forgotten about Canadian stamps and when P. G. Walker is seen going into a Hair Stylist's shop to buy, as

## Yes or No?

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he says, stamps. Now we know where those lily white curls come from.

It took us two days to bring Ernest Whitley round when he discovered the Australians first played England at cricket on Worthing Common, and not in "Yarksheer."

When Wembley Williams said he saw two washing machines at Petworth House and said he was sure it was a "Re-entry" we did not dare tell him there was only one. It must have been the tea!

## **CONVENTION 1965 (20th - 23rd October)**

Our President has made a very happy choice of venue for next year's Convention in the Allan Water Hotel, Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire. The hotel is perfect for our needs and is an ideal centre for seeing the beauties of the Highlands at the best time of the year.

Hotel bookings are already coming in and members are well advised to make provisional room bookings as single room reservations are already at a premium.

Send your bookings and requirements to :

Mr. Eddie McGuigan,  
26, Borestone Crescent,  
St. Ninians, Stirling.

You will have to be quick.

# ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1964

The Treasurer reported that the arrangement whereby members who had not paid their subscription did not receive copies of *Maple Leaves* from April onwards had had a good effect on the payment of subscriptions, and the present position was that 16 members owed for 2 years, and 21 for one year, compared with 41 and 76 respectively in 1963. It was intended to repeat this idea commencing with the April issue next year. He had found that the majority of members pay only on receipt of a notice of dues, and he had therefore sent one to all members this year, with good results to date.

The Secretary, Dr. Hollingsworth, reported a drop in Membership, of 59 which made the present total 689. Of the 92 removals from the Society's rolls 40 had resigned and 41 had been removed for non payment of subscription.

The Exchange Packet Secretary, J. E. Bielby, reported that 21 packets were issued of total value £2,697 compared with 20 packets valued at £2,475 in 1963, but sales had dropped from £860 to £730. Commission on Sales was £55. He reported a case of "substitution" in one book, an occurrence which was very rare in this Society, and emphasized that this must not happen in a Society of the standing of the C.P.S. of G.B.

The Convener of Studies, G. Whitworth, reported that most members involved in study seemed to be individualists, and that anyone engaged on a particular study probably knew others similarly engaged, which lessened the need to keep up a card index of members interests. He proposed that Mr. A. E. Stephenson resume this office

The Librarian, R. S. B. Greenhill reported an increased use of the Library, 54 members having borrowed a total of 76 books.

The President, G. F. George reported that disturbing news of an increased number of forged cancellations in circulation had been received, and it was proposed to liaise with B.N.A.P.S. to discuss the problem.

## **Amendments to Constitution**

The amendments to Constitution as published in the August issue of *Maple Leaves* were adopted, and a loose sheet would be printed for distribution.

## **Convention Auction**

Mr. J. H. O. Gilbert reported that 33 members had sent in 214 Lots, which averaged one lot for each 21 members. There were two gift lots and 56 postal bid forms had been received. There was a deterioration in the quality of the material, and he pointed out that one could not sell to a specialist material which one would not accept for oneself, and whereas good material would sell well, since the buyers were exclusively B.N.A. collectors, poor material was a waste of time to all concerned. A marked improvement next year was hoped for, if there was to be any point in holding a Convention Auction.

## 1964 CONVENTION AWARDS

**Class 1** (Research and Study):—W. Williams for his comprehensive display of the 2 c. Small Queens.

**Class 2** (Study Group Displays):—Manchester Society for their interesting "Matched Coins and Stamps" entry.

**Class 3** (B.N.A. to 1897):—Geoffrey Whitworth for the magnificent collection of the 1 c. of 1859-68.

**Class 4** (B.N.A. after 1897):—R. B. Hetherington (Permit Stamps).

**THE STANLEY GODDEN TROPHY** also went to Geoffrey Whitworth.

**THE ADMIRAL CUP**:—Dr. Carstairs for his excellent study of the 7 c. Admiral 1912-22.

**THE BUNNY CUP**:—George Manley for his fine pre-cancel exhibit, with very large panes of the K.E.7 low values, etc.

**THE LEES-JONES TROPHY** (for Elizabethan issues) was withheld owing to paucity of entries.

**THE FOUNDER'S TROPHY**:—Ernest Whitley for his intensive research on the 1908 Tercentenary issue.

The entries in Classes 1 and 3 were superb, and presented the Judges (Stevie, Jim Cater and Evan Gill) with a very difficult task. Mrs. Barratt's Newfoundland Imperf. Rarities are always a joy to behold and Anthony Bailey's Early Canada (Imperf. and Covers) were also delightful. All the other displays evoked enthusiastic comment from viewers, but entries of Elizabethan issues consisted of ONE only!

### Election of Fellows

Sir George Williamson (636) was elected to the Fellowship of the Society for his original research into the stamps of Prince Edward Island and into the Postal History of Canada.

Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth (424) was elected to the Fellowship of the Society for his original research covering a wide field in Postmarks and Cancellations ranging from Roller Postmarks and Slogans to the present day Railway Post Offices.

### 1964 Convention Awards

Founder's Trophy—E. Whitley (*Research on Quebec Issue*)

Godden Trophy—G. Whitworth, F.C.P.S. (1859 *Issue*)

Bunny Cup—G. E. L. Manley (*Precancels*)

Admiral Cup—Dr. M. W. Carstairs (7 cents value)

### Diplomas

#### Research and Study Class

W. Williams—(2 cents *Small Queen*)

Contributed Class (a) G. Whitworth—(1 c. *1st issue*)

(b) R. B. Hetherington—(*Postal Permits*)

Study Group Class—(*Manchester group*)

## AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 27th OCTOBER, 1964

### New Members

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1477. TOPPING, W.E., 7430, Angus Drive, Vancouver 14, B.C., Canada              | C                        |
| 1478. GUILLE, C.R., 465, Venne Street, St. Lambert, Quebec, Canada.             | C,SC,RPO,PS              |
| 1479. DEAKIN, W. F., 391, Strand, London W.C.2.                                 |                          |
| 1480. PARKER, A. W., 2728, West 10th Ave., Vancouver 8, B.C. Canada.            | PC                       |
| 1481. LAFRANCE, L. J., 27, Underhill Road, Ossining, New York,<br>10562, U.S.A. | C,R                      |
| 1482. TAYLOR, Dr. I. W., 769, Milwaukee Avenue, Wheeling Illinois,<br>U.S.A.    | SP,CR-CQ                 |
| 1483. INGLIS, G. L., 129, Duthies Terrace, Aberdeen.                            |                          |
| 1484. KILISH, T. L., 9208, Trinity Street, Detroit, Michigan 48228, U.S.A.      | O,PC,PER,PL,<br>F,RPO,SP |

### Resignations

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 576. A. R. Asprey         | 1361. R. A. Hayes         |
| 1403. W. F. Anderson      | 1350. R. Hall             |
| 552. S. Brayshay          | 57. C. H. Jockel          |
| 361. S. C. Calder         | 1459. F. H. Mackenzie     |
| 458. Mrs. N. Clougher     | 1452. R. W. Silver        |
| 1445. F. H. Endean        | 1389. H. M. Smith         |
| 1112. Mrs. W. P. Ferguson | 166. Maj. Gen. D. C. Spry |
| 1399. B. E. Foster        | 868. R. J. Watson         |
| 874. Dr. P. Harrington    | 501. Maj. P. G. Lyster    |

### Deaths

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 631. F. P. Cobb     | 363. E. J. Hood        |
| 454. L. C. Crosby   | 910. W. Hirsch         |
| 1412. T. H. Collins | 1201. L. A. Lesperance |
| 1009. E. Bealey     | 234. D. C. Meyerson    |

### Removed from Membership under Rule 6 Members owing two years subscriptions

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 708. J. E. Cole          | 1380. E. T. Salway     |
| 1214. A. E. Hetherington | 1405. D. Sefton        |
| 600. R. S. MacCallum     | 809. Mrs. E. T. Sirett |
| 1393. J. A. McLennan     | 1366. W. I. Stanley    |
| 615. N. E. Maton         | 1388. R. L. Thomas     |
| 1034. Mrs. M. Myers      | 1317. J. F. Wyncoll    |
| 1400. J. H. Moore        | 960. B. M. Zuckerman   |
| 1261. R. D. Parkinson    |                        |

### Members owing one years subscription

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1326. H. L. Barnes     | 1106. W. F. B. Martin |
| 1369. S. A. Blumenthal | 1438. J. Poelmann     |
| 844. R. L. Burgess     | 1265. Mrs. P. E. Roy  |
| 1372. A. D. Day        | 1239. F. P. Stokl     |
| 1416. P. J. Fortune    | 1211. R. T. Thomson   |
| 881. Z. Frasch         | 1109. V. H. Vincent   |
| 1341. R. M. Jackson    | 400. A. R. Walker     |
| 561. P. Kennington     | 932. W. W. Watmough   |
| 764. D. Knowles        | 1433. R. S. Wilson    |
| 1375. T. McQuade       | 895. M. M. Woodman    |

### Change of Address

1444. BAUER, W. E., 2397, Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa 8, Canada.  
 1348. BAUGILD, G. C., 2537, Windsor Street, Halifax, N.S., Canada.  
 1408. CAMPBELL, J. A. L. R. D., 2, East Lake Road, Cazenova, N.Y. 13035, U.S.A.  
 1040. CHARRON, J. J., 140, Avenue D'Anjou, St. Bruno, Quebec, Canada.  
 1347. BURWELL, R. J., 10204, Hearthstone Court, Valley Station, Kentucky 40172, U.S.A.  
 188. EATON, Lt/Col. F. E., 1338, Balfour Avenue, Vancouver 9, B.C., Canada.  
 1356. FORDRED, E. J., "The Anchor," Ropley, Hants.

1328. GAYLORD, S. B., 1206, Ruffner Road, Schenectady, New York 12309, U.S.A.  
 1429. GRENIER, Maj. G., 1, Rosemount Avenue, Apt. 56, Westmount P.Q., Canada.  
 474. GELINAS, Lt/Col., J. A., M.C., 56th General Hospital, A.P.O. 122, U.S. Forces.  
 806. HILLSON, J., 41, Sadlers Way, Welwyn Road, Hertford, Herts.  
 1417. KELL, R., 15, Cumby Road, Newton Aycliffe, Nr. Darlington, Co. Durham.  
 1322. MALOTT, F/L, R. K., 16, Harwick Crescent, Ottawa 6, Ont., Canada.  
 1212. MANNERS, G. S., 8, Ingelow House, Holland Street, London W.8.  
 1437. MOFFATT, W. G., Hickory Hollow, R. R., 3, Ballston Lake, N.Y. 12019, U.S.A.  
 1023. MOORE, C. A., 68, Princess Avenue, Willowdale, Ont., Canada.  
 1213. MOSER, H. W., 372, Kings Highway West, Haddonfield, New Jersey 08033, U.S.A.  
 1474. MORRIS, Capt. H. W. O., Langmoor, Noads Way, Dibden Purlieu, Hants.  
 697. LYMAN, R. W., P.O. Box 299, Marblehead, Mass., U.S.A.  
 943. PINION, G. R., 8, Newlands Road, Horsham, Surrey.  
 1019. SMITH, A. F., 5690, Woodill Street, Halifax, N.S., Canada.  
 812. TODD, C. T. W., 18, Craig Terrace, Easington, Peterlee, Co. Durham.  
 437. WILLAN, Dr., R. F.C.P.S., Wilderswill, 5, Essex Close, Shaw, Lancs.  
 1188. YAFFE, I., 3805, Glengyle Avenue, Baltimore 21215, Md., U.S.A.  
 1464. YOUNG, R., The Laurels, Church Drive, Wentworth, Rotherham.

Net Change—53.

New Total—689.

**Election of Officers 1964-65**

	Nominee	Proposer	Seconder
President	Mrs. G. Barratt	G. F. George	Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth
Vice-President	J. Hannah	O. A. Fraser	A. E. Stephenson
Secretary	Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth	G. F. George	L. F. Gillam
Treasurer	A. F. L. McGregor	Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth	G. F. George
Committee (South)	D. G. Robertson	L. D. Carn	W. Williams
	(North) J. P. Macaskie	Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth	G. Whitworth
	(Scotland) J. J. Bonar	A. E. Stephenson	J. Grant
Auditor	F. H. Fairweather	A. E. Stephenson	J. J. Bonar
	J. P. Macaskie	J. E. Bielby	G. Whitworth

**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

1964-65

President: Mrs. S. Barratt, F.C.P.S., Ballynoe, Ardattin, Carlow, Ireland.

Secretary: Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, F.C.P.S., 17, Mellish Road, Walsall, Staffs.

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Librarian: R. S. B. Greenhill, The Shielling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amersham, Bucks.

Exchange Secretary: J. E. Bielby, 194, Skipton Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire.

Editor of Journal: L. F. Gillam, 66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire.

Advertising, Publicity and Handbooks: S. F. Cohen, 51, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

### WANTED

Handstruck postmarks of SASK., "on piece," stamps, receipts, etc. Broken-circle or other types. Buy, sell or exchange.—J. G. Byth, 22, James Avenue, Blackpool, Lancs.

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

Wanted to purchase or trade, Canadian Postal stationery, Mint or used, Railway Pictorial Postal Cards, illustrated advertising covers and cards, etc. I will reply by airmail. — Bernard Scott, 6151, Pepperell Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

RMS "Nascopic" covers wanted for specialised collection, also any material connected with Arctic.—D. Chasmer, 277, Hampton Road, Ilford, Essex.

Admiral issue, 5 cents blue and violet. Blocks, pairs, strips, singles in quantity for study. Buy or to borrow.—J. D. M. Harvey, 26, Upper Park Road, London, N.W.3.

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

Covers prior to 1920 bearing precancelled stamps. Good prices offered.—Manley, 151, Ebury Street, London, S.W.1.

### PERIODICALS

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

### FOR SALE

Canada town dated cancels, Victoria to Elizabeth. Fine strikes. Your Wants welcome. Frank Smith, 96, Humbercrest Blvd., Toronto 9, Ontario, Canada.

You have ordered your copy of "The Postal History of Yukon Territory," of course? No! Then send for descriptive leaflet without delay to Rob. Woodall, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset, England.

For First Day Covers of Canada—beautiful embossed cachets. Mint singles and Plate Inscription Blocks, write. — Rev. N. Cole, 436, Curry Avenue, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Now available, the new CANADA PRE-CANCEL ALBUM (106 pages), \$7.00 (47/-). Loose leaf for standard 3-hole binder, \$8.00 (53/6d.) bound. Catalogue \$1.50 (10/-). All post paid.—H. K. Walburn, R.R., 5, Okanagan Centre, B.C., Canada.

Almost all used blocks of 4 offered in October M/L are sold—many Mint Blocks still available from 2 page list.—S. Cohen, 51, Westfield Road, Birmingham 15.

A group of collectors having a surplus of "sideline" type material have prepared a list of the material they would like to sell and/or exchange. For a copy of the list please write: R. S. Traquair, 3323, Canberra Place N.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

B.N.A. Topics Vol. 8, 1951 to Vol. 21. 154 numbers complete. What offers?—S. C. Calder, 188, Longhurst Lane, Mellor, Cheshire.

# MAPLE LEAVES

**Journal of**  
**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

**Edited by L. F. Gillam**

66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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

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**Whole No. 93**

## ***Editorial***

### **Members' Interests**

In our last issue we ventured the opinion that a series of articles which could be of help to newcomers to the field of Canadian philately would probably command a great deal of interest among many members. The first of these from the pen of one who is well qualified to write on the subject of the "Maple Leaf" and "Numeral" issues of 1897-98 is published in this edition. Mr. J. P. Macaskie will need no introduction to older members, and to newcomers we would merely say that he has expressed the wish not to be reminded of when these issues first engaged his attention! This, we feel, ought to be enough recommendation for anyone.

### **Future articles**

As we indicated last December, however, it is quite impossible to judge how welcome a series of such articles might be unless members are prepared to express opinions. We have very little to go on at the moment apart from a "hunch" that we might be right. This is scarcely sufficient to merit requisitioning articles from those who are prepared to go to the trouble of writing them. The present article might be followed chronologically by one on the Edwards and then one on the Quebec issue, etc. There is no particular merit about such an approach and if members feel that later issues would be more suitable and are prepared to make definite suggestions there is no reason why their wishes should not be met providing that there is sufficient support for their proposals. At the moment only a few members have written in support of "more articles of interest to general collectors or beginners." We must therefore await reactions to Mr. Macaskie's article before any definite decisions about future policy can be made. Passed to you dear reader. Your next move.



### First Day Covers

One of the few compensations of editorial life are letters of encouragement and appreciation from members. These go a long way towards making the editor's lot a happy one. When they are enclosed in an "F.D.C." from Canada, as they very frequently are, we feel doubly blessed. During the whole of last year we were constantly reminded in this way by members in Canada that *Maple Leaves* is appreciated. So many such thoughtful acknowledgments were received that with the best will in the world it was not always possible to reply individually to everyone. Perhaps Canadian members will accept this inadequate expression of thanks and very real appreciation.

### The Kent & Sussex Group

A timely reminder has been received from Mr. L. D. Carn that not all the Society's groups hibernate during the winter. Unfortunately this arrived too late for inclusion in the December issue and here it can only be stated that Mr. J. C. Cartwright's home in Tunbridge Wells was apparently invaded on the 21st November last by a large number of marauding "CAPSTERS." They were placated somewhat by the sight of a Canadian Flag flying bravely from the house-top and persuaded to depart peacefully after being regaled with first issues of British Columbia, pence issues, "Large Queens" and (we quote) "Mrs. Cartwright's delicious tea." A special event is planned for the Group's 50th meeting, details of which will be published later.

### Convention 1965

Mr. McGuigan advises us that bookings at the Allan Water Hotel are rapidly being taken up. There is no doubt that more members than usual will be taking advantage of the opportunity which this year's Convention offers of combining two rare pleasures: "fine philatelic fare" with the sight of the "breath-taking beauty of hills and glens, lochs and rivers, ancient castles and hallowed abbeys, faery islands and lone sheilings." We are not quite sure what the latter are, but "Stevie" assures us that they are not the "wee bawbees" that his countrymen hoard so assiduously. The cuisine, needless to say, is excellent, or so we were assured when we enquired what the grub was like. It is not too soon to let Mr. McGuigan know your intentions. It may be too late by the time the next issue appears. See page 235.

### The April issue

Last year quite a number of members did not receive the April issue of *Maple Leaves* because their subscriptions were outstanding. The A.G.M. at Worthing confirmed that a similar procedure would be adopted this year. If you are one of the few members who have overlooked payment of your subscription for 1965 please send it immediately to the Treasurer: Mr. A. F. L. McGregor, at 151, High Street, Elgin, Morayshire. Please do not delay. Envelopes for the dispatch of *Maple Leaves* are prepared well in advance of the month of issue and delay in payment can only mean disappointment to the forgetful and added expense to the Society in the form of extra postage and the cost of printing "reminders." Please help the Society's officers to serve your interests and those of the Society by keeping administrative costs as low as possible.

# CANADA REGISTERED LETTER STAMPS

## THE 5c. PLATE II OF 1886

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

At the start of this article it seems advisable to emphasize that it will be of little interest—indeed scarcely intelligible to those readers of *Maple Leaves* who have not already read and studied the recently published Handbook of our Society on Registered Letter Stamps (R.L.S.). The subject of this article is just one R.L.S. plate, i.e. the astonishing 5 c. Plate II of 1886, and records certain unique features and recent new discoveries which were briefly mentioned (or not mentioned at all) in the Handbook.

In this Plate, certain features have been definitely established, others have not. These will be considered separately.

1. **Established features.** (1) **Year of manufacture.** In the Society's Library there is a set of photostats (kindly presented by Mr. Boggs) of the audited items of expenditure of the Canadian P.O., and in the year 1886 we find three items—(a) \$75.00 for a new Registered 2 c. Plate II, (b) \$75.00 for a new Registered 5 c. Plate II, (c) \$37.50 for re-entering the old Registered 2 c. Plate I. So this definitely fixes the year of making the 5 c. Plate II as 1886. (The third 5 c. Plate, with Ottawa imprint, was made in 1888 when the printing of stamps was transferred to Ottawa, and presumably in anticipation of the cancellation of the 2 c. registration rate early in 1889, with a resulting increase in demand for the 5 c. value).

2. **Date of Use.** The earliest dated copy, so far recorded, of a 5 c. stamp from this plate is October 1892, and the majority of dated copies are early 1893, just before the R.L.S. were finally abandoned. This surprising apparent gap of nearly seven years between the plate being made and the stamps printed from it being used, is discussed later.

3. **Shade.** Registered Stamps of 5 c. value printed from other plates are found in a variety of shades, chiefly deep green, yellow green, blue green, but 99% of the 5 c. stamps printed from Plate II are found in a distinctive pale or dull green shade unlike the other shades mentioned above, and, with a little experience, easy to recognise. It compares closely with a dull sea-green shade of the S.Q. 2 c. of the Ottawa printings, which suggests that the bulk of these 5 c. Plate II stamps were printed about that time.

4. **Spacing and Perforation.** As recorded in the R.L.S. Handbook, the stamp designs on Plate II are peculiarly spaced, the vertical gutters between stamp designs being 5 mm broad, the horizontal gutters only 2 mm broad. This feature, combined with the peculiar shape of these stamps, created an awkward problem for perforating the sheets. The two types of spacing are illustrated overleaf.



In *Maple Leaves*, August 1958, Whitworth, the expert on early Canadian perforations, pointed out that for that small stamp, the S.Q. ½ c. of 1882, whose width was 18 mm, it was necessary for the rotary perforating wheels, which could not be placed closer than 20 mm, to be set far apart so as to perforate **every other** gutter and hence two operations were necessary to perforate a sheet one way, and “any misalignment of the paper on the second run through would cause the variation in stamp size so frequently found on this stamp.”

All this applies equally to the perforating of Registered 5 c. Plate II sheets and stamps. The vertical spacing was **18 mm or less**, and as the same perforating machines were used indiscriminately for the S.Q. and R.L.S. by the B.A.B.N. Co., a second run for the sheets **of this plate alone** was apparently inevitable. Measurements of vertical strips of the ten stamps (in the writer's collection) of the 2 c. Plates I and II and 5 c. Plate I all showed 200 mm, i.e. 20 mm per stamp (vertically), so that second runs for these plates were unnecessary. Similar measurement of a block of 5 c. Plate II with five vertical stamps, showed 89 mm, or just under 18 mm per stamp. Hence the emphasis on "**this plate alone.**"

In consequence of misalignment of the paper, variations in stamp size of these 5 c. Plate II stamps are frequent and sometimes fantastic! The accompanying two illustrations below (taken from the Handbook) show one of these 5 c. stamps measuring 15 mm vertically, the other measuring 22 mm!



Occasionally the horizontal lines of perforations are so erratic that they cut into the design of the adjoining stamp! The broader illustration above is an example of this, with traces on top of the outer arches of the stamp above. Another example is shown below, also showing the outer arches of the stamp above, and a **straight edge**. So, if this stamp was not "imperf between," the line of perforations must have been higher up still!



*for the  
connoisseur*



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Quite a number (more than a dozen) of these 5 c. straight edge stamps have been recorded, and **from this plate alone**—not from other plates or other values—which makes one wonder if there is some connection between the “straight edge” and the “second run” of these Plate II stamps? For example, during the second run a line of perforations might have been missed. (Unfortunately no pair showing “imperf between” seem to have survived, which would have provided conclusive proof).

5. **Guide Lines.** Guide lines are engraved on a plate to help exact alignment of the stamps both horizontally and vertically. (If accurate alignment is not achieved, accurate perforating becomes impossible). When the plate is ready these guide lines are usually burnished off. Amongst the Registered plates, guide lines on the printed stamps are practically non-existent except on the 5 c. Plate II, where they are comparatively common. A good example (from the Handbook) with a vertical and horizontal guide line intersecting, is illustrated below.

A possible explanation of this unusual feature is discussed later.



6. **Shifts and fresh entries.** These are blemishes on the plate accidentally or carelessly created when impressions of the die are being made on the plate. Normally these are also burnished off before the plate is used for printing, but in stamps printed from 5 c. Plate II a considerable number have been found, and 8 of these are illustrated on P. 223. A possible explanation of these surviving blemishes is discussed later. These cannot, unfortunately, be accurately located on the plate since no complete sheet or pane is known, and it has not yet been found possible to reconstruct a complete pane with overlapping blocks.

So far, we have been considering established features. We can now go on to consider **II other features.**

7. **Layout of Plate II,** and numbers of panes and stamps on this plate. As mentioned above, no complete pane or sheet is known, and there is no definite evidence to determine what the layout of this Plate was.

8. **Imprints and marginal inscriptions.** After careful examination of 90+ stamps in mint blocks and 200+ used singles of this 5 c. Plate II, no trace of imprints or marginal inscriptions has been found! There is, in fact, some evidence to suggest that there were none! As recorded in the Handbook, two overlapping blocks of four, and a single **with blank selvage above**, fix four positions of the



top row without any imprint. If the plate had five stamps in the horizontal rows (as in all other Registered plates) this would indicate no imprint on top (where, again, it is found on all other plates). Until some evidence is found to the contrary, we may provisionally assume that this Plate II had no imprints or marginal inscriptions when the bulk of the printing was made from it.



For ready reference, I recapitulate the features, recorded in the Handbook, that enable us to recognise those 5 c. Plate II stamps. They are—(i) unusual shade, (ii) unusual spacing, (iii) the position dot in the NE limb of N of CANADA (illustrated above), (iv) the presence of guide lines, shifts and fresh entries (as illustrated earlier). Taken in combination, these usually suffice to recognise even single used stamps, in mint pairs or blocks they are of course, unmistakable.

**III. Possible explanation of these unusual features.** We have examined the evidence (items 1 to 3) which suggest that although the plate was made in 1886, it was not brought into use until years later.

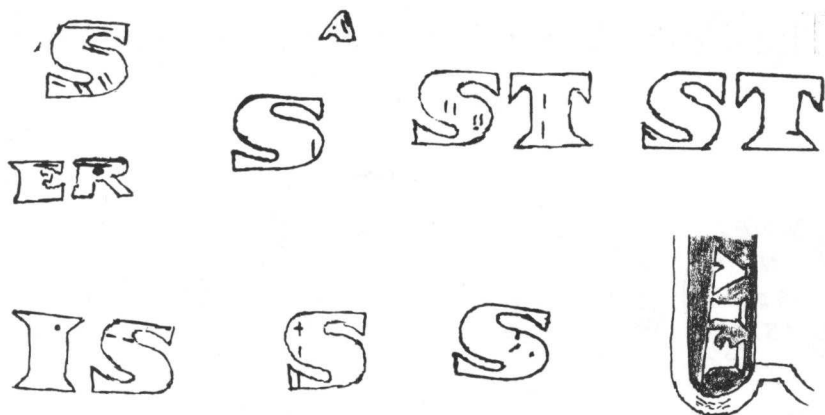
Item 4 was presumably a mistake, making this plate unpopular, troublesome to perforate accurately and necessitating a “second run.” It is really rather remarkable that in 1888 instead of bringing this Plate II from storage and using it, they went to the trouble and expense of making a new Plate III and re-entering the old Plate I. Was this a measure of their dislike of this Plate II? Or had they forgotten its existence?

Items 5 and 6, and 8 (if confirmed) suggest that it was never properly finished off, or these features would have been put right before use.

**A plausible theory** to explain these features is as follows:—(i) the 5 c. Plate II was roughly made (but not finished off) in 1886 at the same time as the 2 c. Plate II and re-entering of 2 c. Plate I. However, the old 5 c. Plate I was easily able to meet the limited demand for 5 c. Registered stamps at that time, i.e. about 3,500 sheets (of 100 stamps) per annum. Hence this troublesome Plate II was not required, and was put into cold storage, still not properly finished off.

(ii) During 1887 and 1888 the demand for 5 c. Registered stamps remained small—3,500 to 4,000 sheets p.a.—but in 1889, on the abolition of the 2 c. registration rate, demand began to rise, i.e. 5,000 sheets were issued to post offices in 1889, 15,000 sheets in 1890, and shot up to 23,000 sheets p.a. in 1892 and 1893. This rapid increase in demand for the 5 c. value coincides with the appearance of used dated stamps from this Plate II, which was apparently brought out of storage and used for printing still in its unfinished state, at a very late date.

This theory adequately explains (i) the wide gap of nearly seven years between making and using the plate; (ii) the presence of guide lines, shifts and fresh entries, and (possible) absence of imprints and marginal inscription; (iii) the characteristic shade; (iv) the frequent misalignment.



Other explanations can be formulated, but the above seems the most probable and covers the vagaries of this extraordinary plate, which were first recorded in the R.L.S. Handbook. It is always possible of course, that fresh evidence may prove the theory incorrect, and we must await further developments before finally accepting it.

## B. N. A.

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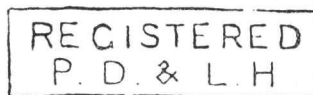
Phone: LIVINGstone 2367



# The Port Dover & Lake Huron Railway

By Lionel F. Gillam

Part xxxv



This railway was incorporated in 1871 to build from Port Dover to Stratford. The company was also empowered to acquire the roadbed of the Woodstock & Lake Erie Railway, an earlier enterprise which had been incorporated in 1847 to build between Port Dover and Woodstock, and which during the intervening years had undertaken some work before closing down in 1854 because of lack of funds.

The work on the unfinished roadbed was renewed in 1873 and the line was eventually completed between Port Dover and Stratford (via Woodstock) in December, 1875. It was opened for traffic on 1st January of the following year.

In 1881 the railway amalgamated with the Stratford & Huron Railway and the Georgian Bay & Wellington Railway to form the Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay & Wellington Railway (*q.v.* Vol. 7 No. 7).

Postmark evidence suggests that R.P.O.s operated on this line from the time of its completion, postmarks reading P.Dover & L. Huron R.R. (or abbreviations thereof) being known.

They appear, however, to have been replaced in 1881 by those incorporating the initials of the Georgian Bay & Lake Erie Railway, and are therefore extremely scarce.

After the latter railway was absorbed into the Grand Trunk Railway in 1893 the line between Port Dover and Stratford was served by the Port Dover & Stratford R.P.O.

# *NEW POSTAGE STAMP ISSUES, 1964*

## **The Charlottetown Conference, 1864**

This stamp is printed in black by the steel engraving intaglio process. It portrays the new Fathers of Confederation Memorial which was built to mark the centenary of the history-making event in Charlottetown.

The stamp was designed and engraved by the Canadian Bank Note Company on suggestions submitted by Phillip Weiss of Ottawa. It was issued on 29th July.

## **The Quebec Conference, 1864**

The design of this stamp consists of a maple leaf and a hand holding a pen. It symbolises the reaching of agreement among the various provinces, which eventually led to nationhood. The stamp is printed in brown and red by the steel intaglio process and is the work of Phillip Weiss of Ottawa. It was issued on 9th September.



## **The Royal Visit, 1964**

A further notable event marking the Centenary of the Charlottetown and Quebec Conferences was the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth to both cities in October.

As a tribute to this occasion the Post Office Department issued a Royal Visit commemorative stamp.

The design portrays Her Majesty in a seated position wearing a simple white gown and diamond tiara. A model of the stamp was submitted to the Queen, as is customary, before it was produced.

The portrait is from a photograph by Anthony Buckley of London. The words 'Postes—Canada—Postage' and the denomination are the only wording on the stamp. It is printed in purple ink by the steel engraving intaglio process and was designed and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company.

# FOR FRUSTRATED STAMP COLLECTORS

## or

## Where Do We Go From Here?

### PART I

### A STUDY OF CANADIAN STAMPS

By G. DREW-SMITH

*As an Admiral enthusiast for some years now I have frequently been asked how to set abouts making a systematic study of this particular issue. I have usually tried to induce members to study the Die and Plate progression from the Die to Transfer Rolls and Plates.*

*It was a great privilege when our editor gave me a preview of the following article by Mr. Drew-Smith. This gives a detailed insight into the processes used to produce the stamps.*

*Not only Admiral collectors should gain immeasurably by a thorough study of the article but its application will be of great help to collectors of other issues. I certainly look forward to Mr. Drew-Smith's follow up article.*

*A. E. Stephenson*

The writer, having lost interest in a run of the mill collection of Canadian stamps, became interested in the Admiral issue of 1911-25, and noting the many plates used for some of the values and the apparent lack of identification that seems to exist even after 40 or more years, thought it might be interesting to ask the leading question **WHY?** and then try to find out if there really is **NO** indentifiable difference in the various plates.

Considering the problem brought many questions to the fore and the first series of articles is intended to list the things we know and to try to arrive at a means of knowing **WHERE** differences in a stamp from one plate to another really come from and **HOW** and **WHY** they arose.

Let us first consider The **DIE**.

It consists of a block of good grade steel, usually about 6-8 times the height and width of the stamp to be produced, and about  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 inch in thickness. The manufacturing process of steel (hot rolling) produces a skin on the two sides of the plate and cutting from a larger piece of plate produces irregularities on the 4 sides. The six surfaces are therefore machined or ground to produce a reasonable working surface especially on the face and back.

Now the engraver takes over and having coated the face of the block to reduce light reflection and improve working conditions (prussian blue, a pigment used in paint, was most used during the period of this issue), he carefully scribes on at least basic construction lines to assist him in maintaining the required sizes and proportional aspects of his project. **NOTE** the scribe is a sharp hardened steel tool that cuts through the coating and in most cases ever so slightly into the soft steel face of the die as well. A skilled craftsman will barely scratch the steel, but as a rule he will scratch it a little.

Now with his guide lines in place he will proceed to cut in the design by hand. The tool he uses can be of different shapes for different cuts and purposes but the one most commonly used is of high grade steel, square ground on the 4 sides and then cut off diagonally across the corners at about 45–60 degree angle producing a sharp 3 cornered point. In use this point will produce a V shaped cut in the steel and depending on the angle referred to above will usually be a little deeper than it is wide and the width of course depends on whether a fine or wide line is required at that point of the design. As mentioned above, this is a hand operation and the starting, stopping and width of each line is the responsibility of the engraver. That is why he needs his scribed guide lines to help him.

As he nears completion he will ink his die press paper on it (a Proof) to check his work.

When a proof has been approved, the die block is carefully hardened.

In hardening some warping and shrinking of the block should be expected and that is why a block 6–8 times larger than the stamp area is used, on the assumption and hope that the middle area will not be effected too much. After hardening, a small amount of hand polishing is required as well as a thorough cleaning to remove any scale or coating the hardening may have produced.

Let us now examine what we now have;

1. We have the design cut into the Die in V shaped grooves or lines of varying lengths, depths and widths.
2. We may also have the remainders of the scribed lines from the basic construction layout of the design, though many were probably removed with the cutting of the final design or the polishing after hardening.

**NOTE.** It is the remainder of these scribed lines that **sometimes** (explained later) appear as fine vertical lines at the ends of the horizontal lines of shading in the upper right spandrel and sometimes the left as well of the Admirals.

3. The Die except for wear is relatively indestructible and we should and can expect that plates produced from the Die will only have those irregularities that the engraver put into it, as far as the Die is concerned. **NOTE.** One thing that should be noted is that sometimes a particular part or area of a design seems to be consistently in trouble on different plates even though it is known that different transfer rolls have been used. There is no known reason for this but I believe that the trouble may be that the particular lines of this area were cut into the Die with the graving tool not held squarely thus producing a V groove in which one wall of the V is too straight, this in turn would produce weak knife edges that are easily broken on the transfer roll. This would account for almost identical breaks appearing in plates some distance apart, each also showing other different characteristics which precludes any possibility of the same transfer roll being used. The Die can however be softened and re-cut or re-worked if a change of design is found to be necessary.

## THE TRANSFER ROLL

The next operation is to lay this Die block on the bed of a transfer press.

A soft steel block or roller is placed edgewise over the design. Considerable pressure is applied and the Die block moved back and forth under the roller. As the roller bears on the plate only at one point on the circle and at a line across the face, the pressure at this line of contact is high and the soft steel of the roller is forced into the grooves of the design that were cut into the Die, as are the remainder of any basic layout lines if any, any hardening defects (rare Hairlines, etc.) or other defects that may exist.

The impression on the Transfer Roll, unlike the Die block, is in reverse, so that where a groove appeared in the die an inverted V knife edge appears on the roller.

It is now carefully checked and then hardened.

Also unlike the Die, the Transfer Roll is very susceptible to damage, in its soft state, in hardening and even when hard. The tiny knife edges can be nicked or broken off with the least bump and in hardening also they are susceptible to hardening cracks that would not appear in the block of steel but can and do when the extra pressure on the V grooves upsets the steel's structure.

These lead to future failures in the use of the Roll, even when not immediately apparent. Unlike the Die, the Transfer Roll cannot be softened and reworked.

To recapitulate once more:

1. We can have or start with an exact duplicate in reverse of the engraver's hardened Die.
2. Damage can easily occur in all three stages of these transfer rolls, when **SOFT**, in **HARDENING** and when **HARD**.
3. This damage can be apparent at once or at any later time.

**SUMMARY.** From the above we see that the many plate variations are in reality **TRANSFER ROLL** variations, starting with and/or caused by the transfer roll. (*To be continued*)

## FROM THE PRESIDENT

In this, my first message, foremost must be expressed my appreciation of the honour bestowed upon me by my election as your President; I shall do my best to keep the high standard set by previous holders of this office, and feel sure that I shall be able to rely on your support during the coming year.

Plans are well ahead for 1965 and the Allan Water Hotel, Bridge of Allan, has been reserved for the Annual Convention which will be held from 20th October to 23rd October, and I hope that as many as possible will be able to attend. Mr. Stephenson and the Scottish Committee are arranging a very interesting programme of which you will receive details in due course; I look forward to seeing all our old friends and some new faces on this occasion. We are moving back to England during the summer and expect to live in north-west Buckinghamshire, and hope to be able to attend more philatelic functions in future. Wishing you all a very happy New Year.

Gloria Barratt

# PERMIT STAMPS

## PART II

By R. B. HETHERINGTON

(Continued from Whole No. 91,  
October 1964)

In more recent years there has been a very considerable increase in the use of "Permit Stamps" and many different Types are now in common use.

Among the more recent uses of "Permit Stamps" is that of "Business Reply Envelopes and Cards." These can be distinguished by the marking with "CHEVRONS" (see illustrations of some of the main Types) from the normal "Permit Stamps." These reply Envelopes or Cards are sent out by Business Houses with their advertising matter to enable their customers to reply without cost to themselves, the postage being paid on a C.O.D. basis on the envelopes and cards returned.

In this article which refers, in particular to the C.O.D. Types, I publish a Check List of the "Business Reply Envelopes and Cards" in some 24 different Types with numerous variations of ELECTROS and CHEVRONS.

The Check List has been prepared from notes received from Mr. Dirk van Oudenol of Calgary, Alberta, with additions by Mrs. Pratt, of Penticton, B.C., and myself. No doubt this "Check List" is far from complete, and I hope that this preliminary listing will encourage others to send in further information.

In the following list, "R" indicates that a particular value has been reported on an item with that number of CHEVRONS and that size of ELECTRO. This may be an Envelope or a Card. The largest size ELECTRO (measured in mms) is listed first then through the various sizes to the smallest diameter. In the same way the greatest number of CHEVRONS is listed first, then down to the smallest number. The term "STANDARD TYPE" means that the particular combination of ELECTRO and CHEVRONS is by far the most common for that Type. "NORMAL TYPE" means the type and size of CHEVRON most common to that ELECTRO size. "FLAT BOTTOM END" means the bottom CHEVRON is literally just that, but is full width. " $\frac{1}{2}$  CHEVRON" means that the bottom CHEVRON is only about half the width of the other CHEVRONS.

NO information can, at the moment, be obtained regarding the various dates of issue of the different types, or of their different degrees of rarity, although the "STANDARD TYPES" can be considered the most common in their relative fields.

### "PERMIT STAMPS"

#### A Check List of the Business Reply Cards and Envelopes

C = Card, E = Envelope, R = Reported

**TYPE 1**

CANADA POST (3 circles)

		Value—Cents						
		3	4	5	6	7	8	5 on 4
	<i>33mm, electro</i>							
A.	7 chevrons, flat bottom end	—	—	—	E	—	—	—
	<i>31mm, electro</i>							
B.	8 chevrons, standard type	R	C	C	E	R	—	—
Ba.	7 chevrons, flat bottom end	—	—	—	E	—	—	—
Bb.	6 chevrons	R	—	—	E	—	—	—
	<i>30mm, electro</i>							
C.	8 chevrons	—	E	—	—	—	—	—
Ca.	6 chevrons	—	E	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>27mm, electro</i>							
D.	? chevrons	—	R	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>25mm, electro</i>							
E.	8 chevrons	—	E	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>20mm, electro</i>							
F.	8 chevrons	—	E	—	—	—	—	—

**TYPE 2**

POSTES CANADA POST (4 circles)

	<i>32mm, electro</i>							
A.	8 chevrons	—	—	—	E	—	—	—
	<i>31mm, electro</i>							
B.	8 chevrons, standard type	—	CE	C	CE	—	—	—
Ba.	7 chevrons	—	CE	C	C	—	—	—
Bb.	6 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—	—
	<i>30mm, electro</i>							
C.	8 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—	—

**TYPE 3**

POSTES CANADA POST (2 circles)

	<i>33mm, electro</i>							
A.	7 chevrons, variety with 1 dot between each word at top, letters wider than normal	—	—	—	E	—	—	—
	<i>31mm, electro</i>							
B.	18 chevrons, very wide and closely spaced	—	—	—	C	—	—	—
Ba.	15 chevrons, normal type	—	—	—	—	—	R	—
Bb.	14 chevrons, very wide and closely spaced	—	—	—	C	—	—	—
Bc.	13 chevrons, normal type	—	—	—	C	—	—	—
Bd.	12 chevrons	—	—	—	C	—	C	—
Be.	11 chevrons	—	—	—	E	—	C	—
Bf.	9 chevrons, standard type	R	C	CE	E	—	E	E
Bg.	9 chevrons, standard type with flat bottom end	—	—	R	—	—	—	—

Bh.	8½ chevrons	—	—	C	C	—	—	—
Bi.	8 chevrons	R	C	C	E	—	—	—
Bj.	7½ chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—	—
Bk.	7 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—	—
Bl.	6 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—	—
Bm.	5 chevrons	—	—	—	CE	—	—	—
	30mm, electro							
C.	11 chevrons	—	—	—	C	—	C	—
Ca.	9 chevrons	—	—	CE	E	—	—	—
Cb.	8 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—	—
Cc.	7 chevrons	—	—	—	E	—	—	—
	29mm, electro							
D.	12 chevrons	—	—	—	R	—	—	—
Da.	7 chevrons	—	—	—	R	—	—	—
	28mm, electro							
E.	9 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—	—
	27mm, electro							
F.	9 chevrons	—	—	E	C	—	—	—
Fa.	8 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—	—
Fb.	7 chevrons	—	—	—	R	—	—	—
	26mm, electro							
G.	16 chevrons	—	—	—	C	—	—	—
Ga.	9 chevrons	—	—	C	C	—	—	—
Gb.	8 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—	—
Gc.	7 chevrons	—	—	—	C	—	—	—
	25mm, electro							
H.	11 chevrons	—	—	C	E	—	—	—
Ha.	10 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—	—
Hb.	9 chevrons	—	—	C	CE	—	—	—
Hc.	8 chevrons	—	—	C	E	—	—	—
Hd.	7 chevrons	—	—	R	—	—	—	—
He.	5 chevrons	—	—	—	C	—	—	—
	24mm, electro							
I.	12 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—	—
Ia.	10 chevrons	—	—	C	CE	—	—	—
Ib.	9 chevrons	—	—	—	C	—	—	—
	22mm, electro							
J.	9 chevrons	—	—	—	—	—	C	—
Ja.	8 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—	—
	21mm, electro							
K.	7 chevrons	—	—	—	C	—	—	—
	18mm, electro							
L.	? chevrons	—	—	R	—	—	—	—



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P. Q.

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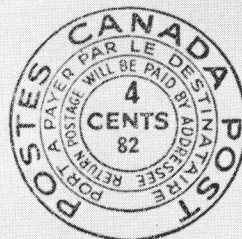
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**SALADA TEA CO.**

of Canada Limited

407 St. Lawrence Blvd.

**MONTREAL****TYPE 1**31mm, *electro*

B. 8 chevrons, standard type.

**TYPE 2**31mm, *electro*

B. 8 chevrons, standard type.

**BUSINESS REPLY CARD**

No Postage Stamp Necessary if Mailed in Canada

5c POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY

**ADAMS FURNITURE CO., LIMITED**

240-242 St. Paul St.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

**TYPE 3** 31mm, *electro*  
 Bh.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  chevrons. (*To be continued*).

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The fully illustrated *Résumé* of the H. R. Harmer Organization's 46th Season has now been distributed to regular clients. This 36 page booklet illustrates many of the rarities sold in London, New York and Sydney and records many more interesting prices. It is of great value to all serious collectors in giving a clear picture of market trends and values. Additional copies are available price 2s. 6d. post free.

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12. 1868 ½ct. S.G.53. A superb used pair with very rare <b>Stitch Watermark</b> variety, of which only very few copies are known on this stamp .....	£120
13. S.G.72a. 15ct. P.11½. <b>Script Watermark</b> . Very fine used example .....	£125
14. 1870-3. 3ct. Deep Rose Red. Variety Shoemaker No. 4. Thick soft paper. A very fine used example, of a stamp which only too rarely gets a Royal Philatelic Certificate of genuineness .....	£100
15. S.G.170a. The Port Hood Provisional correctly tied on small piece dated Jan. 5th, 1899. 2ct. on two-thirds 3ct. Very fine and rare .....	£400

(All the items detailed above are superb condition, philatelic gems of early Canada, ideally suitable for investment)

# STANLEY COHEN

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## *Letters to the Editor . . .*

Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill writes:

### **Slogan Cancellations**

My friend Wm. Davey of Vancouver Island wrote in the October *Maple Leaves* of the "stop-go-stop" habits of slogan cancellation collecting and, as other members may have similar thoughts, it seems only fair to certain hard working "boffins" of our Society that the facts should be given.

Some years ago a slogan study group was formed and led by A. Leonard Harris. He begged and bought slogans by the tens of thousands; mortgaged birthday presents for years ahead to provide albums for them; and nearly worked himself to a standstill in sorting the slogans and typing check lists which were passed round the Group for confirmation and additions before going into print in *Maple Leaves*. These lists appeared over a long period, as was inevitable if anything worthwhile was to be achieved, but the then Editor received numerous complaints from those not interested in the subject about waste of space in our magazine.

We had in mind the ultimate publication of a handbook comprising a check list, notes of varieties and other relevant matters. At a recent count it was found that the total of slogans to be recorded to the end of 1962 was some 16,000. On this figure and allowing for other data it is estimated that a book of at least 400 pages would be required. It must therefore be readily apparent that such a project would be quite uneconomic in view of the limited market available.

For the present the Group is not publishing further lists but records are being maintained so that the work put in by Len Harris and others will not have been wasted. This work behind the scenes will continue and maybe you, as Editor, will occasionally grant us space to keep this sideline of philately in the minds of our members.

Mr. J. E. Chambers writes:

### **3 cents S.Q.**

I am wondering if any members can give me any information regarding a 3 cent S.Q. in my possession?

At the top right hand side beneath the E of POSTAGE there is a white oblong and the frame further down appears to be damaged and roughened.

It is also noted that the G in POSTAGE shows a spur extending and joining on to the E.

I should appreciate any information or comments which other members may be able to make.

### **CONVENTION 1965 (20th to 23rd October)**

Members are asked to note that the address of Mr. E. McGuigan, to whom all enquiries should be sent regarding hotel accommodation at Convention in October, was incorrectly stated in our last issue.

This should read: 26, Morley Crescent, Borestone, St. Ninians, Stirling. We apologise for any inconvenience that may have been caused by this error.

# 1965 and all that

Our worthy President informed us at Worthing that next year's Convention would be held at Bridge of Allan in Scotland. Jack Canuck decided to investigate the area and found that all the nice things Mrs. Barratt had said about the place were all so true. Here we found a delightful hotel with all the amenities we require for our Conventions, very comfortable accommodation, good eating and a wonderful setting on the edge of the Trossachs and some of Scotland's finest scenery.

To our Overseas members here is their chance to see and enjoy Scotland at its best. It had been suggested that late October was not early enough but we find the Scots are very proud of what they call the "wee summer" when some of the best weather in the North is on tap.

It is interesting to note that the Working Committee had managed to get a block booking for rooms at the hotel and that more than half of this booking has already been taken up by members. So for others it will be grand but you'll have to be quick.

## HOLMES HANDBOOK, 1944

Our member, Irving Miterman, of 190, Windmill Road, Willow Grove, Pa., U.S.A. has advised that he has a supply of reprint copies of the above handbook handsomely bound and in new condition for sale at \$3.15 post free each. Will anyone interested please contact Mr. Miterman direct.

## BACK NUMBERS OF "MAPLE LEAVES"

These will in future be obtainable from the Librarian (address on page 241). Post free prices are 3s. 6d. each except for the combined reprint copy of Nos. 1 to 4 which is 5s. od. We are out of stock of some numbers but do not let this deter you from sending your requirements for Mr. Greenhill keeps a list of unfulfilled requests as he is occasionally offered back copies to be sold for Society funds.

The Librarian also has for sale one copy each of:

Popular Stamps	Vol. 5	Nos. 8, 11, 12.
(2/- each)	6	4, 5.
		2, 3, 4.
B.N.A. Topics	Vol. 8	No. 6.
(3s. 6d.)	9	Complete unbound at 30s.
	10	Nos. 1, 3, 4.
	14	9.
	17	10.
	18	1, 8, 10.
	19	1, 2, 3, 5, 6.
	20	2.
Indexes for Topics (free)	Vols.—	5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 18.

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## **STANLEY GIBBONS CATALOGUE CENTENARY EXHIBITION**

**Royal Festival Hall, London**

**17th to 20th FEBRUARY, 1965**

Three of the most important and prominent stamp exhibits are being contributed by very well known Canadian philatelists—Gerald Wellburn and Vincent Greene of Canada, and Major Felton Ellis of this country.

The material includes:

Three Twelvence Blacks—one used on cover.

United States stamps used in Canada—two of the finest examples known, as illustrated in Boggs handbook.

Combination cover with 3d. Beaver and 3c. U.S. stamps, also shown in Boggs.

Beavers—many exciting items including a block of four, one of the two known in thin wove paper (mint), and a block of six, medium wove paper with stitch watermark, ex.—the Latrhop Pack Collection. There is also one of the three known covers with a 6d. on thick soft wove paper, bisected and used for the 3d. rate.

A thrilling cover, bearing a 10d. blue, addressed to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle.

A visit to the Exhibition will be well worthwhile for all those interested in Canadian stamps. It is being opened by the P.M.G., Anthony Wedgwood Benn, M.P., on the morning of 17th February, and remains open each day, from 10 a.m. until 9 p.m. on the 20th. The first Gibbons Catalogue of 1865, specially loaned by the British Museum, will be on display, also many of the world's most famous stamp rarities.

There are many traces of retouching to be found in the frame lines, which became worn very quickly. There are few varieties on the other values in this series, except of course, the imperforates, which are very rare. Other items of interest, in the series are the different types of frame lines used. There are five



# MAPLE LEAVES & NUMERAL ISSUES

1897-98

1897 and 1898

By J. P. MACASKIE, F.C.P.S.

In 1897 the American Bank Note Co. obtained the contract for printing Canadian stamps in succession to the British American Bank Note Co. Their first production was, of course, the 1897 Jubilee issue but, after this set had been exhausted, it was necessary to produce an entirely new definitive series. The result was what we know as the "Maple Leaf" issue.

It consists of values from  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent to 10 cents, each printed from a single plate, with the exception of the 1 cent and 2 cents values, each of which had four plates, and the 3 cents value which was printed from six plates. Of this series the 6 cents and the 10 cents values are the scarcest, since only 500,000 of each were issued.

The  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent value is the most prolific in varieties, both re-entries and retouches being found. It was issued on 9th November, 1897, and was the first of the series to appear. One of the best known re-entries is on stamp 41, and shows a vertical line inside the frame at the top right. Another re-entry shows signs of doubling in the words POSTAGE and HALF CENT, in addition to doubled frame lines at each side of the design. Traces of re-entry may often be seen in the horizontal shading at the corners and in the doubling of the veins of the maple leaves.

There are many minor re-entries. The frame lines were apparently re-cut in many cases and traces of these are often found. The 1 cent value has a re-entry showing as a doubling of the shading lines at the lower right and the lower maple leaf veins.

On the 3 cents value a white dash may sometimes be found to the left of the "T" of THREE, this probably being caused by a faulty spot on the plate.

The 6 cents value is noted for an outstanding retouch. Apparently the engraver's tool slipped and made an irregular line below the middle of the bottom frame line. This is found on stamp 91 of the plate, and it is thought that a maximum of 2,500 of this variety would be printed.

In 1898 objections were raised by the French population that the values were expressed only in words. This resulted in the production of the amended design, which substituted numerals for the two lower maple leaves. The design also differed in several other small details. A master die was used for all values, further dies being used to add the leaves, numerals and frame, and the lower half of the central frame (i.e. the portion containing the value in words). A clue to the use of a master die for part of the design is the existence of a small spot of colour on all values in the white space below the "T" of "POSTAGE".

In this series the 2 cents and 3 cents values are the most prolific in varieties. On the 2 cents value (both the purple and the carmine issues) the majority of the re-entries are at the bottom of the design, particularly in the value tablets and frame lines, although a few may be found in the maple leaves and upper horizontal shading.

## POST OFFICES OF SASKATCHEWAN

By Dr. J. G. BYTH

1. Aaskana\*
2. Abbey
3. Aberdeen

- 63 Armoria\*
- 64 Arran
- 65 Artland

- 38 Bear Stream\*
- 39 Beatty
- 40 Beaubier

Stamps No  
Plate 6

## AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 30th DECEMBER, 1964

**New Members**

1485. SHERATON, R. F. W., 44, Gwydyr Mansions, Hove, Sussex. N  
 1486. HICKS, Maj. E. R. R., Clitsome Farm, Roadwater, Watchet, Somerset. C  
 1487. BRYCE, J. H., 3, Swanston Place, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh 10. C,N,B  
 1488. BIRCH, G. L., 47, Stonepound Road, Hassocks, Sussex. C  
 1489. BENNINGEN, J., 157, Wildwood Drive, Calgary, Alta, Canada. SC,PC

**Reinstate**

839. FRANK, Dr. J., 101, Conrad Street, Florida North, Transvaal, S. Africa.  
 881. FRASCH, Z., 9, Normandy Blvd., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

**Deaths**

38. E. G. Reid

**Resignations**

1000. W. Erbach  
 1186. Dr. R. Falken, Sr.

**Change of Address**

982. CARSTAIRS, Dr. M. W., 1, Cedar Avenue, Hazlemere, High Wycombe, Bucks. C.P., M.P.O., S.C.  
 135. De VOLPI, C.P. Suite 1710, The Regency, 3555 Cote des Neiges Road, Montreal 25, P.Q., Canada.  
 582. GARDNER, Daniel, "Tearne," 28, Queen Street, Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire.  
 1268. KAMCKE, T., 1080, Quarry Road, Ottawa 7, Ont., Canada.  
 1437. MOFFAT, Dr. W. G., Hickory Hollow, Ballston Lake, New York 12019, U.S.A.  
 994. McKANNA, A. G., 248, Markland Drive, Etobicoke, Ont., Canada.  
 1119. REEVES-BROWN, G., M.B.E., Crofton Lodge, 7, Culverden Park Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.  
 1454. ROSS, W. D., Mayfair, Flat 17, Westcliffe Road, Bournemouth.  
 1122. SCHIEWICK SMITH, E. F., Box 126, Hudson Heights, P.Q., Canada.  
 849. TIERNEY, J., 45, Woodsend Road, South, Flixton, Urmston, Manchester.

**Amendments to Year Book supplement****Delete**

1385. INCE, M. L.

**Insert**

620. WILLIAMS, W., 53, Central Road, Wembley, Middlesex.  
 926. BARTLE, V. C., 54, Mostyn Street, Llandudno, N. Wales.  
 334. Mrs. S. BARRATT, add FRPSL.

**Amend**

437. Dr. R. Willan, FCPS, Wilderswill, 5, Essex Close, Shaw, Lancashire.

**Information required of new address—last known address given**

947. F. HORNBY, 8120, E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. U.S.A.  
 1405. D. SEFTON, 9119, Manchester Road, Silver Spring, Maryland, U.S.A.  
 1324. Miss H. R. SHEPHERD, 62, Twemlow Avenue, Poole, Dorset.

Net Change—+3

New Total—692

**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

1964-65

- President:** Mrs. S. Barratt, F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S., Ballynoe, Ardattin, Carlow, Ireland.  
**Secretary:** Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, F.C.P.S., 17, Mellish Road, Walsall, Staffs.  
**Treasurer:** A. F. L. McGregor, c/o Clydesdale Bank Ltd., 151, High Street, Elgin, Morayshire.  
**Librarian:** R. S. B. Greenhill, The Shielling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amersham, Bucks.  
**Exchange Secretary:** J. E. Bielby, 194, Skipton Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire.  
**Editor of Journal:** L. F. Gillam, 66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire.  
**Advertising, Publicity and Handbooks:** S. F. Cohen, 51, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.



## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

### WANTED

Newfoundland, Plate Number Blocks SG. 284. 14 Cent Lower Right, SG. 285. 15 Cent Upper Left. Marshall Kay, 175, Glenwood Ave., Leonia, New Jersey, U.S.A.

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

Wanted to purchase or trade. Canadian Postal stationery, Mint or used, Railway Pictorial Postal Cards, illustrated advertising covers and cards, etc. I will reply by airmail. — Bernard Scott, 6151, Pepperell Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

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.

Admiral issue, 5 cents blue and violet. Blocks, pairs, strips, singles in quantity for study. Buy or to borrow.—J. D. M. Harvey, 26, Upper Park Road, London, N.W.3.

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

Covers prior to 1920 bearing precancelled stamps. Good prices offered.—Manley, 151, Ebury Street, London, S.W.1.

### EXCHANGE

Swap your surplus B.N.A. covers and cards for others that may interest you. Any subject from pre-stamp to slogans. Write first stating what you have and want—D. Chasmer, 277, Hampton Road, Ilford, Essex.

### PERIODICALS

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

### FOR SALE

Canada town dated cancels, Victoria to Elizabeth. Fine strikes. Your Wants welcome. Frank Smith, 96, Humbercrest Blvd., Toronto 9, Ontario, Canada.

You have ordered your copy of "The Postal History of Yukon Territory," of course? No! Then send for descriptive leaflet without delay to Rob. Woodall, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset, England.

For First Day Covers of Canada—beautiful embossed cachets. Mint singles and Plate Inscription Blocks, write. — Rev. N. Cole, 436, Curry Avenue, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Now available, the new CANADA PRE-CANCEL ALBUM (106 pages), \$7.00 (47/-). Loose leaf for standard 3-hole binder, \$8.00 (53/6d.) bound. Catalogue \$1.50 (10/-). All post paid.—F. G. Walburn, R.R., 5, Okanagan Centre, B.C., Canada.

Investment offer. Recent obsolete 7 cts Air Canada SG.540 Mint only. 7/9d. dozen; £3 100, and only £29 15s. 0d. for 1,000. Limited offer. (*Note—Orders sent late February—early March may be delayed as will be away*).—Cohen, 51, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.

A group of collectors having a surplus of "sideline" type material have prepared a list of the material they would like to sell and/or exchange. For a copy of the list please write: R. S. Traquair, 3323, Canberra Place N.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

# MAPLE LEAVES

**Journal of**  
**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

---

**Edited by L. F. Gillam**

66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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

**Published Every Second Month by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain**  
Issued Free to Members Additional copies, 3/6 each

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**Vol. 10, No. 10**

**APRIL, 1965**

**Whole No. 94**

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## EDITORIAL

### **Future articles**

In the correspondence columns this month we are publishing a letter from Mr. K. Barlow which seems to reflect very faithfully the opinions of quite a large number of members who have written in response to our appeal for guidance. From these it would undoubtedly seem that some space ought regularly to be set aside for articles of a general nature or of a kind which, while dealing with specific issues, does so in a way which is intelligible to new students of Canadian philately.

We shall therefore continue to try to meet the needs of (for want of a better term) beginners as we have done in several of our recent issues. How far, however, we shall succeed will depend upon the willing co-operation of those of our members who are able and willing to contribute the necessary articles.

### **Publication of articles**

In this connection we should like to emphasise that it is not always possible to publish articles as quickly as some contributors (and we) would like. First priority is given to our advertisers and after this we must accord adequate space for the reports of officers and those items which have a news value if published immediately. Only when these demands are satisfied is it possible to select the articles that the remaining space will accommodate. This often means that a lengthy article has to be put by for another issue or published in instalments. If the latter is the most suitable alternative, consideration has to be given to the need for ensuring that all the different parts of the article appear in one volume, for the later convenience of readers. Other considerations are the need to maintain a balance of interests and the fact that each issue is a 28 page one which is not capable of expansion for a number of reasons which need not detain us here. All this adds up to a fairly complicated process of selection and temporary rejection of matter which does not lend itself to editing in the sense that it can be easily

re-written or cut. Most articles are far too closely reasoned to allow for the use of scissors or red pencils or whatever it is that editors are supposed to use. We mention these plain facts because a few contributors (and we value them too highly ever to wish to offend them) have not *quite* understood the position.

Once more we will say, therefore: we shall publish articles, contributions or reports as quickly as possible if they are suitable; we shall return them immediately if they are not considered suitable, usually with some indication of the reason and some suggestions for revision, which if acted upon, might make them acceptable.

From the foregoing it can be seen that it is not possible to guarantee when an article will appear. All that can be said is that we shall publish as quickly as possible; that we stand in urgent need of further articles; and that we are grateful to all our contributors for their past support. May we also express the hope that this explanation of very real difficulties will be accepted in the spirit in which it is offered.

### **Philatelic Congress of Great Britain**

We are reminded by our Packet Secretary, Eric Bielby, that this is to be held in Harrogate from 18th to 21st May. Any of our members who are attending are asked to bring along suitable material for display. Mr. Bielby will be present and adds that he will be prepared to help or advise any members who want further information or assistance.

### **Convention Auction**

Once more this is in the capable hands of Mr. J. H. O. Gilbert, of Plymouth. He and his staff work nobly on our behalf in order to ensure that the auction is successful; that both vendors and purchasers are satisfied; and that some financial return to the benefit of the Society's funds is possible.

All you are asked to do is to look out some useful, but unwanted, B.N.A. material, attach a reasonable reserve price to it and send it to Mr. Gilbert. Further instructions regarding the auction appear on Page 261. It is NOT too early to be thinking about your contribution. Good material is sure to attract a good price. The other kind is a waste of your time and Mr. Gilbert's as well. Last year's auction was a disappointing one to everyone concerned. Far too few members bothered to support it by sending material and correspondingly fewer bids were attracted. Everything points to this year's Convention being an overwhelming success and whether or not you can attend please play your part in helping to make the auction a really satisfactory occasion for everyone. This is the one opportunity for everyone to help the Society and help themselves at the same time. Moreover, it will encourage those of our members who so willingly undertake all the hard work involved in making Convention a worthwhile occasion. Please do YOUR bit to help.

### **Erratum**

In our last issue (P. 224) 3rd para. please read "Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay & Lake Erie Railway" for "Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay & Wellington Railway." We apologise for this error.

# The Port Whitby, Port Perry, Lindsay & Victoria Railway

By Lionel F Gillam  
Part XXXVI

These are two separate railways the initial letters of which have been combined together in one postmark to indicate a through run of a single R.P.O. The two railways were separately known as the Port Whitby & Port Perry Railway and the Fenelon Falls Railway originally.

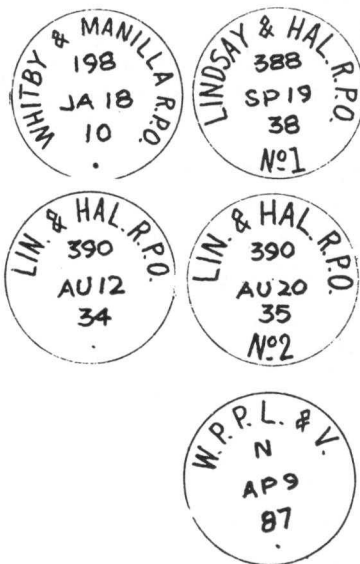
The former was incorporated in 1867 and changed its name to the Whitby & Port Perry Extension Railway in 1874 and again in 1877 to the Whitby, Port Perry & Lindsay Railway. It was opened for traffic between Port Whitby and Lindsay in October 1877, (45 miles).

The latter was incorporated in 1870 and changed its name in the following year to that of the Lindsay, Fenelon Falls & Ottawa River Railway and again in 1873 to the Victoria Railway. It was opened for traffic between Lindsay and Haliburton in November, 1878, (55 miles).

The two railways amalgamated along with others in 1882 to form the Midland Railway (q.v. *Maple Leaves* Vol. 9 No. 11).

The postmarks (R. 111A, 139A, 174 and 174A) indicate that a railway post office operated over the combined railways probably between 1878 and 1882 after which other postmarks incorporating the words Midland Railway (or abbreviations thereof) were probably introduced.

After the amalgamation of the Midland Railway with the Grand Trunk the following railway post offices are known to have served between Whitby and Haliburton: Whitby & Manilla and Lindsay & Haliburton. Neither is in operation today, the former having ceased circa 1917 and the latter circa 1948.



## ***Jack Canuck . . . on the banks of the Allan***

Having heard from our editor of the fine fare in preparation for the 1965 Convention in October we set off along the A.1 to investigate for ourselves. En route we stopped at Edinburgh where we found a Group Meeting in progress and spent a happy social evening. (We also looked at some stamps!)

We then set off for Bridge of Allan via the new Forth Road Bridge, before crossing which we had to part with two and a half of our editor's "sheilings." From thence to Alloa where every other person appears to own a brewery. We put temptation behind us, however, and duly arrived at the Allan Water Hotel. All that has been said about the hotel is true. The grub is good, the beds are comfortable and there is a wonderful cocktail bar. In daylight the hotel setting, in the midst of most delightful countryside, takes some beating. (See opposite for yourselves. (The window marked with a cross indicates Jack Canuck's room—so keep out!)

### **The Exhibition**

Quite a number of exhibits have been booked already, but what we should like to see is greater competition from our overseas members.

### **The Auction**

Preparations for this are now going forward and it is said that a certain gentleman in the southwest is preparing to squeeze every penny from you. Two Aberdonians (of all people) have been chosen to make sure you pay up. So give in now and dig out the old chest and see what you have to surrender.

### **Coach Tours**

These have been arranged and members will have the opportunity of seeing some of the loveliest scenery of the Scottish Highlands. Our worthy president, in anticipation of a rush north, has now moved over from Ireland to make sure of a good place on the starting line.

### **Invitation Displays**

20th October, E. A. Smythies: Cancellations.

21st October, Bill Lea: Canada Pence and 1859s.

22nd October, Sir George Williamson: Maritime Provinces.

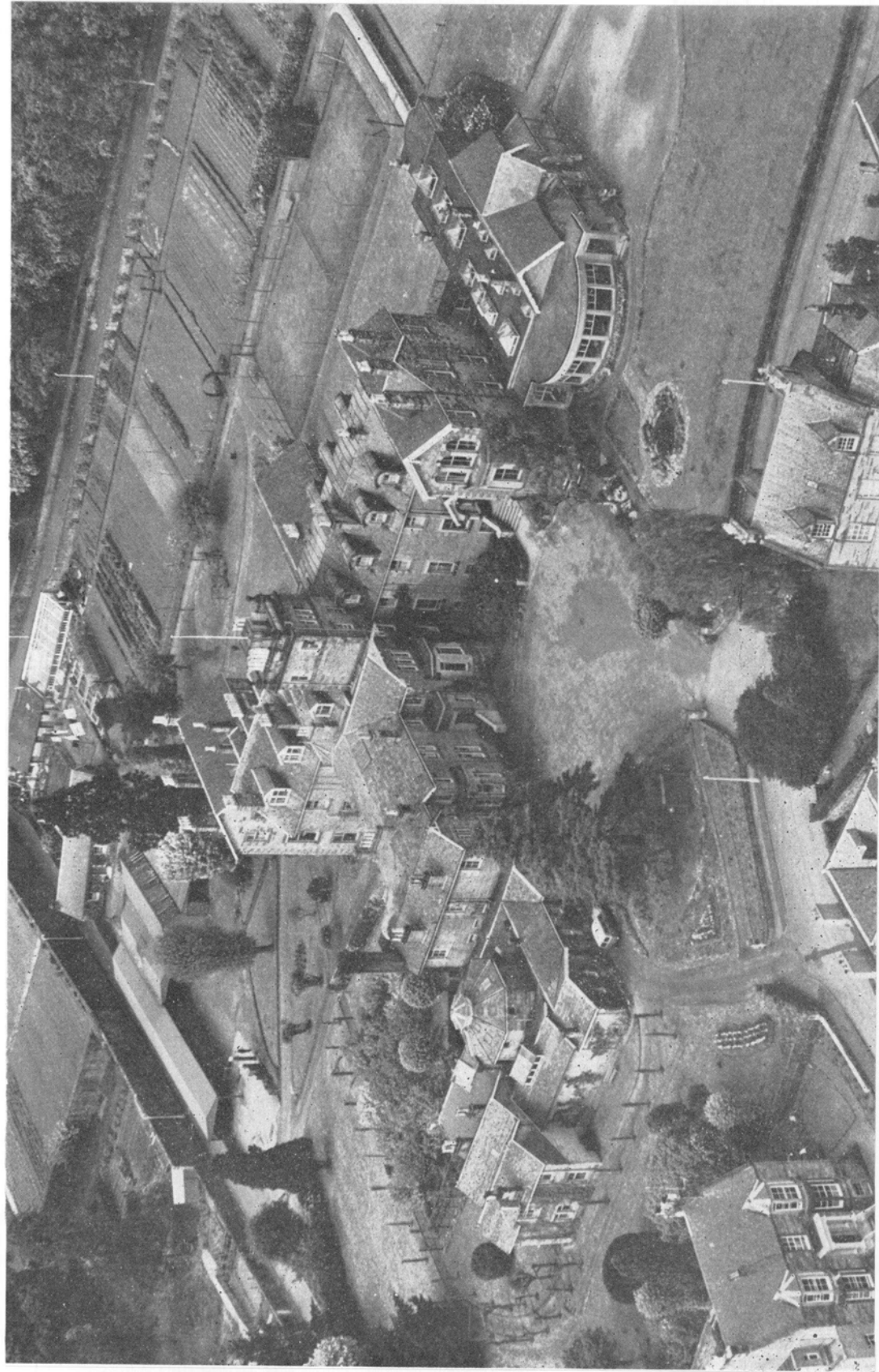
### **Study Circles**

Charles Hollingsworth and Bill (Wembley) Williams will lead these on the Edwards and Small Cents respectively.

These are the arrangements to date. More details are to follow but meanwhile we would suggest that you:

Get out your auction lots; make sure your rooms are booked; and send along your entry for the Exhibition. (Booking forms enclosed.)

**DON'T DELAY! DO IT TODAY!**



# Change of address

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## **MARKED INTEREST IN CANADIAN POSTAGE STAMPS**

A tremendous increase in interest in Canadian stamps, demonstrated by an unprecedented volume of orders received at the Post Office's Philatelic Sales Office at Ottawa, has pushed the sale of Canadian postage stamps for philatelic purposes to a new high during the past year.

Post Office records show that total philatelic sales for 1964 amounted to over \$775,000 as compared to \$438,000 in 1963 and the total number of orders was up 87 per cent over the previous year.

The basic reason for the upsurge is that postage stamps are now being regarded more and more as an investment and more people are buying them in quantity with a view to re-selling them later at a profit. The practice, it was noted, is perfectly legal.

The demand for some stamps has been so great that, although single copies of most recent issues are still available, "plate blocks" of some stamps are now completely sold out. For example, the seven-cent regular issue stamp released last March was sold out of plate blocks by August. Plate blocks are stamps with the printing plate number and the name of the manufacturer printed on the white paper margin.

The Post Office has also noted a marked increase in the number of philatelists taking advantage of the Deposit Account Service, a service by which philatelists receive their requirements of new issue stamps without the need of submitting an order for each issue. In 1964, the total number of depositors increased by 25 per cent.

---

### **Changes of Address**

Please don't forget to notify the Secretary if you change your address. Copies of *Maple Leaves* are frequently returned by the Post Office marked 'gone away,' 'not known,' etc. To obviate confusion please quote your membership number in all communications.

**ALL of CANADA Service**

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# FOR FRUSTRATED STAMP COLLECTORS

or

## *Where Do We Go From Here?*

PART II (Continued from last issue)

### A STUDY OF CANADIAN STAMPS

BY G. DREW-SMITH

#### THE PLATES

In the beginning the plate is handled as was the Die Block, by being machined or ground all over and is also quite a bit larger than the layout of the number of stamps required, again for the same reason as in the Die Block.

The engraver or craftsman again coats the plate and lays out his basic dimensions with the scribe and again most of these lines will be lost in the completed Plate, where they are not, they will print and become what we call **GUIDE LINES**.

Unlike the Die Block the intersection of these **GUIDE LINES** is often emphasized with tiny punch marks, caused by a hard steel tool with a blunter but sharp end like the scribe, spotted and tapped with a light hammer. These where they are not lost in the design are called **GUIDE DOTS** because they print as a round dot.

The craftsman, with the Plate Block on the bed of the transfer press, now indexes the transfer roll over the exact position he wants a stamp impression, using his guide lines and guide dots. He then applies pressure and moves the press bed. This time the design is rolled into the plate by the transfer roll. The design is again reversed with each impression being a duplicate of the Die from which the Transfer roll was made.

Printing plates of this period produced 200 & 400 stamps normally.

With luck and careful handling a single Transfer Roll could produce from one to several plates.

On the other hand a knife edge can be nicked or broken away at any time during the rolling of a plate and if not noticed by the craftsman we then have some means of identification for that plate or part plate. If the craftsman **DOES** observe it and the damage is thought to be bad enough, it is conceivable that more than one roll, perhaps several could be started for one plate.

Damage to a roll can also be progressive, a small piece broken off first, then more and more.

These breaks in the printed stamp appear as a sudden reduction in the width of a line, it can vanish completely if the knife edge breaks off at its base cleanly. Sometimes it breaks off leaving a small new knife edge centred on the old one, and again it can break off leaving a new smaller knife edge on one side or the other of the old one.

Before going further let us see **WHAT** we have learned from the above.

1. Where one or two stamps with a transfer roll variation only are found in a representative lot, it can be assumed that the break was caught and they are therefore a variety but not a plate variety.
2. If the quantity of stamps with the transfer roll variations are found in a representative group, it can be assumed that at least part of the plate was affected and we have a plate variety.
3. Evidence of progressive damage can mean that it occurred in one plate or two or more plates. Again the quantity found in a representative lot should tell us.

There is another variety that shows up every now and then and it can be progressive also, and that is caused by dirt or lint in the grooves of the printing plate.

Identification here is fairly simple as a rule, remembering that the groove is V shaped and that the foreign object is most likely roundish or partly so. This would leave a small ink space on each side and would print as two fine lines with a white centre instead of the normal wide line. Stamps with this variation are never numerous and therefore it remains a variety.

In the note following the discussion on the die we said **SOMETIMES** would be explained later.

This refers to the appearance or absence of traces of the basic layout lines especially as applied to the vertical line in the upper right spandrel of the admirals.

If we consider and compare the probable depth of a line, such as the horizontal shading lines in the upper spandrels of the Admirals, it would be at least about .004 in. deep in the Die, whereas the scratch from the scribe would probably be .0001 in. deep for it to show at all. The roll would pick it up all right when rolled on the Die, but would have to be bottomed when rolling in the plate for it to show at all. If the rolling in were stopped just short of bottom, the stamp impression would be quite acceptable, but the scratch line would be missing.

Another thing to remember is that paper, ink, dye, water, or oil, all of which go into the printing, contain abrasives which slowly but surely wear off the face of the plate and it does not take much to clear off that .0001 in. scribe line, and still leave the print of the stamp quite satisfactory for a good percentage of its normal life.

So far we have seen the complete printing of a stamp and what can cause variations from the original Die. It now remains to establish:

1. What should constitute a basic sampling lot?
2. How we can tell if we have a reasonable cross section?
3. Having established 1 and 2, how we can arrive at what would constitute plate quantities?

Using the 1 c. green sheet stamps of the Admirals as an example, list all the things we know about them.

Mr. Marler in his excellent book tells us that the quantity issued was 3,218,400,000.

He also tells us that there were 170 plates. That 2 plates produced 200 stamps each, and that the other 168 plates produced 400 stamps each.

This would mean that the plates produced 676 panes of 100 stamps for the Post Office.

If we assume that the average plate life was about the same (not quite true but near enough for the volume involved) and divide 676 Panes of 100 stamps into the quantity issued, 3,218,400,000, it provides us with the number of impressions for each pane (e.g. 47,609). This is also the number of impressions for each Plate whether it has 200 stamps or 400 stamps.

To find the quantity of stamps printed from a Plate:—

For a Plate of 200 multiply 47,609 by 200 = 9,521,800

For a Plate of 400 multiply 47,609 by 400 = 19,043,600

The quantity for a pair of Plates doubles the above figures.

At this time we may not know which stamps were printed by the 200 stamp Plates, but that may clear itself as our investigation progresses.

How to arrive at a reasonable sampling quantity (again using the 1c. green of the admirals and the above figures) is the next problem.

We will now try to see if a sample quantity of 1,000 stamps could give us a reasonable indicator for plate varieties.

Divide 1,000 by 676 (the number of panes) = 1.49

For a 200 Plate multiply this 1.49 by 2 = 2.98

For a 400 Plate multiply this 1.49 by 4 = 5.97

Now with only less than 3 stamps representing a Plate of 200 and less than 6 stamps representing a Plate of 400, we readily see that the introduction of a variety (not a Plate Variety) could easily upset our findings.

We must conclude therefore that the quantity of 1,000 is not sufficient for a reasonable study where so many Plates and such a large volume of stamps is involved.

Now trying with a sample quantity of 10,000 stamps we find:—

Divide 10,000 by 676 = 14.94

For a 200 Plate multiply this 14.94 by 2 = 29.88

For a 400 Plate multiply this 14.94 by 4 = 59.76

Now we see that even if a variety or two did appear it would be easily recognized as being other than a Plate variety and that this quantity is feasible.

There is no doubt that an even larger quantity (say 100,000) would be safer but with care 10,000 could give good results.

From the above I think you will agree that we would have reasonable answers to our questions No. 1 and No. 3. This leaves question No. 2 still to be answered.

As far as this stamp is concerned Marler says there are 2 identifiable dies, the Original Die and the Retouched Die and that the Original Die seems to have been used for plates up to and including Plates No. 30 and that the Retouched Die was used for Plate No. 31 to the end of the issue.

He also tells us that Plates Nos. 43 and 44 were of 200 stamps each.

From this information it is easy to see that if we have a representative lot and sort out the Original Die Stamps, we should have approximately 1792.80 in our 10,000.

It must be remembered that all figures used from now on must be considered as plus or minus the figures we arrived at above, as it is extremely doubtful if all our plate quantities would correspond exactly with our expected quantities.

We now have just about all the information we can get until we make our first sorting, so let us proceed with this.

The first sorting should not be just for the Original and Retouched Dies, but other identifiable variations can be separated out now to save time later. These would be:—

Original Die, Retouched Die, Dated Copies, Coils, Precancels, Booklet Stamps, Perfins, Hairlines, Special Cancels, Numerals, Sq. Circle, etc., Variations, Guide Dots, Guide Lines, Retouches, Re-entries, etc.

Do not discard torn or damaged stamps. They may be of no use in a collection but as long as the points of identification are clear they are of value to our counts.

Do not make the mistake of trying to sort for too much at once. It is too confusing and will only lead to more work later.

Having completed your first sorting, the varieties for both Dies as listed above might come out as follows:—

Dated Copies	941	Coils	113	Precancels	82
Booklet Stamps	53	Perfins	123	Hairlines	24
Numeral Cancel	74	Sq. Circles	—	Guide Dots	153
Guide Lines	43	Retouches	6	Re-entries	18

I should have said as far as the varieties go pick out those you notice. You do not need to look specially for them as they will be gone over again.

The total of the above is 1,630 which at present should be taken from our 10,000 and the percentage of the 10,000 found. This is 16 per cent. After we have finished sorting for plate varieties these can be sorted back into them, so that you know where the varieties came from. Meanwhile our plate counts should be reduced by 16 per cent if our total quantity is approx. 10,000.

A count of the Original Die stamps should produce the estimated quantity of 1793.8 less 16 per cent or 1,500 plus or minus a few. This is our first check point.

Now take the dated copies and sort them by year, then month, then date, and mount them in a book or on paper to make yourself a calendar. An examination of this calendar will tell you if you have a reasonable cross section. You should remember that stamp sales increased with the years as territory was opened up so more will show up about 1920 than prior to 1915.

If no apparent blank spots appear, you should be reasonably sure you have a good sample. If gaps do appear get some more stamps from about that time and increase your quantities as above until a balance has been reached.

# ROYAL VISIT STAMP VOTED TOP OF POLL

By STAN SHANTZ

The stamp which Canada issued to honour Queen Elizabeth on her visit to Canada last October is rated as the best of the 12 stamps issued during 1964. This was the decision of 1,090 persons spread across Canada, along with a sprinkling of United States, N.Z. and England residents, who participated in this, the Seventh Annual London Free Press Stamp Popularity Poll.

The second best of the dozen stamps was the one which pictured Ontario's provincial flower, the trillium, with Quebec's counterpart picturing the garden lily rated in third spot. Considered as worst was the stamp issued last July which was the earlier 7c. stamp overprinted with the figure 8 and bars to convert it into an 8c. stamp.

The ratings established for the 12 stamps follow, the figures representing the vote tabulation in which one point was given for a first choice, two for second and so on. Consequently the lowest total represents the balloters' combined choice, second lowest, second choice and so on. The standing:—

1. Royal Visit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,273
2. Ontario flower	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,537
3. Quebec flower	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,113
4. Quebec Conference	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,884
5. Peace stamp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,624
6. Maple Leaf	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,989
7. Charlottetown Conference	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,071
8. 7c. Jet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,834
9. 3c. Christmas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,558
10. 5c. Christmas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,027
11. 8c. Jet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,215
12. 8c. on 7c. Jet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,517

The closeness of the figures as between the first two choices and again between Nos. 5, 6 and 7 made the tabulation of the votes exceptionally interesting. The Royal Visit was always in the lead but several times the Ontario flower stamp was less than a hundred points behind. The Peace, Maple Leaf and Charlottetown Conference stamps changed their positions several times during the tabulation.

Checking the balloting on the basis of first choice only provided only a minor change from the general tabulation. The Royal Visit stamp was the first choice of 446 persons, while first place votes for the others were as follows: Ontario flower 177; Quebec Conference 144; Quebec flower 89; Peace Stamp 63; Maple Leaf 47; Charlottetown Conference 18; 7c. Jet 18; 3c. Christmas 14; 5c. Christmas 8; 8c. on 7c. Jet 6; 8c. Jet 2.

(With acknowledgements and thanks to the London Free Press, London, Ontario, Canada.)

# PERMIT STAMPS PART III

By R. B. HETHERINGTON

## BUSINESS REPLY CARD

No postage stamp necessary if mailed in Canada

5c POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY



**Peoples Credit Jewellers Ltd.**  
**181-183 YONGE STREET**  
**TORONTO 1, ONT.**

**MAIL ORDER  
 DEPARTMENT**



### TYPE 4

Value—Cents

POSTES CANADA POSTAGE (2 circles)	4	5	6	7	8	5 on 6
<i>40mm electro</i>						
A. 9 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—
<i>32mm, electro</i>						
B. 7 chevrons, variety with no dots or dashes in outer band	—	C	—	—	—	—
<i>31mm, electro</i>						
C. 9 chevrons	C	C	CE	—	—	—
Ca. 8 chevrons	—	C	E	—	—	—
Cb. 7½ chevrons ( <i>illus. above</i> )	—	C	—	—	—	—
Cc. 7 chevrons	—	C	CE	—	—	—
Cd. 6 chevrons	—	C	C	—	—	—
Ce. 5 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—
<i>30mm, electro</i>						
D. 18 chevrons	—	—	E	—	—	—
Da. 17 chevrons	—	—	E	—	—	—
Db. 13 chevrons	—	—	E	—	—	—
Dc. 11 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—
Dd. 9 chevrons, variety with OTTAWA above value	—	C	—	—	—	—

De.	9 chevrons, variety letters of CANADA are wide with serifs, entire impression is sharp	—	C	—	—	—	—
Df.	9 chevrons, stand type	C	CE	CE	—	—	C
Dg.	9 chevrons, flat bottom end	C	C	—	—	—	—
Dh.	8½ chevrons	—	C	C	—	—	—
Di.	8 chevrons, no dots in band, dashes are straight, instead of usual curved	—	C	—	—	—	—
Dj.	8 chevrons, normal type	C	CE	CE	—	C	—
Dk.	8 chevrons, flat bottom end	—	—	CE	—	—	—
DL.	7½ chevrons	—	—	CE	—	—	—
Dm.	7 chevrons	C	C	CE	—	—	—
Dn.	6 chevrons	—	C	CE	—	—	—
Do.	5 chevrons	—	—	CE	—	—	—
Dp.	4 chevrons	—	—	E	—	—	—
<i>29mm, electro</i>							
E.	9 chevrons	—	C	E	—	—	—
Ea.	8 chevrons	—	C	C	—	—	—
Eb.	7 chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—
Ec.	6 chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—
<i>28½mm, electro</i>							
F.	10 chevrons, no dashes between words outer band wider, relative to size of centre, sharp impression	—	C	—	—	—	—
<i>28mm, electro</i>							
G.	9 chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—
Ga.	7 chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—
Gb.	6 chevrons, no dots in band	—	C	—	—	—	—
<i>27mm, electro</i>							
H.	9 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—
Ha.	6 chevrons	R	C	—	—	—	—
<i>26mm, electro</i>							
I.	9 chevrons	—	C	E	—	—	—
<i>25mm, electro</i>							
J.	9 chevrons	—	C	E	—	—	—
Ja.	8 chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—
Jb.	7½ chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—
<i>22mm, electro</i>							
K.	9 chevrons	—	C	CE	—	—	—
Ka.	6 chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—
<i>23½mm, electro</i>							
L.	24 chevrons	—	—	E	—	—	—
La.	9 chevrons	—	—	E	—	—	—
<i>23mm, electro</i>							
M.	13 chevrons	—	—	E	—	—	—
Ma.	9 chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—
Mb.	8 chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—

		<i>22½mm, electro</i>					
N.	13 chevrons	—	—	E	—	—	—
Na.	9 chevrons	C	C	E	—	—	—
		<i>22mm, electro</i>					
O.	10 chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—
Oa.	9 chevrons	—	C	E	—	C	—
		<i>21½mm, electro</i>					
P.	5 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—
		<i>21mm, electro</i>					
Q.	9 chevrons	—	—	E	—	—	—
Qa.	8 chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—
Qb.	7 chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—
Qc.	6 chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—
Qd.	5 chevrons	—	—	C	—	—	—
		<i>19mm, electro</i>					
R.	9 chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—
Ra.	7 chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—
		<i>18½mm, electro</i>					
S.	9 chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—
		<i>18mm, electro</i>					
T.	9 chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—
		<i>17½mm, electro</i>					
U.	9 chevrons	—	C	C	—	—	—
		<i>17mm, electro</i>					
V.	9 chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—
		<i>16½mm, electro</i>					
W.	9 chevrons	—	C	—	—	—	—
		<i>15½mm, electro</i>					
X.	12 chevrons	—	—	—	—	—	2

cents  
C

(To be continued)

### Convention 1965

A hotel booking form together with competition entry form is enclosed with this issue. News from north of the border is to the effect that so far there have been 42 confirmed bookings. Those who inevitably leave things to the last minute have every prospect of being disappointed. No camping is allowed in the hotel grounds and shake-me-downs in the hotel lounges are definitely frowned upon. R.L.S. (who lived in the hotel as a boy) said: "It's better to travel hopefully than to arrive," but he was not thinking of procrastinating sassenachs who take the high road at the eleventh hour. For these the dungeons at Stirling Castle have been reserved. The choice is yours..... Incidentally, Mr. E. McGuigan, who is bearing the brunt of all the work involved in making Convention a success, tells us that there is a WELL in the hotel grounds, complete with pump house where we can take "the waters." The natives of course know better.



## More light on the Maple Leaves & Numeral Issues

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

### Part II

(continued from whole No. 91, October, 1964)

**Constant Plate Markings** from the die HALF CENT a line across the O of POSTAGE on the South West.

#### One Cent

An irregularity at the S.E. corner of the outer frame, frequently cited as a re-touch. It arises because the broad frame line cannot be formed by one groove alone. It would not hold the ink. The bottom of the groove was made up of an irregular collection of cuts clearly seen on the short transfer in the illustration below. A similar irregularity appears rather less distinctly on some positions of the half cent and a wandering line shows up in the right frame line of most copies of the three cent.

#### Two Cents

A dot of colour appears in the left arm of the T in TWO at least from plate proofs. A very small dot of colour comes above the design  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m.m. from the left corner.



#### Three Cents

A diagonal line of colour between the inner and outer frame lines below the S.W. Maple Leaf. I have traced this from the Engraver's Progress Proofs to the complete die and on to the issued stamps. The Progress Proofs show in addition two dots opposite the Queen's nose, one outside the oval frame line and one inside it. The former persists into the issued stamps, the latter is submerged in the solid colour of the oval.

I have not noted any similar markings in the remaining values.

#### Retouches and Re-entries

The issue had a comparatively short life and except for the half cent value there is no evidence that any plate was completely re-entered. The various states of the

half cent plate have been adequately dealt with by Mr. Sanders and I need only refer to his articles.

The plates used for this issue seem to have been of softer steel than those used for the later Numeral Issue. The design does not print so clearly and minor re-entries are difficult to distinguish. In the one cent two good re-entries are known with marked doubling of veins in the maple leaves, one in the S.E. leaf, the other in the N.E. one. In the three cent I have noted clear re-entries in positions 8 and 9 of the left pane of Plate 5 and position 64 of the left pane of Plate 6 in addition to a few minor ones. They appear in the lettering above the vignette. The re-entry in position 40 which Boggs mentions is not on either pane of Plates 5 or 6. All these re-entries on the one cent and three cent values were in all probability fresh entries made when the plates were laid down. I have not noted any in the other values.

The only retouch of note which I have recorded, apart from the half cent plate, is the well known graver slip in the bottom frame line of the six cent extending below the design. It is illustrated by Jarrett. He quotes it as being No. 91 on the pane. It is not on the two copies of that position on the left pane in my collection. Apparently it must be on the right pane.

Jarrett refers to a variety of the three cent showing a white dash before and sometimes after the T of THREE. This is not constant. I have a right pane of Plate 5 without it and have seen another with dashes before T on five positions and dashes before and after T on a sixth. It may occur on other plates.

(to be concluded)

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## ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA CONVENTION

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada holds its 37th annual convention in Halifax, at the Nova Scotian Hotel, 13th to 15th May. The January issue of the society's journal *The Canadian Philatelist* contains some particulars of the convention arrangements which will provide delegates with a fine programme of social and philatelic events, including special sightseeing trips and study group meetings.

Eric P. Tizard, president of the Nova Scotia Stamp Club, host club to the convention, reports that there is great enthusiasm among local clubs and every indication that the convention will be very well attended by collectors throughout the Maritime Provinces, as well as, of course, by members from all over Canada and the United States.

The annual general meeting of the society will be held on the Saturday morning, and the convention will be concluded by the annual banquet in the evening.

Since the North Hatley convention in 1961 the C.P.S. of G.B. has held gatherings of its Canadian and American members at the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's annual conventions. It is hoped to again hold a joint meeting in conjunction with the British North America Philatelic Society, as took place last year at Edmonton, during the Halifax convention in May.

(We are indebted to our member, A. H. Christensen, for this report, which we acknowledge with thanks.)

# STRANGE — BUT TRUE . . .



Note the spelling of SOCIETY'S in the slogan. This particular slogan was paid for privately, approved for use both by the Society and the P.O. Dept., issued, and had a full run of several weeks.

The Summerland machine has quite a story, too. The two post offices of Summerland and West Summerland have existed a mile apart for quite a few years, the former down on the shore of Lake Okanagan, the latter, up on the bench. Gradually the centre of population has changed, with West Summerland, the relative newcomer, growing the faster. So last year the P.O. Dept., decided to do something about it, though why I don't know. They closed the Summerland post office, on 29th May, 1964 and after a decent(?) period of time changed the West Summerland post office to Summerland, the change being effective from 21st July, 1964. Presumably the appropriate hand cancelling devices were moved, though a smaller c.d.s. with small letters also made its appearance. But the machine, owned by the postmaster, posed a different problem, and die changes are expensive. But a few minutes work with a file(?) eliminated the West and everybody was happy again, except possibly the people from either of the two areas. (We are grateful to Mr. K. Barlow for the submission of these interesting items —*Editor*).

# CONVENTION AUCTION

# 1965

The Auction this year will again be in the hands of Mr. J. H. O. Gilbert, of Plymouth Philatelic Auctions Ltd., **to whom all lots should be sent as soon as possible.**

Members are particularly asked to note the following:

- (a) **Only** B.N.A. material can be accepted.
- (b) Closing date to guarantee inclusion in the catalogue is 16th July, 1965.
- (c) If possible please send a note of the estimated value, and the reserve if any, together with a brief description of the lot.
- (d) Do NOT send lots with an estimated value of less than 20/-.
- (e) Single stamps and small lots should be mounted on paper or card not more than 5in. (horizontal) by 6in. (vertical).
- (f) Commission on individual lots is 10 per cent on prices realised 50/- and over. Commission on individual lots is 15 per cent on prices realised less than 50/-.

All lots must be forwarded direct to Mr. Gilbert at Mermaid House, 34, New Street, Plymouth, Devon. Please mark the parcel or envelope C.P.S. of G.B. in the bottom left hand corner. A stamped and addressed card must be included if a receipt is required.

Catalogues will be available in August and further details will be published in the next issue.

Please support the Convention Auction and help the Society. Please help the Auctioneer by sending your lots early.

From my experience of attending to the aftermath of the Worthing Convention Auction I feel that certain aspects are not fully appreciated and understood by some members, and particularly by those who make postal bids from home and overseas.

Mr. J. H. O. Gilbert, our honorary auctioneer, gives generously of his own time, and that of his staff at Plymouth Philatelic Auctions, in assembling and describing the many lots which are sent in for the C.P.S. Auction. He then attends Convention and conducts the sale. At that stage Mr. Gilbert's duties cease and a "volunteer" member takes charge of all money received in the room, all unsold lots, and all lots for despatch to purchasers.

Now, it has happened in the past that one or two purchasers, having received their items, have been somewhat loth to pay promptly, as a result of which considerable delay ensues before payment can be made to vendors. Vendors then become angry and write blisteringly to John Gilbert as the person to whom they sent their lots. He, not unnaturally, fears for the good name of his business, where procrastination is certainly not the order of the day, and reacts in his inimitable Gilbertian style by chasing the unfortunate "volunteer" whose only desire then is to get rid of the job and never to hear the word "Auction" again!

In order that such unnecessary happenings might be avoided the experiment was tried last year, and will be repeated this year, of adopting the following rules:—

1. The member responsible for settling the Auction affairs will advise successful bidders by letter (air to overseas) the amount due from them for purchases and for postage.
2. Payment must be made within 7 days of receipt of this pro-forma invoice (by air from overseas). Overseas buyers **MUST** remit by Sterling draft as each year we lose something by exchange when currency cheques are sent. This conforms with the "Philatelic Auctioneers' Standard Terms and Conditions of Sale" in operation by British Auctioneers.
3. On receipt of payment, lots will be despatched in accordance with instructions indicated on the Bid Form.
4. Only when all money has been received will vendors be paid out.
5. After the date of the Sale and until the name of the member settling the auction is known any correspondence concerning the Auction must be addressed to the Hon. Secretary.

R.S.B.G.

### MAPLE LEAVES—BACK NUMBERS

The Librarian reports that Sales of back copies of *Maple Leaves* have gone well since the recent announcement. There are still plenty left of many numbers and he will welcome your requests.

A recent windfall of other magazines has resulted in a fair number of single copies being available of *Topics* (Vols. 2 to 19) and *Popular Stamps* (Vols. 5 to 11).

Post free prices are—*Maples Leaves* and *Topics* 3/6 each; *Popular Stamps* 2/- each.

### Exchange Packet

Despite my warning in February some members are still keeping the packets too long or not sending Advice slips immediately. Members who fail to observe this rule after the publication of this issue will have their names removed from the circuit lists.

Please notify holiday dates in good time in order that I can divert any packet.

More R.P.O. material is still required for the proposed April packet.

I must ask contributors to keep a close watch on their prices and condition of stamps. I have had complaints about prices being too high in some cases and also of some stamps being damaged and not marked accordingly.

My previous appeal for material brought a good supply for use in packets for February and March. More booklets are now required for April and May packets. I would make a special appeal to members in Canada—blank booklets can be sent to them and arrangements made for payment of material sold.

J. E. Bielby

## Reminders

### SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

### LENDING LIBRARY

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

### CONTRIBUTIONS FOR JUNE ISSUE

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



## THE BOND STREET STAMP AUCTIONS

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## COMPETITION FOR DESIGNS

for Canadian Confederation Centennial Stamps, 1967

An open competition for stamp designs for Canada's Confederation Centennial celebration in 1967 is being sponsored by the London (Canada) Philatelic Society. The competition is open to anyone, except professional artists, but is directed primarily at students in Canada's secondary schools, colleges and universities.

In announcing the contest, President Norman Goodger, stated that the society is sponsoring the competition as its contribution to the centennial celebrations being planned throughout Canada. Prizes offered by the society are \$25, \$15 and \$10, but with the assurance that any designs which are used by the Canadian Post Office Department will be eligible for the Post Office Department's customary fee for an unsolicited design. This ranges between \$300 and \$400. Canada's 1967 centennial stamp issue is expected to embrace a number of stamps, "one stamp for each value generally used," one post office official indicated.

Winning designs in the L.P.S. competition will be submitted by the Society to the Post Office Department, along with such other entries which may be adjudged as of special merit. The competition which is now open, closes at 9.00 p.m., 11th June, in London, Ontario, and winners will be announced at a special meeting of the London Philatelic Society on Friday, 25th June at 8.00 p.m. at the London Art Museum.

Judges are Dr. Clare Bica, R.C.A., curator of the London Art Museum; Fred Jarrett, F.R.P.S.C., of Toronto, outstanding Canadian philatelist; and John K. Elliott, editor of *The London Free Press*.

The prospectus setting forth full details, entry form and rules of the competition is available upon request, which should be addressed, London Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 216, London, Ontario, Canada, and accompanied by return postage.

As the London Philatelic Society has only limited finances, an entry fee of 25 cents must accompany each entry, to defray in part postage and stationery costs.

The Society is sending a copy of the prospectus to the Art Department of every secondary school, college and university in Canada, inviting participation by such students, so that the submitted designs will indicate to the Post Office Department just what Canadians, and particularly young Canadians, want to see on Canada's centennial stamps.

The London Philatelic Society is one of Canada's oldest stamp organizations, having been organized in 1892. Its 75th anniversary therefore coincides with Canada's centennial. Present membership exceeds 100. President is Norman Goodger; vice-presidents, Thomas Moore and George Ross; secretary, Arnold Benjaminsen; treasurer, L. D. Winder; programme committee, Past President Stan Shantz; chairman, Nick Krasnowaiski and Miss Bessie Marwood.

The suggestion for the design competition originated with Mr. Krasnowaiski, one of the society's younger members, who was elected a director for the first time last December. The competition is under the direction of the Programme Committee.



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# **POST OFFICES OF SASKATCHEWAN**

By Dr. J. G. BYTH

* 100 Birsay	124 Borderland *	148 Brithdir*	172 Buffalo Head*
101 Birson*	125 Boucher*	149 Broadacres	173 Buffalo Horn *
102 Bishopric*	126 Border Road*	150 Broadview	174 Buffalo Narrows
103 Bisley*	127 Bounty	151 Brock	175 Buffalo Plains*
104 Bison*	128 Bourgogne*	152 Brockington	176 Buffalo River*
105 Bjorkdale	129 Bournemouth*	153 Broderick	177 Bukowina*
106 Blackwood	130 Bouvier*	154 Brombury*	178 Bulyea
107 Bladworth	131 Boutin*	155 Bromhead	179 Bunesville*
108 Blaine Lake	132 Bracken	156 Broncho*	180 Bunglass*
109 Blooming*	133 Brada*	157 Brooking*	181 Bunker*
110 Blucher	134 Braddock	158 Brookside*	182 Bunyan*
111 Blue Bell	135 Bradwell	159 Brooksby	183 Bures
112 Blue Heron	136 Brancepeth	160 Brora*	184 Burgis
113 Blumenhof	137 Bratton	161 Brough*	185 Burnbrac*
114 Bodmin	138 Bredenbury	162 Browning	186 Burnham
115 Bog End*	139 Bremen	163 Brownlee	187 Burr
116 Boharm	140 Bresaylor	164 Bruno	188 Burrows
117 Boldenhurst*	141 Brewer*	165 Bryant*	189 Burstall
118 Bolney	142 Briarlea	166 Bryceton*	190 Butterby*
119 Bond*	143 Bridgeford	167 B-Say-Tah*	191 Butterson*
120 Bone Creek*	144 Briarcrest	168 Buchanan	192 Butte St. Pierre
121 Bonne Madone*	145 Brierwood*	169 Ruckland Siding*	193 Buttress*
122 Booth Siding*	146 Brightholme*	170 Buena Vista Park*	194 Buzzard*
123 Borden	147 Brightsand	171 Buffalo Gap*	

\*Office closed (to be continued)



# NEW STAMP ISSUES



Christmas 1964 had a new significance for the Canada Post Office.

It was the first time that special stamps have been issued in Canada in honour of the great feast. Two stamps, one of the 5c. and the other of the 3c. denomination went on sale in October last and were available at Post Offices until after the holidays. Both have the same design—a typical Canadian Christmas scene.

The design depicts a family—parents and two children, in silhouette against the snow and sky as they walk towards a building nestled among tall pines. Smoke rises into the frosty sky from the chimney of the building, a promise of the warmth and welcome within. High above them the Christmas star sparkles.

They may be on their way to church or hand-in-hand they start off to Grandad's for the festive banquet—perhaps they are taking a Christmas Eve stroll. Every one may make his own interpretation. The wording "Christmas 1964 Noel" appears at the top of the stamp and "Canada" and the denomination form the lower border.

The design is intended to convey the religious and family significance of Christmas. It also stresses the importance of the family and its place in Canada—topics which were studied at the recent conference held in Ottawa under the sponsorship of their Excellencies the Governor General and Mme Vanier.

The stamps were printed by the steel engraving intaglio process, the 5c. denomination in blue and 3c. in red. Both are of the standard size of regular issues. Three million of the smaller denomination and one million of the 5c. issue were printed. Although they were withdrawn from sale after Christmas, they are acceptable as postage at any time.

The stamps were designed and engraved by the Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd., Ottawa.

## PROGRAMME FOR 1965 TO INCLUDE FLAG STAMP

Canada's new flag will be honoured on a special commemorative postage stamp to be issued on 30th June, 1965. This announcement was made by the Honourable John R. Nicholson, Postmaster General of Canada.

The date of issue was chosen to coincide with 1st June, our national holiday. The design will feature the new flag, flying from a flag pole, against a sky of blue. The word "Canada" and the denomination "5" will appear in middle left position. The words "postes" and "postage" will be included at bottom left.

The two colours of blue and red will be printed in intaglio, using hand engraved steel dies. The design was developed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, at the request of the Post Office Department.

The inclusion of a flag stamp has necessitated a rearranging of the previously announced philatelic programme. The stamp to honour the centennial of the choice of Ottawa as the national capital has been moved from 30th June to 8th September, where it will share a date of issue with the stamp to commemorate the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference.

The revised stamp programme now reads as follows:—

3rd February	New Brunswick and Nova Scotia florals.
3rd March	International Co-operation Year.
Spring	Space Research.
28th April	British Columbia and Manitoba florals.
30th June	Flag stamp.
4th August	Prince Edward Island floral.
8th September	Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference and Centennial of the choice of Ottawa as the national capital.
13th October	3c. and 5c. Christmas stamps.

Details of the new floral stamp issue on 3rd February are as follows:—

Two new postage stamps, honouring the official flowers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were issued by the Post Office Department on 3rd February. The stamps are the fourth and fifth of a series scheduled for issue between now and Canada's Centennial Year of 1967.

The blue, pink and green stamp honouring Nova Scotia shows the Arms and the Floral Emblem of that Province, the trailing arbutus (*Epigaea repens* L.), more commonly known as the Mayflower. This flower was officially adopted by the Province in 1901, although as far back as 1825, it was used as a decorative motif on the front page of the "Nova Scotian" and on the buttons of the Nova Scotia Militia. The Mayflower also appeared on a series of postage stamps issued by Nova Scotia during the period 1851 to 1853.

In 1936, the purple violet (*viola cucullata*) was officially adopted by New Brunswick as the floral emblem of that province. Instrumental in the choice of this flower as the official provincial emblem were the Women's Institute, groups of school children and the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Murray MacLaren. The stamp is in red, purple and green.

## *Letters to the Editor . . .*

Mr. K. Barlow writes:

### **Members' Interests**

Thank you for printing the report on the abortive voyage of the Northland Princess which I forwarded to you a while ago. An enquiry has been made of me, as a result of the article, regarding covers serviced on the voyage, but so far I have not been able to find out anything about them, and am rather dubious about the possibility. The Canadian P.O. Department frowns somewhat on this type of activity.

However I am more prompted to write to you as a result of your editorial in the December issue of *Maple Leaves*. I am in full support of your policy to try and cater for the interests of all members, and would like to draw one aspect of this to your attention.

Scholarly articles on original research are always interesting to those who specialise in B.N.A. philately, and it must be assumed that the members of the C.P.S.G.B. are such specialists, whether in the field of stamps or postal history. But there is always an added interest if the results of that research can be put to some practical use by the reader. Sir George Williamson's article on the PEI Three-peeny Blue was very impressive, but I doubt if I will ever come across a copy to be able to apply this knowledge. The postmark error, illustrating the RPO with the error in spelling will send me hunting, though, for there is quite a possibility I might find this one. Newfoundland Corner, on postmarks, was also greatly appreciated, for though I do not personally collect these, I now know a little more about them to help those of my friends who do.

Much has been said in the past in philatelic literature on the controversial topic of the snob appeal of items of great value, and I do not want to enter this debate. But the majority of members of this society must be average collectors first, then specialists in a select group of subjects, or on one topic alone. Articles of general interest should have prime importance, for they touch most members personally. So I will look forward with great pleasure to your forthcoming article on the *Maple Leaves* and Numeral issues.

Not that I wish to detract from the importance of research and the publication of its results—after all I have done some myself—for I think the recording of such data one of the most important functions of the specialist societies. But I do agree that some sort of balance should be found, and this is the function of an Editorial Board.

Mr. H. Reiche writes:

### **Precancel Bar Types**

The article on the Precancel General Bar Types K to N (Vol. 10, No. 90) is very enlightening. My own collection contains one copy of the illustrated type M doubles and a single overprinted with 4 1/2 mm spacings. The RF listed for each type may not represent the actual scarcity. Type N is much more difficult to find than Type K. Type K is often mistaken owing to large overprinting shifts of other types.

# AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 1st MARCH, 1964

## New Members

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| 1490. ROBERTSON, J. K., P.O. Box No. 1, Brantford, Ont., Canada.              | C,N,B,PS,P |
| 1491. MITCHELL, W. B., 126, Mount Auburn St., Cambridge, Mass., 02138, U.S.A. | R,A        |
| 1492. DOWNING, O. H., 10, Blenheim Road, Bickley, Bromley, Kent.              | CS,A       |
| 1493. STEWARD, J. C., 29, Dwellings Lane, Birmingham 32.                      | P          |
| 1494. MESURIER, G. H. W., 89(6), Roywood, Lemoyne, Quebec, Canada.            | C,N,B,CR   |
| 1495. GLEAVE, A., 118, Oatlands Drive, Slough, Bucks.                         | C          |

## Reinstate

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1361. HAYES, R. A., 7, Common Lane, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.  | P |
| 895. WOODMAN, M. M., P.O. Box No. 83, Dixville, P.Q., Canada. |   |

## Alterations to Year Book Listing

### Resignation

308. G. BEVERLEY  
493. A. HEISSNER  
116. E. W. S. JUPP

### Delete

947. HORNBY, F.  
1405. SEFTON, D.  
1262. DALEY, R. C., Box No. 239, P.O. Newcastle, N.S.W., Australia.

## Death

822. C. W. Payne

## Change of Address

989. BOYD, N. O., M.D., 1941, Richmond Street, Windsor, Ont., Canada.  
1039. HAYES, H., 48, Trafalgar Street, Healey, Batley, Yorkshire.  
10. OGDEN, Miss B. L., F.C.P.S., c/o Toronto Dominion Bank, 62, Cornhill, E.C.3.  
135. De VOLPI, C. P., Suite 1710, The Regency, 3555, Cote des Neiges Road, Montreal 25, Canada.  
884. RUSHTON, E., Box 685, Port Elgin, Ont., Canada.  
1006. SALTER, T. H., The Police Station, Brixham, Devon.  
1324. SHEPHERD, Mrs. H. R., 5, Gardens Crescent, Lilliput, Poole, Dorset,

## Insert

- The Newcastle (Australia) Philatelic Society, Box No. 239, P.O. Newcastle, N.S.W., Australia.  
513. NICHOLSON, E. A., Box No. 988, Creston, B.C., Canada.

Net Change—+4

New Total—696

Mr. W. M. C. Willcock writes:

## B. C. Crown Cancellations

The following comments may be of interest to readers of *Maple Leaves*.

Some years ago a correspondent in Vancouver mentioned having an Esquimalt cover with a crown cancellation. I was naturally curious and after some further correspondence it was decided to refer the matter to a well known authority on B.C. postal cancellations. Later I was informed that the crown cancellation was that of Victoria.

Neither Jarrett nor Boggs mention any B.C. crown cancellations other than that in use at the main post office in Victoria.

As far as the writer is informed Esquimalt is a suburb of Victoria, and mail from that office would, as is customary, be sorted in Victoria.

Possibly after ten years or more of use the Victoria crown cancellation may have been assigned at that office to a clerk who checked mail to see that the stamps were cancelled. Such a system is in use in the main Montreal post office today and a distinctive hammer issued in 1920 is used to cancel stamps which have been missed by the cancelling machines.

## 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 or trade. Canadian Postal stationery, Mint or used, Railway Pictorial Postal Cards, illustrated advertising covers and cards, etc. I will reply by airmail. — Bernard Scott, 6151, Pepperell Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

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

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

Covers of Canadian Banks before 1905. Also covers of Canadian savings, loan and financial institutions before 1905. Will purchase or trade.—Barry K. Haywood, 66, Hillholme Road, Toronto 7, Ontario.

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

### PERIODICALS

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

### FOR SALE

Canada town dated cancels, Victoria to Elizabeth. Fine strikes. Your Wants welcome. Frank Smith, 96, Humbercrest Blvd., Toronto 9, Ontario, Canada.

You have ordered your copy of "The Postal History of Yukon Territory," of course? No! Then send for descriptive leaflet without delay to Rob. Woodall, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset, England.

For First Day Covers of Canada—beautiful embossed cachets, Mint singles and Plate Inscription Blocks, write. — Rev. N. Cole, 436, Curry Avenue, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Now available, the new CANADA PRE-CANCEL ALBUM (106 pages), \$7.00 (47/-). Loose leaf for standard 3-hole binder, \$8.00 (53/6d.) bound. Catalogue \$1.50 (10/-). All post paid.—F. G. Walburn, R.R., 5, Okanagan Centre, B.C., Canada.

## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

1964-65

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**Editor of Journal:** L. F. Gillam, 66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire.

**Advertising, Publicity and Handbooks:** S. F. Cohen, 51, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.

# MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of  
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by L. F. Gillam

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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JUNE, 1965

Whole No. 95

## EDITORIAL

### The Book of Scottish Philatelists

The Scottish Congress meeting of 10th April witnessed the signing of the Book of Scottish Philatelists by two Fellows of the Society who will need no introduction to our readers, A. Bruce Aukland and A. E. Stephenson. The citation states that the former receives this high honour in recognition of his work and research on Scottish postmarks and for his work as first editor of *Maple Leaves*. Stevie has been honoured for his contributions towards the cause of Scottish philately in general and in particular for his promotion of the Association of Scottish Philatelic Societies and the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain. We are sure that all our readers will join with us in offering congratulations to these two most worthy recipients of the high honour which has now been accorded to them. In passing it is interesting to note that of the first seven names in the Book *five* are those of members of our Society.

### The Postal History of the Yukon Territory

Congratulations to member R.G. Woodall on the award of the Silver Medal at the British Philatelic Exhibition in London. Notice of this work, which is the result of many years' research into the neglected postal history of this remote part of Canada, appeared in our June issue (No. 89).

### Convention Auction

The last date for the receipt of lots for inclusion in the Auction catalogue is 16th July, little more than a month after this notice appears. Now is the time, therefore, for action. The catalogue will be circulated to *all* members in order to ensure that the right material, sensibly valued, will find a purchaser. This is one way in which members can help themselves and the Society as well and we confidently look forward to your help and co-operation. This year's Convention will be supported by a record number of members, and with your assistance, we can be sure of its success in every way. Please send your lots to Mr. J. H. O. Gilbert at Mermaid House, 34, New Street, Plymouth and mark the envelope or parcel at the bottom left "C.P.S. of G.B." Lots received after 16th July cannot be

included in the catalogue. Please refer to Page 261 of the April issue for further details.

### **Convention, Coach Tours**

There is every likelihood of more than usual demand for seats on the coaches which have been booked for Thursday (21st October) when an itinerary has been planned to include industrial developments at Grangemouth, views of the Old and New Forth Bridges and a circuit of Loch Leven. During the tour the new Forth Road Bridge will be crossed and tea will be taken at the Green Hotel, Kinross. An inclusive charge of 11s. will be made.

On Friday afternoon the tour will include a visit to Lake of Menteith, Aberfoyle, Dukes Pass, the Trossachs, Roman Camp (where tea will be taken), Callander, Loch Lubnaig, Loch Earn and Crieff. At an inclusive charge of 12s. 6d. this must be about the best value for money available. One final note: "Jack Canuck" assures us that the fares are inclusive of gratuities. Thanks are due to member J. S. Merrylees who is responsible for all the arrangements and the best way in which these can be accorded is to take advantage of his enterprise by making advanced bookings with him now at 5, Williamfield Avenue, Stirling.

First come will be first served and late applications may have to be refused.

### **Convention Exhibition**

Mr. J. J. Bonar is now prepared to take bookings for displays. An entry form is enclosed and this should reach him not later than 31st August. For other details please refer to the entry form and Page 285. Modern issues as well as others will be welcome.

### **Allan Water Hotel**

By the time this notice appears it is more than likely that all of the block booking of rooms at Convention H.Q. will have been taken up. Arrangements have now been made to requisition two further hotels nearby. A hotel booking form is enclosed with this issue and Mr. E. McGuigan has asked for an early notification of your requirements. A last minute rush is always to be expected if previous experience is anything to go by. Please help to avoid this, if possible, and thus lighten the very heavy burden of work which he has to carry in this connection. *Verbum Satis Sapienti*, which *freely* translated means one word from us and no one takes any notice unless they are *with it*.

### **Corrigendum**

Mr. E. A. Smythies notifies us that his display at Convention will be entitled *Three Handbooks Illustrated* and not *Cancellations* as stated on Page 246 of our last issue. ("Jack Canuck" please note that you have a *Gremlin* in your house *too!*) Incidentally Mr. Smythies informs us that most of his display will be taken up by mint blocks of the Registered stamps and will deal with shades, perforations, plate varieties, re-entries, etc.

### **Exchange Packet**

The summer holidays are approaching so please don't forget to notify Mr. Bielby of your holiday dates so that packets can be diverted during your absence.

Good quality material, stamps and/or postmarks, are still required. Send what you have to spare to Mr. J. E. Bielby properly mounted and reasonably priced. He will do the rest. Blank booklets can be obtained from him at 194, Skipton Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire.



## CANADA AND COMPULSORY REGISTRATION

by  
**GEORGE R. C.  
SEARLES**

The only reference to Compulsory Registration was the letter from W. H. Griffin, Deputy Postmaster General of Canada, dated 24th September, 1867. This instructed the Postmasters of the Canadian Offices of Exchange that Compulsory Registration would be enforced from 1st October, 1867. The Postmasters of Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, the Offices of Exchange, received this letter:

P.O.D. 24th September, 1867

Sir,

In accordance with the terms of our understanding entered into between this department and the G.P.O. England, the Postmaster General desires me to inform you that, on and after the first proxo. any letters found to contain coin, as well as any having the word "Registered" written upon them which may be posted in the U.K. for Canada without registration, which will be forwarded to Canada, charged with the double registration fee, credit will be taken by the Imperial Post Office for one half such double fee, and I am to instruct you, after the date named to deal in a similar manner with all such letters addressed to the U.K. which may be posted at, or received in the Mails for transmission through your office.

(Signed) Wm. White

A cover from Canada that had positively been Compulsorily Registered came into my possession twenty years ago. Photographs of the front and back of this cover gave the complete picture (see over).

In October, 1955, I wrote the Post Office Records, London, in an effort to get the full story of Compulsory Registration. Mr. G. W. P. Devonport of the Record Office very kindly offered to help. It took well over a year, so after I gave information which gave the lead, he was able to complete the picture. Thanks are due to him and the Record Office which enables me to quote from Official letters and documents, copies of which he supplied to me, from the first proposal of Compulsory Registration dated 17th January, 1862 until it was introduced throughout the Colonies 1st October, 1867.

### **17th January, 1862**

Suggestion to the Treasury of the necessity for making a regulation that all letters unquestionably containing coin etc., etc. should be compulsorily registered.

### **1st August, 1862**

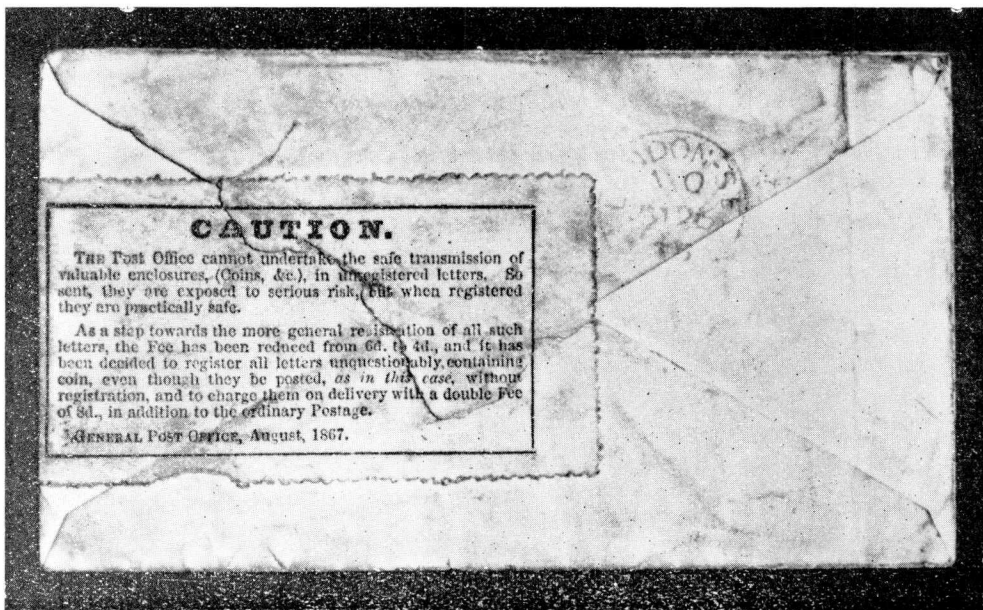
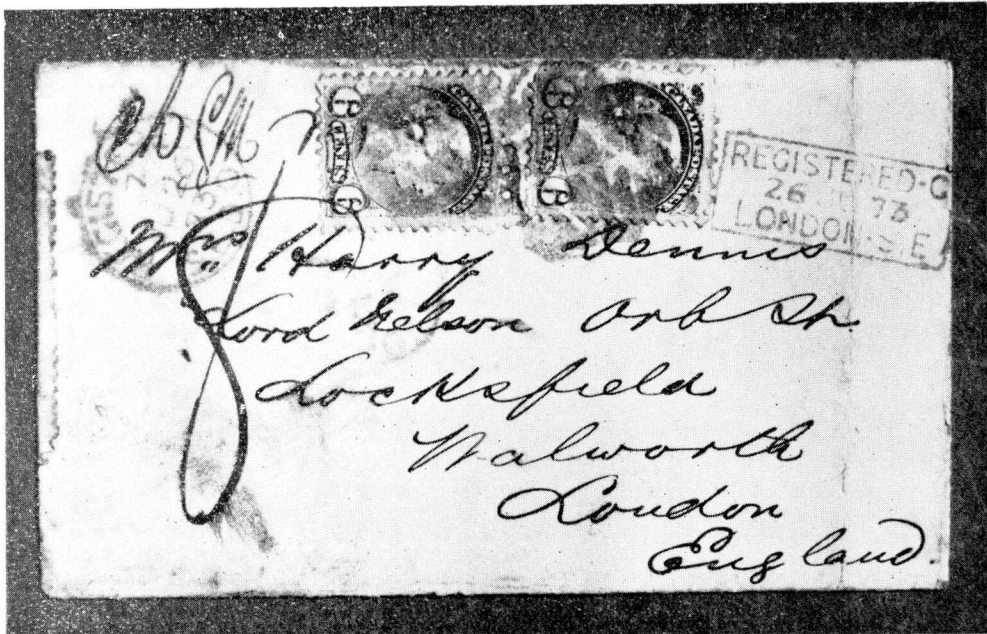
This was adopted and came into operation for Inland Letters only passing through the Chief Office, London.

### **9th April, 1863**

Extended to include Dublin, Edinburgh and all provincial Head Offices.

The first reference to Compulsory Registration being extended to Canada





and the Colonies, also Foreign Countries, is dated 24th February, 1865. Treasury Chambers—to the Postmaster General and is signed W. Peel.

**24th February, 1865**

Recommending that the system now in force in regard to letters containing coin passing through the Chief Office in London, the Dublin and Edinburgh

Post Offices, and all the Provincial Head Offices should be extended to letters addressed to British Colonies and Foreign Countries. "I am to state that, my Lords, in compliance with your recommendations, sanction the said extension being carried into effect, and authorize you to make the necessary proposals to the several Colonial Governments, through the Colonial Office, and direct to the heads of the various Foreign Post Offices with which arrangements exist for the registration of letters."

### **3rd March, 1865**

Post Office letter to Sir F. Rogers, Bart. regarding approach to be made to the Colonies—"In order to put a stop to the frequent loss of letters containing coin forwarded through the post without the security of registration, and to remove from the officers of the Post Office the temptation to dishonesty offered by the passage of such letters."

### **13th March, 1865. Downing Street**

Circular referring to the letter of 3rd March, "I should wish to be informed at as early a period as may be practicable, whether your Government are prepared to concur in the adoption of this arrangement."

The following letter which I quote in full is the most important. It gives the information I was seeking and the complete reason for the first letter I have quoted written by the Postmaster General of Canada, instructing the Postmasters of the Exchange Offices regarding Compulsory Registration.

The letter from W. H. Griffin to Mr. Godley the Governors' Secretary is as follows:—

Post Office Department,  
Quebec, 6th April, 1865.

Sir,

With respect to your reference dated the 3rd instant, received this morning, of a circular from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies transmitting a proposal from the Imperial Post Office, that letters passing between Canada and the United Kingdom which may contain coin and have been posted without registration should be compulsorily registered and charged with a double registration fee—I am directed by the Postmaster General to state very respectfully for His Excellency's information that there can be no objection to concurring in the extension of this system to such letters passing between Canada and the United Kingdom and that such a regulation might indeed be expected to have a very salutary effect.

This department will be prepared to give effect to the system proposed from whatever date it may suit the Imperial Post Office to select.

I have etc.,  
(Signed) W. H. Griffin,  
Dy. P. M. Gl.

The above letter was dealt with the same day by Viscount Monck and a copy sent to the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell—from Government House—Quebec.

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**22nd January, 1866**

By command of the Postmaster General, instructions were issued to Postmasters that on 1st February, 1866 the Registration fee would be reduced from sixpence to fourpence.

**2nd July, 1867**

Treasury Warrant giving date of Compulsory Registration for the Colonies as 1st October, 1867.

**31st August, 1867**

Circular from G.P.O. London sent to the Colonies giving notification of this date.

**24th September, 1867**

Deputy Postmaster General W. H. Griffin wrote to John Tilley, G.P.O. as follows:—

Post Office Department,  
Ottawa, 24th September, 1867.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge your letter No. 569, dated 31st ultimo, with respect to the future compulsory registration of all letters found to contain coin or which may have the word "Registered" written upon them but which have been posted either in the United Kingdom or Canada, without Registration, and I have the honour to inform you that instructions relative to the future treatment of such letters will at once be issued to the Postmasters of the several Canadian Offices of Exchange.

I am, Sir

Your very obedient servant,

W. H. Griffin,

Deputy Postmaster General

These instructions were issued on the same day to the Canadian Office of Exchange Postmasters. The first letter quoted in this article is a copy of the letter sent.

The photographs of the cover illustrating this article are exact in size to the original cover.

The front shows the double fee 8d. on manuscript—initialled by post office, with the boxed registered dated mark on the right and the circular dated registered mark on the left. The most interesting is the label affixed at the back which proves beyond any doubt this letter was compulsorily registered. Dated General Post Office, August 1867.

The Records Officials who so successfully unearthed the information I have recorded, failed completely to find any reference to the label stuck on the back of envelopes. Photographs identical to those illustrated are in the archives of the Post Office Records. Mr. Devonport of the Record Office acknowledged receipt of them 9th March, 1956.

This cover is probably unique. Even if all the information it gives were not enough the two 6c. Small Heads would make it so. They are an unrecorded variety. The perforation on the two single 6c. stamps on the cover measure  $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ —not the catalogued  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ . As to the rarity of this variety there is no doubt. In the 1930s Small Heads in bulk were easy to obtain. After going through many thousands only one copy was found measuring  $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ . Many years later I found another copy so with those on the cover—just four copies in all. There are many more copies of the 3c. Indian Red  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$  known than this 6c. variety.

For this reason I think the cover illustrated is unique.

How did it happen that the perforation came  $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ ? I found no other Small Heads from the 1c. to the 10c. with this perforation variety. The earliest dated copies of the  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  perf. are 1873.

Brig. M. A. Studd who made a wonderful study of the Small Heads and recorded the results of his research in the *Philatelic Journal of G.B.* in 1932 gives the date for the earliest 6c.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  as 5th November, 1873. This cover was posted early in June 1873 so it could be from one of the first 6c. sheets perforated which could account for it being  $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$  instead of  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .

As the illustrations of this cover are reproduced to the exact size of my photographs, members of the C.P.S. of G.B. can measure the perforations for themselves.



### Changes of Address

Please don't forget to notify the Secretary if you change your address. Copies of *Maple Leaves* are frequently returned by the Post Office marked 'gone way,' 'not known,' etc. To obviate confusion please quote your membership number in all communications.

**ALL of CANADA Service**

FROM

**NORMAN TODD**

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Albums, Blocks, Booklet Panes, Booklets, Canadian News Letter, Catalogues, Classics, Coils, Handbooks, Hawid strips, New Issues, Officials, Perforated O.H.M.S., Plate Blocks, Postage Dues, Precancels, Queens, Registered, Semi-Official Airs, Stationery, Varieties.

# THE EDWARD VII ISSUES

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

The stamp bearing the portrait of Edward VII consisted of seven values—1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 20, 50 cents. The first six denominations were issued in the same colours as the previous (Numeral) issue, which did not include a 50 cents value. The lower five values were issued on 1st July, 1903, the 20 cents on 27th September, 1904, and the 50 cents on 19th November, 1908.

The chief use of the various values was as follows:

- 1c. Domestic postcard to U.S.A., drop letter from 1908.
- 2c. Domestic letter, letter to U.K. and U.S., U.P.U. postcard.
- 5c. U.P.U. letter.
- 7c. Registered letter (2c. Postage, 5c. Registration).
- 10c. Parcel post, postage and registration to U.P.U. countries.
- 20c. Parcel post, double rate U.P.U. Registered letter.
- 50c. Parcel post.

The 1 cent was printed from 72 plates (1,470 million stamps); the 2 cents from 86 plates (2,160 million stamps); the 5 cents from 6 plates; the 7 and 10 cents from 2 plates, and the 20 and 50 cents from one each.

The issue abounds in varieties, particularly the lower values, and can be put in the following groups:

## Guide lines and dots

These are the lines and dots which were used to align the impressions on the printing plate, and should have been removed before printing took place. They are chiefly found in the margins of the stamps, although occasionally they pass through the design.

## Hairlines

These are irregular horizontal lines running across the margins and through the design of the stamp, and are caused by cracks across the plate into which the ink has run. Similar lines are found on the 1 cent Quebec, and the 1c. green and 2c. red Admiral. They occur not uncommonly on the 1c. and 2c. stamps and to a much lesser and fainter extent on the 5c. They have not been noted on any other value.

## Plate wear

Wear of the design through normal use of the printing plate occurs on all values, and paves the way for the extensive retouching and re-entering (q.v), but there is a particularly marked variety of wear which occurs on the 5c. involving especially the vertical lines in the cross-hatching at the top of the stamp and which is believed to be due to the damaging effect of the ink on the plate.

## Relief break

This shows as a break in the design due to imperfections in the relief of the transfer roller being transferred to the plate. A good example occurs on the 1c. which shows as a progressive break in the left numeral box and the right inner frame.

The 10c. shows a constant additional vertical line outside the top left frame due to a transfer roller defect.

### **Retouches**

These are lines of thickening where weak parts of the design have been touched up on the plate. On the 1c. and 2c. these show up particularly at the top of the design and by the numeral boxes, and the 1c. has some very strong retouches at the bottom of the cross-hatching by the words of value. There are two very marked retouches on the 5c. involving thickening of the cross-hatching between the words "Canada" and "Postage" and "Five" and "Cents" respectively. In both these cases there is an associated re-entry.

### **Re-entries**

These show as doubling of parts of the design where the transfer roller has been put back on to the plate a second time to strengthen the wearing design. There are many hundreds of these on the 1c. and 2c., to be found in the numeral boxes, frame lines, and figures and letters of value, but because of the very large numbers of plates used, it is quite impossible to ascertain the position of any of these varieties on the plates.

The 5c. is a much more promising value in this respect. There are only six plates, and the re-entries and retouches were found only in the second half of the stamps' life probably on only two out of the six plates. It is quite possible therefore that if sufficient material is forthcoming, some very definite progress can be made in plating the 5c., which has between 50 and 60 separately identifiable re-entries and retouches.

The 7c. is a very difficult stamp to work with on account of its colour but varieties do exist, as also on the 10c.

### **Plate scratches**

Constant scratches are found on the 5c., occurring as irregular lines of colour in the margins and across the stamp, caused by damage during the manufacture of the plate.

### **Booklet stamps**

The 2c. came out in booklet form, and can therefore be found imperforate on one or two sides. Fake booklet panes are known.

### **Paper varieties**

The whole issue was printed on wove paper, but two varieties occur depending on the direction of the paper mesh. The 1c. was printed exclusively on paper with vertical mesh, as was the majority of the 2c. sheet stamps, but an uncommon variation of the 2c. sheet stamps on paper with horizontal mesh paper has recently been found. The 2c. booklets always occur on paper with horizontal mesh.

The 5c. occurs equally on the two types, the first half of the issue on horizontal and the latter half on vertical mesh paper.

### **Imperforates**

All values up to the 10c. can be found imperforate between vertically.



### 50 cents variety

A variety occurs where the top left corner of the right figure 5 cuts into the white of the oval.

Acknowledgements to W. S. Boggs *Postage Stamps of Canada* for statistical information and F. W. L. Keane *Notes on Postage Rates, B.N.A. Topics* Vol. 11.

The following articles on the Edward issue have appeared in *Maple Leaves* and give more specialised information on many aspects of the issue.

Vol. 3. p. 42	<i>Edward 1c. and 2c. varieties</i>	G. B. Harper
Vol. 4. p. 32	<i>Edward 10c. varieties</i>	H. Isnardi Bruno
Vol. 4. p. 33	<i>Further notes on the 10c. Edward</i>	G. B. Harper
Vol. 4. p. 54	<i>Edward 2c. varieties</i>	Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth
Vol. 4. p. 55	<i>Edward 7c. and 10c. varieties</i>	E. T. E. Lloyd, G. B. Harper
Vol. 4. p. 103	<i>Edward 1c. varieties</i>	Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth
Vol. 5. p. 186	<i>2c. K. E. Booklets</i>	E. A. Richardson
Vol. 5. p. 188	<i>Notes on King Edward Issue</i>	E. A. Richardson
Vol. 6. p. 73	<i>Paper varieties of K. E. Issue</i>	G. B. Harper
Vol. 6. p. 136	<i>Relief break on Edward 1c.</i>	Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth
Vol. 10. p. 72	<i>Paper varieties of the Edwards</i>	Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth

## BOOK REVIEW

### Billig's Philatelic Handbook, Vol. 30

This, the latest volume of the monumental work undertaken by the author Fritz Billig, fully lives up to the high standards set in the previous books. A large part of volume 30 is taken up with a *Zemstvo Gazetteer* in which historical notes and details of stamps issued form a prominent part.

Of interest to the Canadian specialist are sections dealing with the "phantom" stamps of Canada, Baldwin's Railroad stamps, Bancroft's City Express, Bell's Dispatch etc. Details of these and a very comprehensive list of their notorious and numerous foreign friends from Abyssinia to Germany make this a very desirable book for those who prefer the darker byways of philately.

A note from the author to the effect that he hopes to explore this fascinating field in a later volume, presumably as far as Zululand, leaves one gasping at the amazing industry of a writer who has already contributed so much.

At 7 dollars 50 cents a prospective purchaser may feel inclined to balk—unless he has been fortunate to preview a work which is excellently produced on the finest art paper with illustrations far too numerous to count and an index to this and previous volumes which will prove invaluable to the busy researcher or philatelic journalist.

One unfortunate oversight at the proof-reading stage has led to the transliteration of "phantom" to "panthom" in the reading of every left hand page devoted to phantom stamps, except the last. What ghostly writer had a hand in this is anyone's guess. The book is obtainable from the author at Jamaica, New York, 11432, U.S.A.



# PERMIT STAMPS PART IV

By R. B. HETHERINGTON

## TYPE 5

CANADA POST (3 circles)

No amount of postage is specified, and this type differs from others, in that the return postage is prepaid instead of C.O.D.

Permit numbers 1, 2, 9, 124, and 2000 have been noted.

Numbers 2 and 124 have 23 mm, electros.

Value—Cents  
5 6 7 8

## TYPE 6

POSTES—CANADA—POSTAGE (2 circles)

This type is similar to Type 4, except that the **chevrons** are thin and widely spaced

*31mm, electro*

A.	12 Chevrons	—	E	—	—
Aa.	11 chevrons, very wide	—	C	—	—
	<i>28mm, electro</i>				
B.	? chevrons. Variety, with no dots or dashes in band.	—	E	—	—
	Value is in line with "cents" instead of above				
	<i>26mm, electro</i>				
C.	22 chevrons	—	C	—	—
Ca.	11 chevrons, standard type	C	E	—	—
	<i>25mm, electro</i>				
D.	9 chevrons	C	—	—	—

## TYPE 7

POSTES CANADA POST (2 circles)

In this Type, the letters are all the same size, and are a small square block type, nearly filling the circumference of the band, the chevrons are the same type as in Type 6

*30mm, electro*

A.	11 chevrons	R	—	—	—
----	-------------	---	---	---	---

## TYPE 8

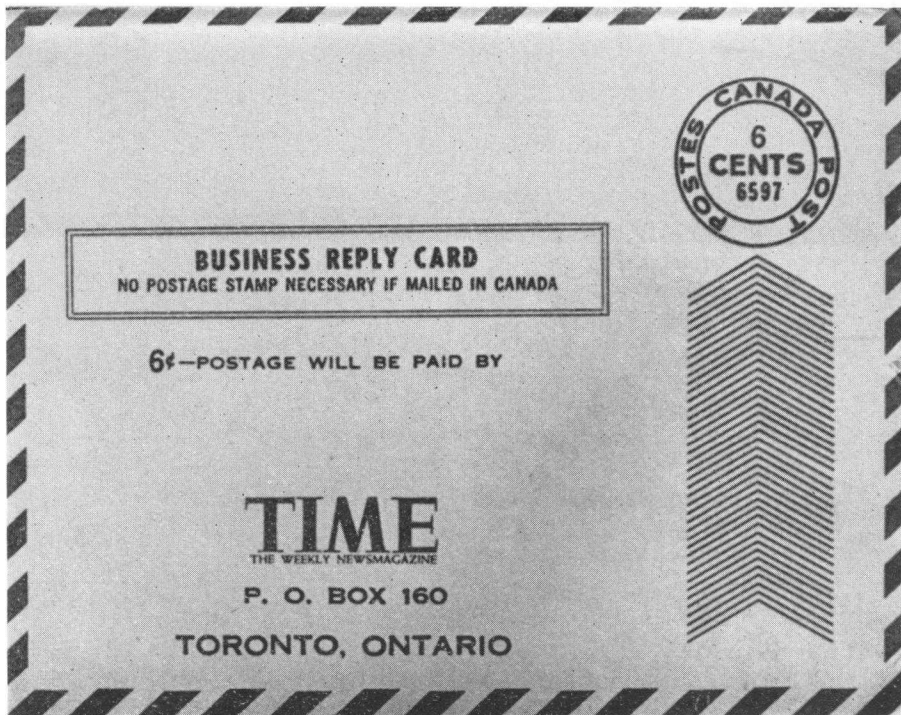
POSTES CANADA POST (2 circles)

This type is the same as Type 3, except the chevrons which are very thin and very closely spaced

*30mm, electro*

A.	53 chevrons	R	—	—	R
----	-------------	---	---	---	---

- 23mm, *electro*
- B. 41 chevrons, standard type (see illus. below) C C — —
- Ba. 37 chevrons C — — —
- 21mm, *electro*
- C. 19 chevrons — C — —
- 17½mm, *electro*
- D. 19 chevrons C C — —

**TYPE 9**

POSTES CANADA POSTAGE (2 circles)

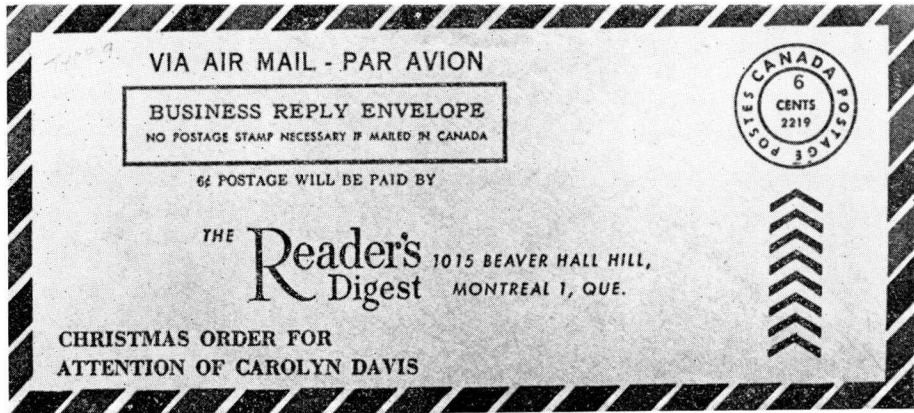
In this type the inner circle is very heavy. The letters are widely spaced, and the words fill the band

- 29mm, *electro*
- A. 8 chevrons, standard type C E — —
- 28mm, *electro*
- B. 8 chevrons — E — —
- Ba. 6 chevrons C E — —
- 25mm, *electro*
- C. 8 chevrons (see illus. over) C E — —
- 23mm, *electro*
- D. 8 chevrons C — — —

**TYPE 10**

POSTES CANADA POST (2 circles)

In this type the band is similar to Type 3, and the centre to Type 4. The inner circle is thin



31mm, *electro*

- |     |                            |   |   |   |   |
|-----|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| A.  | 11 chevrons                | — | E | — | — |
| Aa. | 10 chevrons, standard type | — | E | — | — |
| Ab. | 7 chevrons                 | — | E | — | — |
| Ac. | 5 chevrons                 | — | E | — | — |

30mm, *electro*

- |     |             |   |   |   |   |
|-----|-------------|---|---|---|---|
| B.  | 12 chevrons | — | E | — | — |
| Ba. | 10 chevrons | — | E | — | — |

29mm, *electro*

- |    |             |   |   |   |   |
|----|-------------|---|---|---|---|
| C. | 12 chevrons | — | E | — | — |
|----|-------------|---|---|---|---|

25mm, *electro*

- |    |            |   |   |   |   |
|----|------------|---|---|---|---|
| D. | 8 chevrons | C | E | — | — |
|----|------------|---|---|---|---|

#### TYPE 11

POSTES—CANADA—POSTAGE (2 circles)

All letters and figures are heavy in this type, and the circles are thin. The distinguishing part about this type is that all the chevrons are split in the centre

29mm, *electro*

- |    |                           |   |   |   |   |
|----|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| A. | 8 chevrons, standard type | — | C | — | — |
|----|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|

#### TYPE 12

POSTAGE—CANADA—POSTES (2 circles)

In this type both circles are thin lines, letters of CANADA are heavy block, while those of POSTAGE and POSTES are of similar type, but about half the size. Entire impression is very sharp

29mm, *electro*

- |    |            |   |   |   |   |
|----|------------|---|---|---|---|
| A. | 9 chevrons | C | — | — | — |
|----|------------|---|---|---|---|

25mm, *electro*

- |    |   |   |   |   |   |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. | 9 chevrons, thicker circles different type form | C | — | — | — |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|

(To be concluded in our next issue)

## A REAL FIND

We illustrate here an item of extreme interest which was first published in *The Canadian Philatelist* in March.

It will be noticed that the two left hand stamps are without the "8" surcharge which has been properly applied to the two right hand stamps. The item came from a complete sheet which was ordered (from all places) the Philatelic Agency in Ottawa.

The owner, Mr. W. F. Balcom, of St. John, New Brunswick reports that he looked at the sheet several times before noticing the error.



### The Convention Exhibition

The setting for the Exhibition at the 1965 Convention at Bridge of Allan will be better than any the Society has enjoyed for a number of years. I look forward to an entry which will match the setting. We shall have the use of the excellent frames belonging to the Dundee and District Philatelic Society each holding 6 standard sheets. An Entry Form was included with April *Maple Leaves*. So far I have only received two entries and indications of three or four more.

The Trophies for competition are listed on the Entry Form enclosed. There are also Competitive classes for Research and Study, Group Displays and Contributed Displays, the last in two classes down to 1897 and from that date onwards.

Now is the time to put your pet study in order. Start at once and send me your Entry Form before the end of August to 30, Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh 10. Let us have a worthy Exhibition in 1965.

J. J. Bonar

# GROUP NEWS

## ABERDEEN

During the past six months or so our group has been as active and diligent as ever, not only with its own instructional meetings but also in propaganda work. The group gave a composite display to Aberdeen Philatelic Society, the material on view being ably handled by Mr. A. S. Mackie who took the opportunity to give the audience of over forty particulars of the Canadian Society's activities.

Our own group meetings have been reasonably well attended and to those unable to be present we would say that the loss has certainly been theirs.

We opened the series of meetings with a display and paper by the courtesy of Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth of Walsall, and it was quite an evening. The sheets of unusual postal markings and directives—many quite modern—were of great interest and at least one new member has intentions of trying to emulate the worthy doctor in this sideline.

November 11th saw members invade the residence of our lady member, Mrs. Orkin, where we thoroughly enjoyed a display from members present and most generous hospitality from Dr. and Mrs. Orkin. A wonderful cake decorated with a Canadian motif, the work of our hostess, was as much admired as the stamps—and need I add enjoyed. Thank you Dr. and Mrs. Orkin for so many kindnesses.

A visit from Mr. J. J. Bonar of Edinburgh is always an enjoyable affair and last December's visit turned out to be a real "Red Letter" occasion. Letters—yes, covers and material of tremendous postal history interest—Mr. Bonar not only has a wealth of such items—many quite unique—but he has a real mastery of this absorbing subject. Items from 1760 onwards covering practically every facet of Canada's perplexing postal history—internal mail, steamboat letters, money letters, way letters, The Cunard Mail, R.P.O. covers, as well as examples of "Paid to the lines" and numerous others of great importance, some of which he had secured ex Burrus Collection, all accompanied by an informed and witty commentary by Mr. Bonar which was quite a delight. We were also favoured with the presence of Sir George Williamson whose interest in, and knowledge of, Canada's postal history is quite refreshing, and he willingly passed round some of his latest finds in stampless covers. An instructional evening's entertainment we shall long remember.

By the courtesy of Mr. Jas. E. Woods of London we were regaled in February with an outstanding, original and brilliant display in the shape of an intensive study of Canada's  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent black stamp, mint panes, blocks, strips and what have you with retouches, re-entries and flaws copiously annotated and explained by a most ingenious method. The used section with wrappers and entires, a selection of them bearing practically every Toronto post office cancellation of the period, all the many sub-offices included, was in immaculate condition. Those which we noted were mostly addressed to Denmark and must have been quite a find. Mr. Woods must be congratulated in securing such remarkable material. Truly one of the finest examples of what can be achieved by concentrating on one stamp. Our hearty congratulations to you Jim Woods and our humble thanks for such an informative and masterly display.

The group wish to express sincere thanks to all those members who contributed so much to our season's work with displays and talks. It is most heartening to know that members are so willing to send material for study and entertainment. We are a small company but by your kindly efforts we certainly enjoy the best in so many fields of "collecting Canada."

We must also remember too, to give thanks to our two "backroom" boys—Mr. J. Hannah and Mr. A. S. Mackie—for all the work, time and effort they give so willingly in order that our get-togethers may function so smoothly. As long as young men of their calibre come forward our Society will continue to flourish and improve. Thank you gentlemen.

### **Kent and Sussex**

About a dozen members attended an informal meeting at the home of J. C. Cartwright on 13th March when an attempt was made to solve some of the problems relating to the Small Queens. Our studies proved to be a great success and were continued at our next (50th) meeting on 8th May.

The programme on this occasion also included a display of the Classic Stamps of the Colony of Canada by Major W. F. Ellis, Semi-Official Air Stamps by Mr. G. Reeves-Brown, M.B.E., and Illustrated Secret Dates by Capt. J. E. R. Thompson.

L. D. Carn



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## 2c. EDWARD IMPERF

Three full sheets of 200 subjects each of the 1903 2c. Edward Imperforate of Canada (Scott No. 90A) have been discovered with plate numbers that have hitherto been unknown. The plate block catalogue lists plate numbers 13 and 14 as the only known plates for the 2c. Imperf. and Jarrett's Catalogue also mentions plates 1 and 2, but these sheets are inscribed with plate numbers 31, 32 and 43 respectively in both upper left and upper right positions. The lot is believed to be part of an old Post Office stock that has been hidden away for many years. There is some speculation that this lot may have been of an experimental nature since all the stamps have been neatly defaced with pen and ink in horizontal lines through the centre of each stamp, although these lines do not cross the centre gutter of the sheets. These lines are in blue on the sheets of plates 31 and 32 while on plate 43 they are in red. The illustration opposite shows part of sheet plate 31 with the defacing lines. A pencil notation in the upper left corner of plate 43 reads "Regular" while a similar notation on plates 31 and 32 states "2nd Lot of Printing." The sheets are with full original gum and have been folded two ways making a crease down the centre gutter and a crease across the sheet. There are also a few other creases, mainly at the edges, but they are in remarkably good condition considering their age. Gutter blocks of this stamp are quite rare and full sheets even more so. With these unknown plate numbers they constitute a major find and a new rarity in the field of Canadian Philately. The owner of these sheets wishes to remain anonymous and has authorised J. F. Webb, 22, Mackay Drive, Thornhill, Ont., Canada, to dispose of them by unreserved auction. They will be included in his 124th sale on 12th July.

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## Competition Entry Form

This, together with Hotel Booking Form, is enclosed with this issue. When completed please forward Competition Entry Form to Mr. J. J. Bonar, 36, Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh, 10 at the latest by 31st August, 1965.

## Hotel Booking Form

All members who are attending Convention and who wish to avail themselves of the accommodation available at the Allan Water Hotel are requested to complete the enclosed form and to return it to Mr. E. McGuigan, 26, Morley Crescent, Borestone, St. Ninians, Stirling AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

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*If you have Stamps to Sell prepare to sell them now  
through the classified advertisement columns of  
this Journal. A form for your use is enclosed with  
this issue*



OTTAWA-NQ-31





# ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

## Nominations of Officers and Fellows

Members are reminded that in accordance with the Society's rules, nominations for the Officers of the Society to be considered at the Annual General Meeting in October, must be sent to the Secretary not later than 20th July, 1965.

The retiring Committee members are:

North—Dr. R. Willan

South—C. A. King

Scotland—J. Hannah

Nominations for Fellowship, which must be made on the appropriate forms obtainable from the Secretary, must be received by 20th August.

## Dr. Finlay's Stamp Album

In a recent showing of the popular television series "Dr. Finlay's Casebook," the Doctor in one of his spare moments was seen studying his stamp collection, and the stamps of Canada at that.

We would like to think that the Doctor gets so much relaxation and rest, like so many of his colleagues, from Canadian stamps. Perhaps actor Bill Simpson is really a philatelist? If he is, when he is on location at Doune and Callender in October we would be happy to welcome him to our Convention at Bridge of Allan.

## Collectors' Pieces?

In a raid on 19th February by Montreal Police, the Post Office Authorities and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 7,215,000 counterfeited 4 cents stamps with a face "value" of \$288,600 were seized in a garage in Chomedey. The stamps, in sheets of 100, were packed in ten cardboard boxes. They were gummed but not perforated. Also seized in the combined operation were a perforating machine, carmine ink and other supplies. A number of arrests were made.

## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

1964-65

**President:** Mrs. S. Barratt, F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S., Blackwell Hall, Chesham, Bucks.

**Secretary:** Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, F.C.P.S., 17, Mellish Road, Walsall, Staffs.

**Treasurer:** A. F. L. McGregor, c/o Clydesdale Bank Ltd., 151, High Street, Elgin, Morayshire.

**Librarian:** R. S. B. Greenhill, The Shielling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amersham, Bucks.

**Exchange Secretary:** J. E. Bielby, 194, Skipton Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire.

**Editor of Journal:** L. F. Gillam, 66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire.

**Advertising, Publicity and Handbooks:** S. F. Cohen, 51, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.

## Reminders

### SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

### LENDING LIBRARY

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

### CONTRIBUTIONS FOR AUGUST ISSUE

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



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## R.L.S. CORNER No. 1

The publication of a new Handbook, if it is successful in raising general interest, is invariably followed by a spate of new discoveries as collectors subject their stamps to a closer scrutiny in this context. Examples that come readily to mind are the Squared Circles, where each edition has been considerably larger than the previous one; the Duplex with an enlarged 2nd edition recording new discoveries; the Fancy Cancellations, where already six plates recording 116 new discoveries have been published in *B.N.A. Topics*, and there are more to come.

With these precedents before us, and with the approval of the Editor, we optimistically hope to make the heading at the top of this note a recurring feature of *Maple Leaves*, recording new items of information and new discoveries connected with Canadian Registered Letter Stamps (R.L.S. for short) and cancellations. This will, of course, depend on the co-operation of collectors of these interesting stamps the world over, who, we hope, may be stimulated to study them by the recent publication of the Society's R.L.S. Handbook.

The first item to record is due to Mr. A. G. Fairbanks of Quebec, who very kindly sent a mint block of four registered 5c. blue-green, perf.  $12.5 \times 12$ , showing the Ottawa imprint of Plate III of 1888, **with the letter B above**, and a guillotine line above all. (See illustration below.)



(Incidentally the letter B is inverted and reversed, and so at first glance looks normal.)

This clearly indicates the lower of two panes. Sissons' Jarrett sale (lot 826 of 25th January, 1961) showed a similar block with the letter A above, i.e. the upper pane. So now we have proof beyond argument that this Plate III of 1888 had two panes, an upper (A) and a lower (B). This was in fact tentatively suggested in the handbook (vide page 13) but there was no certain proof at that time.

It also suggests a further possibility. Boggs recorded that with the 5c. value there were two plates with the normal two panes A and B ( $5 \times 10$ ), and one plate with one large pane ( $5 \times 20$ ). In the recently published book *Canada's Postage Stamps* by Patrick, it is recorded that the 5c. value was normally issued in panes of  $5 \times 10$  but in 1882 it was issued in a single pane of  $10 \times 10$ . We now know that Plate I

# NEW STAMP ISSUES

## PRECANCEL NOTES

By G. E. L. MANLEY

I have recently become very interested in the precancels to be found on the 15c. Large Queen, and have found the Handbook on this stamp by L. Gerald Firth of very great help.

This stamp was in use for some 30 years and during this time was issued in an enormous variety of shades, besides varieties of paper and perforations.

Towards the end of its use in the 1890's, post office remainders were gradually used up, and it is on these stamps that precancels are found. Thanks to the help of other collectors I have had the pleasure of inspecting altogether 18 copies of these precancels and the variety is both surprising and fascinating. There are four distinct shades as follows:—

- (i) MONTREAL printing of 1886–88, issued 1894–96. Shades: Slate-blue and Slate-grey.
- (ii) OTTAWA printing of 1891–94, issued 1896–1900. Shades: Slate-violet and Slate-purple.

All are perf. 12 × 12 on poor quality paper with vertical grain.

Details of the 18 stamps under review are as follows:—

		Copies seen
GROUP TYPE J. (3 copies)		
(a) 8 Bars per cancel		
Slate-blue	Horizontal	1
Slate-blue	Double	1
(b) 10 Bars per cancel		
Slate-grey	Vertical	1
TYPE R. (2 copies)		
Slate-blue	Horizontal	1
Slate-violet	Horizontal	1
TYPE S. (1 copy)		
Slate-purple	Vertical	1
TYPE T—Toronto, Ont. (12 copies)		
Slate-grey	Horizontal	1
Slate-purple	Horizontal	7
Slate-purple	Double	2
Slate-purple	Vertical	1
Slate-purple	Double Vertical	1

From the above it will be seen that Type T on the Slate-purple shade is by far the commonest of these precancels and that any others are of considerable rarity. Several of these varieties have only recently come to light. It is therefore well worthwhile searching for them, and I would be most interested to hear of any further copies.

I would like to extend my thanks and appreciation for all the help I have received, including the loan of stamps, to Dr. M. W. Carstairs, Rev. D. Izzett, Messrs. C. W. E. Coles, R. B. Hetherington, A. Judd, and H. G. Walburn.

## *Letters to the Editor . . .*

Mr. E. A. Smythies writes:

### **8c. Registered Letter Stamps (1875)**

Canada's elongated 8c. Registered stamp (Gibbons R 8/9, Scott F.3) is rarely to be found on entires, and in order to gain more information on this scarce used value, it has been suggested that a record of all known covers that can be traced would prove useful.

May I, through your columns, invite any of your readers, who owns a copy on cover, to send me details of the same, including:—(a) date of cover (b) office of posting (c) destination and transit cancels (d) any additional (S.Q.) stamps on the same cover (e) perforation ( $12 \times 12$  or  $12 \times 11.7$ ).

Mr. H. Gates writes:

### **6 cents Maple Leaf Issue**

I enjoyed reading your fine article in the February issue of *Maple Leaves*. Some years ago I possessed a block of four containing the 6c. retouch. It was on the top row meaning that Plate Position 91 generally accepted was not possible. I further recall checking this with Dr. Clair Jephcott and my notes indicate the variety is from the left pane position No. 14. These facts so far to my knowledge have never been published.

Mr. A. W. Stewart writes:

### **5 cents Q.E. II Coil**

I am sending this along in case you think it of sufficient interest to publish:  
Variety on the current 5 cents coil.

The writer has for some years been attempting to get together a collection of strips of four of the Canadian Coils, including the paste-ups, line strips, jump strips both up and down etc.

While going over a roll of the 5 cents coils looking for jumps and line (that is the guide line which appears on all values of the current coils) strips I noticed a variety. This consists of one stamp which is out of alignment in relation to the adjoining stamps.

This occurs on the 18th stamp on the roll and on each succeeding 25th stamp on the roll. This must have been caused by entering of the plate slightly out of line, and, as the error was only some  $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. it was allowed to pass.

This occurs 20 times in the roll but, as it would only be on one roll out of 20, there would only be 20 of these in a printing of 10,000 stamps.

It is necessary to have a strip of at least three stamps to be sure of the variety with the variety being the centre stamp of the strip. On pairs it would be impossible to distinguish from the more common jump.

The writer would be pleased to hear from anyone knowing of other constant varieties on Canadian coils.

## AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 29th APRIL, 1965

## New Members

1496. HOPPER, R. H., 13, Coombe Wood Hill, Purley, Surrey C  
 1497. MOORE, G. A., 45, Ring Road, Stoneygate, Leicester C

## Rejoined

748. SEARSON, G. H. R., 7, Cowper Road, Woodthorpe, Nottingham.  
 574. WILLINGTON, K., 234, Brasenose Avenue, Gorleston, Great Yarmouth.

## Resignation

661. CHILDS, Miss M.  
 1272. SALVATORE, R. J.

## Death

1402. WEBER, O. E.

## Change of address

745. ATTENBORROW, C. C., 5, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton 6, Sussex.  
 334. BARRATT, Mrs. Stanley, F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S., Blackwell Hall, Chesham, Bucks.  
 1096. CRAWFORD, D. A., Box 350, Markham, Ont., Canada.  
 216. DAGGETT, H. M. Jr., Dept. of Chemistry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver 8, B.C., Canada.  
 1260. DANE, Lt. Cdr. P. P. R., R.N., N.B.C.D. Division, c/o H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax, Canada.  
 1328. GAYLORD, S. B., 1317, Ruffner Road, Schenectady, N.Y. 12309, U.S.A.  
 1429. GRENIER, G. Major, 404, East Laurier, Apt. 405, Ottawa 2, Canada.  
 211. HEDLEY, R. P., 1319, Fairfax Avenue, North Tonawanda, N.Y. 14120, U.S.A.  
 806. HILLSON, J., 29, The Glebe, Great Witley, Worcs.  
 782. HOOKHAM, G. W., Box 17037, Hillbrow Post Office, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa.  
 504. LEA, W. E., F.C.P.S., "The Adelphi", John Adams St., Strand, London, W.C.2.  
 20. MEREDITH, C. W., F.R.P.S.L., "Sorbic," 84, Bolton's Lane, Pyrford, Woking, Surrey.  
 1008. PATERSON, J. A., 11D, Burwood Road, Hersham, Walton on Thames, Surrey.  
 1119. REEVES BROWN, G., Crofton Lodge, 7, Culverden Park Road, Tunbridge Wells Kent.  
 176. SEARLES, G. R. C., The Spinney, Pilgrim's Lane, White Hill, Chilham, Nr. Canterbury, Kent.

## Information required of latest address—last known address given

720. HOLLANDS, H. J., F.C.P.S., 245, Eglinton Avenue West, Apt. 6, Toronto, Canada.  
 1011. RORKE, W., 511, Tegler Bldg., Edmonton, Alta, Canada.

Net Change +1

New Total 697

Mr. Lees-Jones writes:

## Newfoundland Officially Sealed Labels (1905)

On my file is an incomplete study of a watermark—and to finalise I need co-operation. The subject was recorded in *B.N.A. Topics* Vol. 5, No. 2 (Feb. 1948) and deals with the 1905 Officially Sealed Label of Newfoundland.

At the time of the original study I had two copies and a local collector produced another one—giving three positions of the watermark. Now, not for one moment, do I think that all the known copies showing watermarks were in Manchester and District, but it seems that it is so, for then I went to press and invited students and collectors to examine their stamps, and let me know whether other examples existed, so that a reconstruction could be made. Alas, I received no help—but I would ask collectors to check-up their material and see if this reconstruction of watermark could be finalised. In 1948 my copies showed Co: Al, L: Bo.

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

### WANTED

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

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

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

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

Cancellations on Large or Small Queens. Stamps or covers. Also Stampless covers. —K. Willington, 234, Brasenose Avenue, Gorleston, Norfolk.

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.

### PERIODICALS

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

### FOR SALE

Canada town dated cancels, Victoria to Elizabeth. Fine strikes. Your Wants welcome. Frank Smith, 96, Humbercrest Blvd., Toronto 9, Ontario, Canada.

Now available, the new CANADA PRE-CANCEL ALBUM (106 pages), \$7.00 (47/-). Loose leaf for standard 3-hole binder, \$8.00 (53/6d.) bound. Catalogue \$1.50 (10/-). All post paid.—F. G. Walburn, R.R., 5, Okanagan Centre, B.C., Canada.

Maple Leaves, good condition. Whole numbers bracketed. Vol. II (10-12) 6/-; III (14, 17-20) 10/-; IV (all 8) 12/-; V (29-35, 37-38) 12/-; VI (all 12) 18/-; post free.—Jacob, Bracondale, Bracknell, Berks.

Collection Large Queen Plate Varieties. Well written-up. ¼c (10); 2cts (4); 3cts (11); 6cts (25); 15c (1). Condition varied. £100.—H. W. Harrison, c/o, S. Cohen, 51, Westfield Road, Birmingham, 15, England.

### EXCHANGE

Wanted exchange Mint and Used Barbados. Approx. Cat. £100. No E.II. For used Canadian 1859 to Ed. VIIth. Especially R.P.O. and fancy cancellations. Letter first.—H. J. Price, 6, Leith Avenue, Cleveleys, Lincs

# MAPLE LEAVES

**Journal of**  
**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

**Edited by L. F. Gillam**

66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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

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**AUGUST, 1965**

**Whole No. 96**

## EDITORIAL

### Royal Hotel

As confidently predicted, the Allan Water Hotel is now fully booked for Convention week and our indefatigable accommodation officer has made arrangements for late applicants for rooms to be "billeted" at the Royal Hotel, Bridge of Allan.

In co-operation with the management at the Allan Water, arrangements have, however, been made for members who reserve rooms at the Royal to breakfast there and, if they wish, to have other meals at Convention Headquarters.

Mr. McGuigan, who is responsible for these arrangements, has also provided transport between the two hotels. The management of Allan Water have also agreed to be responsible for issuing bills to "Royal" residents who have other meals, lunch, tea or dinner, at the Convention Hotel, such bills to be *INCLUSIVE* of the charges made by the Royal for bed and breakfast. The latter, by the way, are 36 shillings, a reduction to members of 3/-. Members at the Royal, therefore, will only have one bill to pay, that rendered by the Allan Water.

The Royal is a first-class hotel in Main Street, Bridge of Allan, with excellent facilities, parking ground, completely equipped garage, private lock-ups (for the *cars*) and a filling station (for the *cars*). Arrangements for filling guests leave nothing to be desired, either, and for the over-indulgent, those of advanced years, those who are tired and those who are just plain "lazy," an "electric elevator" is provided. We are assured that although, like us, it is "ever working," unlike us, it can stop when bidden by the press of a button. Instruction in the art of lift stopping will be arranged, if necessary, and two excellent and most experienced "operators," Messrs. Bonar and Carn, have kindly offered their services in this capacity. Crash helmets WILL be worn.

### Convention Auction, 1965

Members are particularly asked to note that after the Auction *all* communications relating to the sale should be sent to Mr. J. Hannah, 150, Ashgrove Road West, Aberdeen.



### **Convention Exhibition**

Since our notice in the June issue several entry forms have been submitted to Mr. Bonar, but there is still plenty of room for more. Don't leave it to the other fellow, please. You know what a procrastinating sort *HE* is. The date line is 15th October but the earlier the better would suit the organisers. The first Bridge of Allan Convention is going to be more than usually successful, with record attendance, and a first rate 'bill of fare' appropriate for the occasion is confidently expected. Please help to make it so.

### **Annual General Meeting**

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held on Saturday, 23rd October, 1965, at the Allan Water Hotel, Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire.

### **The Treasurer**

Members are asked to note particularly that Mr. A. F. L. McGregor has now removed to: 339, North Deeside Road, Cults, Aberdeen. All communications should be sent to him at this address in future.

### **New Issues**

Several members have complained about the late publication of notices regarding new emissions from the Canadian Post Office. These are published as and when received. The situation has been made all the more difficult because of the revision of the programme which has occurred, often with very little notice. Late notices must inevitably await a future issue and it is just not possible always to be as much abreast of things as we would like.

### **Publication of Articles**

Once more we should like to emphasize that articles are published as soon as possible having regard to their length and suitability for a particular issue. In our endeavour to provide for a variety of interests, to accommodate reports and to bring newsworthy items to the attention of our readers within a limited edition of 28 pages it is not possible to please everyone all the time. Impossibilities are accomplished within a reasonable time—miracles take a little longer. We are extremely grateful to all contributors for their help and, we trust, their understanding.

### **Grand Prix Labatt Trophy**

Congratulations to member J. Winfield on the award at Exupex in Montreal recently of the coveted Labatt Trophy, plus a purse of 200 dollars!

### **Royal Philatelic Society of Canada**

Felicitations also to members Dr. Norman O. Boyd and Alan G. McKanna for the award of Fellowships of the R.P.S.C.

# PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY

**Part XXXVII**

**by Lionel F Gillam**

The Railway Act empowering the Provincial Government of Quebec to construct the Prince Edward Island Railway was passed in 1870. This act authorised the construction of a line (narrow gauge) from Alberton to Georgetown via Summerside and Charlottetown, with extensions to Tignish and Souris. This, in effect, meant throughout the island from east to west, a distance of some 120 miles.

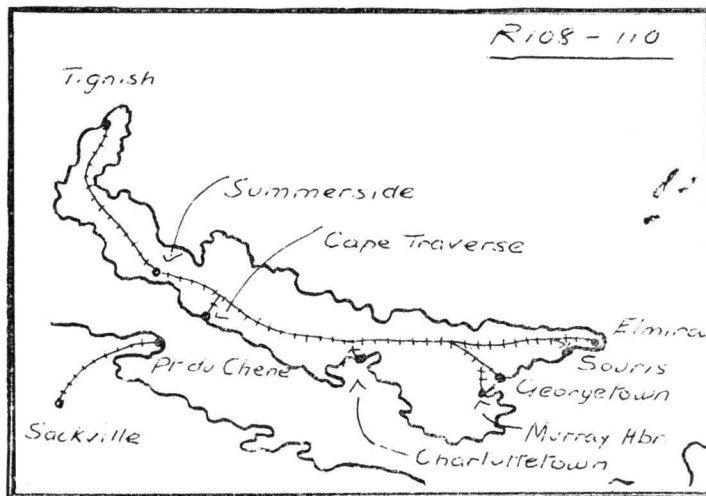
Thereafter events moved quickly. In the same year a Chief Engineer was appointed, tenders were advertised and a preliminary survey started. This haste was to prove extremely costly. No precise instructions or information were given to the contractors (apart from those concerned with gradients and curves) and since the contracts were awarded on a mileage basis the obvious interests of the contractors ensured that the line would be built as circuitously as possible. With the limited funds available this also meant that the line was built with regard more to economy of construction than efficiency of operation. This policy was dictated by political expediency. The committee responsible for determining the route represented the various counties and every member considered it his duty to extract as much mileage as possible for the benefit of his constituents. As a result the railway was built so that "it would pass every man's door". Stations and halts were also built in order to accommodate as many interests as possible; whether or not there would be traffic enough to justify them was a different matter.

As a result it was soon realised that the project was going to be more costly than anticipated by the P.E.I. Government. From this point onward the interest in Confederation with the rest of Canada, which as late as 1870, had been entirely negative, now suddenly became a lively one. It thus came about that Prince Edward Island entered Confederation on the understanding that the cost of the railway would be charged against the provincial subsidy. From 1873, therefore, when Confederation took place and the railway was still far from complete, the whole project became a Dominion responsibility. The Dominion Government quickly realised that it would only play still further into the hands of unscrupulous contractors to delay taking over the railway, even in an unfinished state.

In December, 1874, therefore, the Federal Minister of Public Works, after filing a letter of protest against the delays and quality of the work which had been done, took over the railway on behalf of the Dominion Government. Thereafter the railway was completed as quickly as possible and finally opened for traffic between Tignish and Georgetown, with a branch to Souris, in 1875.

Heavy operating expenses (owing to the circuitous route), heavy maintenance charges (owing to the shoddy construction), the lack of traffic, and the competition of cheap water-borne traffic effectively militated against the possibility of the railway ever proving a viable economic enterprise.

Under the terms of Confederation, the responsibility for establishing and maintaining effective communications with the mainland also became a Dominion responsibility.

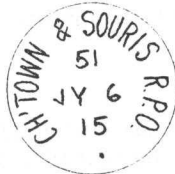


In 1882 it was, therefore, decided to introduce a car ferry service between Cape Traverse on the Island and Cape Tormentine (near Point du Chene) on the mainland where the Northumberland Strait narrowed to some 8 miles.

Through connections demanded the construction of a line from County Line Station to Cape Traverse, and on the mainland a line from Cape Tormentine

(opposite Traverse Cove) to Sackville on the Intercolonial Railway. The latter project was carried out by the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway which together with the Prince Edward Island Railway section was opened for traffic in January, 1885. For financial and other reasons, however, work on the necessary installations and quays for a car ferry was postponed and a series of ice breakers (which were only moderately successful) were placed on the run.

Delays caused by the bad winter weather and ice floes later on led to considerable agitation for the construction of a tunnel but after the financial panic of 1893 the project was never again considered. It was not until 1913, however, that car-ferries of sufficient strength and power to negotiate the dangerous Northumberland Strait in winter became available. In that year work began on the necessary terminal structures at Cape Tormentine and Borden but owing to the out-



break of the First World War they were not completed until 1917. In the winter of 1918-19 an ice-breaking car ferry, the Prince Edward Island, was placed in service. Its introduction necessitated a change of gauge to conform to the standard gauge of the Intercolonial Railway. This work involved the widening of the roadbed, the laying of wider sleepers and other structural alterations. To enable the use of narrow gauge rolling stock the wider gauge took the form of a third rail and it was not until 1930 that a complete change of gauge was effected and the last of the narrow gauge rolling stock withdrawn from service.

Branch lines in Prince Edward Island were not constructed for many years because of the paucity of traffic and indeed it was not until 1905 that the first, between Charlottetown and Murray Harbour, was opened for traffic (48 miles). On the same day, 1st November, a spur of four miles in length was constructed between Lake Verde and Vernon, and in the July of the following year a further branch, six miles in length, was opened between Montague and Montague Junction.

In November, 1912, another branch, from Harmony Junction to Elmira (ten miles) was opened for traffic thus bringing the total railway mileage on the Island up to 277.

The railway has never made a profit; in fact at one time its losses exceeded those of the Intercolonial although the latter was five times its length.

Railway post offices operated over the system from the earliest times and railway postmarks as listed hereunder are known to have been used:

Charlottetown and Georgetown, Charlottetown and Murray Harbour, Charlottetown and Sackville, Charlottetown and Souris, Charlottetown and Summerside, Charlottetown and Tignish, Murray Harbour and Souris, Summerside and Point du Chene, Summerside and Tignish.

The numerous postmarks used in addition to these, and recorded in Shaw's latest catalogue under the R Section, are listed as Nos. 108-108D, 110. The latter, P.E.I. O'Leary Road, is probably a railway ticket-dating stamp.

Apart from the Charlottetown and Sackville run none of these is now in operation.

N.B. Following a relocation of the main Charlottetown to Murray Harbour line the spur from Lake Verde to Vernon is now included in the main line.

The P.E. County Railway (R. 108E) refers to the Prince Edward County Railway (Ontario) the original name of the Central Ontario Railway (q.v. *Maple Leaves*, Vol. 7, No. 3).

### **SMALL QUEENS STUDY CIRCLE**

With the success of the "Admiral" Study Circle we are encouraged to venture into new fields. For a long time the study efforts of the "Small Cents" students fell on stony ground. We are happy to say Bill Williams has now volunteered to lead this group. Any members interested please contact:

Mr. W. Williams,  
53 Central Road,  
Wembley, Middlesex

The group hopes to get started in September and will be run on similar lines to the "Admiral" circle.

A. E. S.

## **“HALPEX” 1965**

The 37th Annual Convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, under the distinguished patronage of H. E. Gen. Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D., Governor General of Canada, was held at the Nova Scotian Hotel, Halifax, 13th to 15th May, with the Nova Scotia Stamp Club as hosts. It was concluded by the banquet on Saturday evening at which Hon. R. L. Stanfield, Q.C., Premier of Nova Scotia, was the guest of honour.

The warm welcome and splendid hospitality extended to the members of the society, whose President is Dr. G. M. Gelbert, F.R.P.S.C., F.R.P.S.L. of Ottawa, will long be remembered. The membership was privileged to see a splendid showing of stamps both in the Maritime Exhibition and in the Court of Honour. Delegates came from as far away as the Pacific Coast and Great Britain and from many points across Canada and the United States.

The exhibition “HALPEX 1965” was under the distinguished patronage of Hon. H. P. MacKeen, C.D., Q.C., Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia; the Hon. R. L. Stanfield, Q.C., Premier of Nova Scotia and His Worship Charles A. Vaughan, Mayor of Halifax.

The General Chairman was Dr. Henry D. Hicks, Q.C., President of Dalhousie University; and the Chairmen of Committees were Eric Tizard, President, Nova Scotia Stamp Club, (programme), G. Collins Baugild (exhibition), George Thompson (publicity) and Mrs. Francis Hill (ladies programme).

### **Special post office officially opened**

The Convention opened Thursday when M. D. O'Brien, District Director of Postal Service for Nova Scotia, officially opened the special post office at the exhibition.

Mail was cancelled with the slogan reading in four lines: “Royal Philatelic Convention, May 13th, 14th, 15th.” The Canada Post Office also had on display six frames of Canadian stamps, namely the 5c. and 15c. U.P.U., the 10c. Eskimo, the 3c. Borden, the 4c. Royal Visit, and the 5c. Dollard des Ormeaux, showing proofs, essays and other relative material. Films were also shown during the Convention by the Department and by the United Nations Postal Administration.

The exhibition was officially opened by His Worship Charles A. Vaughan, Mayor of Halifax. It was under the Honorary Chairmanship of Fred Jarrett, R.D.P., F.R.P.S.C., F.C.P.S., Toronto.

There was also a Court of Honour with pronounced strength in B.N.A. material from the collections of Dr. G. M. Geldert, W. E. Lea, Fred Jarrett, Stuart Johnstone, G. E. Wellburne, V. G. Greene, Dr. Henry D. Hicks, Horace Harrison, James Law and C. A. Kemp. There were also exhibits of other countries by Dr. Henry D. Hicks (Bermuda), W. J. Banks (Denmark), E. D. Berry (Great Britain), A. H. Christensen (Norway) and D. W. Kuchner (Bavaria). There were no less than five copies of the 12d. Black on display, one on cover shown by Dr. Geldert and a pair and two singles from Mr. Lea's collection.

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's reception took place in the evening when the President and Mrs. Geldert, and the Directors, welcomed the delegates.

### **Philatelic symposium on stamp production**

On Friday a philatelic symposium took place in the morning commencing with a most interesting address by Charles Worthen of Ottawa, Vice-President of the Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd., on the "Production of Canadian Stamps." This was followed by J. N. Sissons of Toronto who spoke on the "Trials and Tribulations of an Auctioneer." Dr. Alfred Whitehead, F.C.P.S., of Amherst, N.S., gave an interesting address on "Squared Circles" and the symposium was concluded by a fascinating talk on Bermuda by Dr. Henry D. Hicks.

The City of Halifax gave a delightful luncheon at the hotel in honour of the members present of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, the British North America Philatelic Society and the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, when Deputy Mayor Donald LeBlanc welcomed those attending the Convention to the city. During the luncheon the "Jolly Tar Halifax Press Gang" provided a colourful interlude and awarded "Certificates of Impressment" to Dr. Geldert and Fred Jarrett.

In the afternoon W. E. Lea, F.C.P.S. of London, England, gave a wonderful talk on the Pence and 1859 cents issues of Canada. This he illustrated by placing on display pages from his collection.

### **Blacks displayed**

Space does not allow more than a very brief description of this most interesting address or details of the many choice and rare items that the members were privileged to see. These included the four 12d. Blacks previously referred to in the Court of Honour, a block of the 3d. Beaver on laid paper, a block of four of the 10d., one of two known, and a strip of four of the 10d. on cover which is the largest known multiple of this stamp on cover. He was warmly thanked by Dr. Hicks for giving those present the opportunity of seeing his collection.

*(Thanks are due to Mr. A. H. Christensen for the submission of this report and to the Editor of the Montreal Gazette for permission to reproduce.)*

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# CANADIAN CANCELLATION

By J. P. MACASKIE, F.C.P.S.

Hundreds of different cancellations may be found on Canadian issues and it is obviously not possible to describe them all in detail in a general introduction to the subject. Perhaps the best approach is to divide them into different groups consisting of basically similar or related marks. The majority of cancellations are in black but some post offices occasionally used other colours and a few used one colour for a long period, e.g., Belleville used blue. Periods of use are uncertain in some cases and old marks were often retained and used in emergencies—perhaps many years after regular use had ceased.

## Concentric rings

First introduced in 1851, these were in common use for many years and may be found occasionally even on the George Vth issues. Those most frequently seen have six or seven thin rings but there are a number of variations, many of which are uncommon. A few types have a centre of solid colour.

## Concentric rings containing a number

The first of these types appeared in 1855 when numbers one to fifty-two were allocated to the most important offices, apparently in approximately alphabetical order. (This type was contained in four concentric rings.) The number nine was omitted to avoid confusion with number six. In 1868 a new allocation of numbers was made, from one to sixty. This time the numbers were apparently allocated in order of importance, the lower numbers being given to the most important towns. This type was contained in two thick concentric rings. To distinguish the numbers six and nine each canceller had a broken ring at the base. A number of sub-types exist contained in a single ring or, in some cases, in three rings.

## British Columbia and Vancouver Island

These territories used a type which had a number contained in an oval which was made up of horizontal bars, rather similar to the British type of 1844. Many of these are rare and not all the numbers (from one to thirty-six) have been definitely identified.

## Duplex

This type came into use in 1860 and consisted of a postmark and canceller side by side in one hammer. The canceller usually comprised a sphere made up of horizontal bars or an oval made up of either horizontal or vertical bars, sometimes with a letter or number in the centre. The many different types provide a fascinating study which is fully covered in the Society's handbook on this subject.

## Squared circle

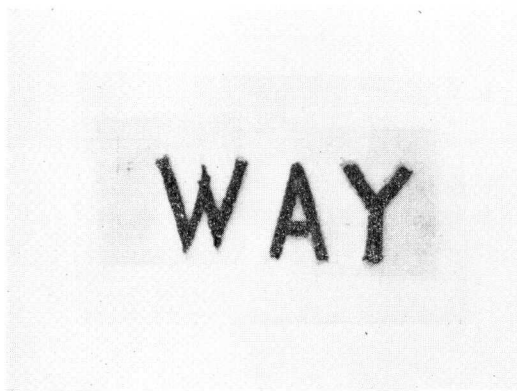
This type, like the duplex, combines postmark and canceller in one hammer, but the postmark is contained in the centre of a square framework made up of horizontal bars and it is this framework which acts as a canceller. Again, many types exist and are fully detailed in the B.N.A.P.S. handbook on the subject.



# WAY LETTERS

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

In the early days of Canadian postal history, when post offices were few and far between, and there were no convenient letter-boxes, a custom grew up which the postal authorities sanctioned, of handing a mail-carrier a letter to be posted at the next post office on his route. Boggs mentions that postmasters also handed letters to mail-carriers to be delivered to persons en route. All such letters were at first marked WAY, and later, from 1859, were marked WAY LETTER in a circle. However the earlier mark still continued to be used spasmodically, and I show a tracing from a cover in the Bonar collection dated 1869. (See below.)



It is not known who made the WAY LETTER hammers, but they would be required in appreciable numbers since they might be required at any post office on regular routes, and it is evident they were issued from one central source in a standard and identical form. However, it is also evident that fresh supplies of these hammers were made and issued from time to time with slight differences in size and detail. I give below details and illustrations of three different genuine hammers, A, B, C, and one forgery.

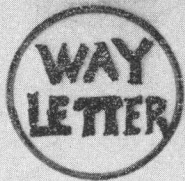
Type	Measurements of different types				Details
	Diam. of Circle mm.	Width of WAY mm.	Width of LET- TER mm.	Space between Words	
A	19	$11\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	$15\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	All letters thin, distinct and do not touch circle.
B	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$12 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$	$16 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$	1	All letters thick. T.T. often joined. R touches circle.
C	$19\frac{1}{2}$	$13 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$	$16 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	All letters thin, distinct, and do not touch circle. Y wide.
Forgery Jarrett	21	$12 \times 4$	$16\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	3	Letters thin. Note circle and space between words too large.



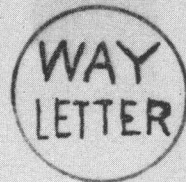
Type A



Type B



Type C

**Type A**

Early type, found chiefly on S.Q. 3c. rose (1871-73) and perforation  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  (1873-76). Latest recorded date 1876.

**Type B**

The common type, found abundantly 1880-1900.

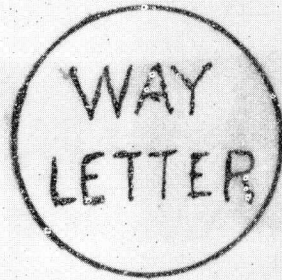
**Type C**

Late type, recorded earliest date 1903 on Edward VII issue.

**Forgery, Jarrett 777**

In Jarrett's 1929 catalogue there is an approximate sketch (not an exact tracing) of probably Type A, but the measurements differ appreciably, vide table of measurements opposite. It is interesting to note that an exact copy of this sketch, with identical (incorrect) measurements, has been made by a rather foolish forger, and an example of his handiwork is shown overleaf. This cover is clearly dated September, 1870 (a) by ms. entry on the front, and (b) by C.D.S. of same date on the back. The original stamp has been removed and a S.Q. 3c. orange perforation 12 (1876-88) period stuck on and cleverly cancelled with the fake WAY LETTER cancel, fitting on neatly to a small part of the original circular cancel (on the left edge) thus making it appear to be tied to cover. But it was foolish to put on to an 1870 cover a stamp which was not issued until years later!

To sum up, I suggest my readers might find it interesting to examine their examples of this WAY LETTER cancellation, to see if they have types A or B, or the forgery, or any new types or other forgeries.



Type A ?



# PERMIT STAMPS PART V

By R. B. HETHERINGTON

## TYPE 13

Value—Cents  
5 6 7 8

### POSTAGE—CANADA—POSTES (2 circles)

In this type, CANADA appears in heavy block letters, while letters of POSTAGE and POSTES are same height but much thinner. The circles are thick lines. 'Chevrons' are straight horizontal lines, centred under electro.

25½mm, electro

- A. 22 straight lines  
Aa. 16 straight lines

C — — —  
C — — —

## TYPE 14

### POSTES—CANADA—POSTAGE (2 circles)

In this type, CANADA appears in heavy block letters, while letters of POSTES—POSTAGE are much smaller and thinner. Both circles are thin lines, and there are no dots at bottom of band, as in Type 4. The entire impression is sharp.

30mm, electro

- A. 9 chevrons

C — — —

## TYPE 15

### POSTES—CANADA—POSTAGE (2 circles)

With this type the circles and all the letters are the same thickness. All letters are the same height, and the words nearly fill the circumference of the band.

30mm, electro

- A. 9 chevrons

— E — —

## TYPE 16

### POSTES—CANADA—POST (2 circles)

This type is the same as Type 7, except that the chevrons are of the 'Normal' type.

31½mm, electro

- A. 10 chevrons  
29mm, electro

— E — —

- B. 6 chevrons  
25mm, electro

— C — —

- C. 10 chevrons  
23½mm, electro

— C — —

- D. 9 chevrons  
19mm, electro

— C — —

E.	11 chevrons	C	—	—	—
Ea.	10 chevrons, very wide 18½mm, <i>electro</i>	C	—	—	—
F.	12 chevrons	C	—	—	—
Fa.	10 chevrons, standard type	C	C	—	—
Fb.	8 chevrons 16mm, <i>electro</i>	—	C	—	—
G.	20 straight lines, a special type	—	C	—	—
Ga.	12 chevrons	C	—	—	—

**TYPE 17**

POSTES—CANADA—POST (2 circles)

This type is similar to Type 15, except that in this type, the letters are wider than they are tall

33mm, *electro*

A.	7 chevrons, very heavy and thick	—	E	—	—
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**TYPE 18**

POSTES—CANADA—POSTAGE (2 circles)

This type is similar to Type 4, except that in this type the letters are taller than square. There are no dots at bottom of band

33mm, *electro*

A.	7 chevrons, very heavy	—	E	—	—
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**TYPE 19**

POSTES—CANADA—POSTAGE (2 circles)

In this type the electro is the same as Type 4. The 'chevrons' consist of a column of straight horizontal lines, centred under the right half of the electro

25mm, *electro*

A.	22 lines	C	—	—	—
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**TYPE 20**

POSTES—CANADA—POSTAGE (2 circles)

In this type the electro is similar to the electro of Type 11, and the chevrons are similar to those of Type 9

28mm, *electro*

A.	8 chevrons, standard type	—	CE	—	—
Aa.	6 chevrons	—	E	—	—

**TYPE 21**

POSTES CANADA POST (2 circles)

This type has the electro of Type 16, and the chevrons of Type 8

29mm, *electro*

A.	34 chevrons	C	—	—	—
	27mm, <i>electro</i>				
B.	40 chevrons	—	C	—	—
Ba.	38 chevrons	—	C	—	—

**TYPE 22****POSTES—CANADA—POSTAGE** (2 circles)

This type has the electro of Type 4, but the chevrons are thinner than normal, e.g. those of Type 4, and are not so pointed

25mm, *electro*

A. 9 chevrons, standard type — E — —

Aa. 8 chevrons — E — —

21½mm, *electro*

B. 9 chevrons — E — —

**TYPE 23****POSTES—CANADA—POSTAGE** (2 circles)

This type is printed in the form of a parallelogram, with the electro in the form of an ellipse 23 × 26mm. the chevrons sloping to the right

A. 8 chevrons — E — —

18 × 20mm, *electro*

B. 8 chevrons C — — —

**TYPE 24****Postes—CANADA—Postage** (2 circles)

This type has wide outer band, chevrons similar to Type 22

31mm, *electro*

A. 9 chevrons — C — —

**TYPE 25** (See illustration)**POSTES—CANADA—POSTAGE** (2 circles)

In this Type, which has only recently been reported the Electro is as Type 4, and the "Chevrons" are straight lines as in Type 13

25mm, *electro*

A. 27 straight lines — C — —

**BUSINESS REPLY CARD**

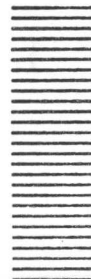
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# CANADA

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2. „ 6d. plate proof in colour of issued stamp top marginal copy with vertical red "specimen" overprint. Attractive .....	12	10
3. „ 6d. plate proof in orange. Fine marginal block of 4 .....	35	0
4. „ 12d. plate proof in red from the compound secondary die. Very fine and scarce .....	50	0
5. „ 12d. plate proof in colour of issued stamp. Rare block of 4, with vertical "Specimen" in red .....	180	0
6. 1857 7½d. scarce Goodall die proof in black with cross hatching .....	75	0
7. „ ½d. plate proof in redish-brown. Scarce block of 4 with vertical "Specimen" in carmine .....	35	0
8. 1859 1c. Goodall die proof in black with cross hatching. Scarce .....	75	0
9. „ 5c. pair of the plate proof in black showing re-entry .....	20	0
10. „ 10c. die proof in black on thin paper from the compound secondary die. Attractive and rare .....	55	0
11. „ 12½c. Goodall die proof in brown on thin paper mounted on card .....	75	0
12. „ 17c. Goodall die proof in blue on thin paper mounted on card .....	75	0
13. 1864 2c. plate proof in green, scarce block of 6 showing variety "slashed cheek" .....	35	0
14. 1868 5c. die proof in red showing inscription British American Bank Note Company, Montreal and Ottawa. Rare .....	55	0
15. „ 6c. plate proof in brown on card, scarce block of 4 .....	75	0
<hr/>		
16. 1857 Bradbury Wilkinson's Sir Sandford Fleming's essay in green. Scarce .....	30	0
17. „ Bradbury Wilkinson's essay of the Queen's head in black on card .....	20	0

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## *Those Canadian Straight-edges!*

By F. W. L. Keane

This note is addressed to those of our members who may sometimes wish for a little relaxation from serious philately, and who may perhaps be looking for a sideline which will not be too hard on the eyes, the temper or the pocket-book. To such members I would suggest the possibility of making a collection of the straight-edged stamps of Canada.

As is well known, straight-edges occur on many of the stamps which were printed in sheets during the years from 1912 to 1934. Details as to which issues occur with four or two straight-edges, or with none, may readily be obtained from the latest Holmes Catalogue. Those who possess the old Holmes Handbook-Catalogue of 1943 will find in it some additional information.

In the case of those stamps which were printed in sheets of 400, and subsequently guillotined, before issue, into panes of 100, it is obvious that specimens with top, bottom or side straight-edges are approximately eighteen times as scarce as those perforated all round, whereas a stamp with, say, the top and right edges imperforate is 324 times as scarce as one which is completely perforated. Despite this theoretical scarcity, there has always been such a prejudice against Canadian straight-edged stamps that they still sell as very substantial discounts and the lower denominations have practically no commercial value. So much the better for the person who may wish to collect them!

I have been interested in these Canadian straight-edges for a number of years, and I have adopted the standard "three-by-three" method of mounting, which is of course used by collectors of United States guide line stamps. The stamps are mounted in a square of nine, with the straight-edges facing outwards, and with a completely perforated stamp in the centre, for the sake of appearances. I have found that it is quite a challenge to assemble these squares, with the exception of the most common denominations, and I am still far from total completion. For the collector who may wish to extend his scope, there is the possibility of including, separately, the die varieties of the Admiral issue, and the wet and dry printings, all of which are detailed in Marler's famous book. I have only attempted a collection of used stamps, but someone who is more ambitious might undertake the same thing with mint specimens. I think that these might prove quite difficult to complete, as it seems probable that, through the years, many mint straight-edges, in the hands of dealers and collectors, have been removed from the panes and blocks and used up for postage.

There is one factor which provides additional difficulty, or additional interest, according to which way one looks at it. I refer to the stamps from booklet panes, which of course also have straight edges. In the Admiral Issue it is sometimes possible to distinguish these from sheet straight-edges, with the help of Marler's work, but so far I have not succeeded with the three values of the 1928-29 issue which appeared in booklet form. Low values from 1930 onwards, which show straight-edges on one or on two adjacent sides, *must* necessarily be from booklets, and these in themselves provide another interesting sideline collection. It is not very difficult to reconstruct many of these booklet panes from used specimens,



## **POSTAL HISTORY OF N.S. AND N.B.**

A Canadian book, "The Postal History of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 1754-1867," by Dr. C. M. Jephcott, F.R.P.S.L., V. G. Greene, R.D.P., and John H. M. Young, all of Toronto, has been awarded the highest prize for literature at the World International Postage Stamp Exhibition held at the Hofburg Palace in Vienna, Austria. At the conclusion of the ten-day exhibition which had an attendance of over 250,000 from June 4-13, 1965, the awards were announced and out of 177 entries for literature, only two books received the highest award possible under the rules of the International Federation of Philately. This was a silver-gilt medal. Gold, silver and bronze medals went to top postage stamp exhibits. H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and H.R.H. Prince Rainer III of Monaco both showed selections of their Royal Collections in the Court of Honour.

"The Postal History of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick" is a limited edition of 400 copies which was published last year by Sissons Publications Ltd. and printed by Mission Press, both Toronto firms. Its content deals with the pioneer communications and postal systems in the Maritime Colonies up to the founding of the Dominion of Canada and the text is liberally complemented by early illustrations of stage coaches, steamships, towns and railway trains.

Such eminent personalities as the Honourable Henry D. Hicks, Q.C., D.C.L., former Premier of Nova Scotia and now President and Vice-Chancellor of Dalhousie University, wrote the Foreword, and J. Grant Glassco, O.B.E., F.C.A., assisted with research.

The three co-authors spent seven years of research and writing to produce this award-winning book: Dr. Jephcott, a graduate of the University of Toronto, is a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of England and Canada, as well as a Fellow of the Chemical Institute of Canada. Mr. Greene, a graduate of Upper Canada College, is a member of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists instituted by King George V, as well as a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of England and Canada and the Royal Numismatic Society. Mr. Young, a graduate of Dalhousie University, is Past-President of the Toronto Collectors' Club and Editor of the Official Journal of the British North American Philatelic Society.

### **THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

1964-65

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## Reminders

### SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

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### BACK NUMBERS

Sales of back numbers of *Maple Leaves* continue to flourish and stocks are quite healthy except for the following whole numbers:—

15, 21, 31 to 35, 39, 40, 44, 46, 47.

If members have any of these to spare please contact me for they will be doing a good service to others who are trying to complete their sets.

I have recently had requests for early copies of B.N.A. "Topics" and here again I shall welcome offers of any that can be spared for Volumes 1 to 8.

If necessary I am prepared to buy both the above magazines at 1s. 9d. a copy thus sharing the proceeds between vendor and the Society. But please advise me before sending any copies other than those mentioned above.

R. S. B. GREENHILL

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### Volume No. 10 (Binding).

This issue completes Volume No. 10. An index will accompany our October number, and this together with Nos. 1–12 should be sent for binding to the printer, S. Cockburn and Son Ltd., Station Road, Ossett, Yorkshire. A remittance for 41/- must accompany your order.

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### Our Advertisers

The financial support which has so readily been given to *Maple Leaves* over the years is something which it is all too easy to take for granted and occasionally the opportunity is taken in these columns to thank our friends in the trade for their help. A note from Stanley Cohen, however, reminds us that this is not sufficient. Our loyal supporters need in return the support of our members and among the former we would include those who use our "Small Ads" columns as well as those whose names are household words in the world of Philately. Among the latter we include every member of the Society who collectively spend in the course of a year what must add up to a very considerable amount of money.

May we ask members when they write to advertisers, to mention that they are members of our Society and that, if applicable, that they are writing in response to advertisements in our columns. This will not only help advertisers; it will help the Society and so, indirectly, help everyone.

## *Letters to the Editor . . .*

Mr. G. Whitworth writes:

### **Admiral Issue**

The article in *Maple Leaves* No. 93 by Drew Smith is the Canadian philatelist's theory about printing. Unfortunately Bill Lea does not entirely agree and I know Argenti went to some English printers to get a direct view. I am inclined to agree with Bill Lea although I have not yet put anything into writing. In the article it is stated that the die could be softened and reworked by hand to alter the design. Boggs states that this is what happened to alter the Canadian Pence stamps to cents. In England the usual routine is to:—

1. Rock a new soft transfer roll into the die to be changed.
2. File off the unwanted parts of the design from the soft roll.
3. Harden the roll and rock it into a new die block.
4. By hand complete the new design, harden, make new transfer roll, harden, and make the new plate.

From my own experience of hardening steel the surface is covered by a hard skin which can never be softened enough to use a *hand* tool upon it. Another point too is that if part of a softened die was burnished off and a new design added the new parts would be lower than the old and consequently the old would rock into the transfer roll much deeper than the new. This did not happen in the Canadian Cent stamps. I shall have to settle this point before I finish my paper on the 1859 issue and I shall be pleased to hear any views expressed by other readers.

Another point in the same article is not clear to the uninitiated. Mr. Drew Smith talks of "reversing" the design on the transfer roll! This is strictly not true.

1. The die is hand engraved in reverse (some call it obverse) in so far as the wording reads from right to left.
2. The transfer roll picks up a design reversed to the die but actually just as one sees it on a stamp.
3. The plate gets its impressions in reverse again so that the paper can pick up the ink and we see wording on the stamp that we can read.

Mr. Drew-Smith's next article may make this clear.

It would be interesting to know if the trade consider that hardened steel can be softened enough to be reworkable by a hand tool—with the accuracy required to give a perfect stamp design.

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(A few mins. from Charing X Stn.)

Sir George Williamson writes:

**6 Cents Maple Leaf**

Mr. H. Gates's note on the 6 cent Maple Leaf issue has just reminded me. I should have written when I read Mr. Macaskie's article in the February issue.

There is a further variety of the 6 cent with a plate scratch which appears to be fairly constant as I have three examples.

The scratch, in colour, is outside the top frame line and starts over the P of postage towards the right very slightly upwards and is 5 mm long.

It would be interesting to know how constant this scratch is and position. As to positioning I can help a little, one of mine is the top right of a block of four and another 3rd in a strip of three. The other unfortunately is a single.

The scratch is much thinner than the engraver's slip but is quite visible to the eye without a glass. ..

*If you have Stamps to Sell prepare to sell them now  
through the classified advertisement columns of  
this Journal. A form for your use is enclosed with  
this issue*

Mr. J. J. Bonar writes:

### **6 Cents Maple Leaf**

I was interested in Mr. Gates's letter about the graver slip on this value. I have long known that it did not occur on position No. 91 of the left pane and would be glad to know the true position. On my present information I can only confuse the situation further. I have a block 8 x 2 from the top left corner of the left pane and there is no trace of the graver slip on position No. 14. Can any other member help?

### **POSTAL HISTORY**

The issue of *Maple Leaves* of December, 1962, and three succeeding issues carried an article on the first hundred years of Canadian Postal History.

Since its publication our member Charles de Volpi has pointed out several errors in it and has supplied additional information particularly in regard to the marking of charges on letters in the early period. As some of this information does not seem to have been published in this country I am much indebted to Mr. de Volpi for supplying it.

#### **Internal Postal Rates**

The first paragraph under this heading contains several errors and should be amended and amplified as follows.

The first rate chart put into effect by Benjamin Franklin, based on silver of troy weight was as follows:

New York to Montreal, 5 pennyweights or 15d. stg.

New York to Quebec, 7 pennyweights or 21d. stg.

Montreal to Quebec, 3 pennyweights or 9d. stg.

Until 1st January, 1765, letters were rated in troy (in pennyweights and grains) and currency or troy alone. In that year the value of currency was changed and one shilling sterling made equivalent to one shilling and fourpence currency. Thereafter until 1771 ratings on domestic covers were usually expressed in troy weight only. In 1771 there was another change and until the end of March, 1775, ratings were in troy and currency. Troy and currency markings were then dropped and sterling only was used until about April, 1777, when straight currency markings were used until late November of that year. After that combined currency and sterling markings were used. By mid 1781 sterling markings were dropped and thereafter currency markings alone appear.

Another correction is due in distances of various offices from Montreal. Correct figures are Montreal to Halifax 880 miles, Montreal to Toronto 376 miles, Montreal to Amherstburg 645 miles.

#### **Handstruck markings**

The date for the general issue of circular types should be 1829 not 1826.

#### **Money letters**

A misreading of earlier articles caused me to say that money letters were charged one extra rate for the service. Until January, 1844, they were charged in the same way as other letters one extra rate for a single enclosure and two extra rates for two or more enclosures so long as the total weight was under one ounce. A system of charges by weight was then adopted, one rate for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

# New Stamp Issues

## Sir Winston Churchill

Sir Winston Churchill will be honoured on a special Canadian postage stamp to be issued on 12th August, 1965.

This will be the first time in the history of the Canadian Post Office that a stamp has been produced to honour a person who was neither a member of the Royal Family nor a Canadian. Mr. Nicholson the Postmaster General has explained that Sir Winston's tremendous contributions to the Commonwealth and his many associations with this country were adequate reasons for a departure from normal policy.

August 12th has been chosen as the date of issue. It was on this day in 1941 that Sir Winston and President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Atlantic Charter. The signing took place aboard a warship in Placentia Bay, on the south-east coast of Newfoundland. The August date also coincides with the first Quebec Conference, where in 1943 Sir Winston met with President Roosevelt and Canadian leaders to plan the prosecution of the war.

Details of design and printing will be released later.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FLORAL STAMP

The stamp is the eighth in a series of stamps honouring the official flowers of the ten Canadian provinces and the two northern territories.

The new stamp is in the large size, horizontal format. It is printed in three colours by a combination of offset lithography and intaglio printing from hand engraved steel plates. The provincial floral emblem, the lady's slipper or moccasin flower (*Cypripedium acaule*) appears at the right of the stamp and is printed by offset... The background tone of the stamp, and the provincial coat of arms on the left side are printed by the intaglio process.

In announcing the new stamp, the P.M.G. noted that the Legislature of Prince Edward Island had officially approved the lady's slipper as the provincial emblem in March of 1965. Drawings for the stamp were prepared with the co-operation of the Public Archives of Prince Edward Island and with the Federal Department of Agriculture.

The stamp, as with the others in the floral series, was designed and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company of Ottawa. It is of the five cent denomination. A total of 26,510,000 stamps are being issued.

## SIR WILFRED GRENFELL

A special postage stamp to honour the centenary of the birth of Sir Wilfred Grenfell, author and medical missionary to Newfoundland and Labrador, was issued by the Canada Post Office on June 9th.

This special stamp is in addition to the regular philatelic programme already undertaken by the Post Office for 1965, details of which were published in our April number issue.

Sir Wilfred, who was born at Parkgate, England, in 1865, brought a hospital ship to Labrador in 1892 and devoted the rest of his life to the welfare of its inhabitants. He founded hospitals, nursing stations, orphanages, co-operative stores and industrial and agricultural centres. In 1912, he opened the King George V Seamen's Institute in St. John's. He was a prodigious author, writing more than 20 books, mostly about Newfoundland and Labrador. His work has been continued by the International Grenfell Association which operates health and welfare stations at a score of places in Northern Newfoundland and Labrador.

The stamp, of the five cent denomination, is printed in green and shows Sir Wilfred at the helm of a ship navigating the ice-infested waters off the rugged Newfoundland coast. It has been designed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited based on photographs obtained from the International Grenfell Association.

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## ***KENT AND SUSSEX GROUP***

The Group held its 50th meeting at Eastbourne on Saturday, May 8th. Ten members enjoyed a "family lunch" at the Sussex Hotel before going to our place of meeting for the first session of the afternoon.

A message of congratulation and good wishes from our founder, Mr. A. E. Stephenson (No. 1) was read and warmly received.

The meeting was then handed over to J. C. Cartwright (our first contact member) who conducted the affairs of the Group in his usual capable and witty manner.

The first display was "Semi Official Air Covers" by Mr. G. Reeves-Brown, M.B.E., and we were shown a number of first flights and signed covers, also photographs of many of the planes and their pilots. Major W. F. Ellis then showed us his collection of the "Pence Issues," a truly magnificent display of all the shades, papers and varieties.

Tea was then served and this gave an opportunity for half an hour's informal talk and problem discussion.

After the break Major Ellis continued showing more of his early issues. Captain J. Thompson provided an excellent display and study of "Hidden Dates" beautifully illustrated. J. C. Cartwright then gave us one of those exciting glimpses into that vast store of the unusual which he keeps in the vaults at Madeira Park. At 6 o'clock members began to think of breaking up and one by one left for trains or buses.

A very full day. In all 30 members and friends took part. We hope members in Kent and Sussex will help us to achieve the next fifty!

L. D. Carn.

**AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 1st JULY, 1965****New Members**

- |       |   |              |
|-------|---|--------------|
| 1498. | KLINE, R. W., 2194 Lewis Road, South Wales, N.Y. 14139 U.S.A. | C,CG         |
| 1499. | STONE, R. L., 9351—83 Street, Edmonton, Alta, Canada          | PC,PS,FDC    |
| 1500. | BAGULEY, R. M., 48 Albert Road, Grappenhall, Warrington       | CL,CS,PH,RPO |

**Resignation**

1420. CARR, R. V. C.

**Change of Address**

1040. CHARRON, J. J., 459 Avenue, St. Jacques, Longueuil, Quebec, Canada  
 1250. DAY, Dr., K. M. 401 Shady Avenue, Pittsburgh Pa 15206, U.S.A.  
 637. HARRIS, M. A., The Old Vicarage, Turton, Nr. Bolton, Lancs.  
 918. JOHNSON, R., 12 Brickwall Lane, Ruislip, Middlesex  
 973. McCUSKER, J. J. JR., Dept. of History, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S., Canada.  
 683. MCGREGOR, A. F. L., 339 North Deeside Road, Cults, Aberdeen  
 1222. PIKE, J. A., 1927 West 19th Avenue, Vancouver 9, B.C., Canada.  
 1011. RORKE, W., Apt. 708 9910—104 Street, Edmonton, Alta, Canada  
 1315. ROSENBLAT, D.G., 210, Monte Diablo Avenue, San Mateo Calif., U.S.A.  
 1006. SALTER, T. H., The Police Station, Brixham, Devon  
 44. SOUTER, A., 8, Wellpark Terrace, West Newport-on-Tay, Fife.  
 1062. VAN NESS, Capt. W. D., Chestnut Hill, Mass., 02167, U.S.A.  
 1248. WHITEHEAD, K., 41 Hall Lane, Maghull, Lancs.

**Amendment to last month's listing**

504. LEA, W. E., 1 The Adelphi

**Information required of latest address** (last known address given)

1429. GRENIER, G. Major, 404, East Laurier, Apt. 405, Ottawa, 2.  
 720. HOLLANDS, H. J., F.C.P.S., 245 Eglington Avenue, West, Apt. 6, Toronto, Canada.

**Net Change+2****New Total—699**

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**THE EXCHANGE PACKET**

Several members have had their names removed from the circuit for disregard of the rules. As a consequence the circulation lists have been revised and members should, in future, receive three packets a year.

In response to appeals during the past six months material has been submitted in good quantity; quality, however, sometimes leaves something to be desired. Good quality material will always meet a ready sale, anything but this is a waste of time to everyone.

The 1965 R.P.O. packet is now in circulation. Anyone wishing to be included on the circulation list should let Mr. Beilby know at once.

It is not too late, if you are going on holiday next month, next week or even tomorrow to let the Exchange Packet Secretary know. This will save Mr. Beilby some headaches, delay in the transmission of packets and disappointment to other members. Please co-operate in this matter.

No receipts for booklets will be sent to members after 1st August. Members desiring acknowledgment of receipt of booklets sent to the Secretary must enclose a stamped and addressed envelope.



## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

### WANTED

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

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

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

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

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

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

### PERIODICALS

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

### FOR SALE

Canadian Shakespeare or First Prime Minister, Cachet Cover 3s. 6d. Face Mint Britain commems.—Jack's Stamp Farm, Route 6c, Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.

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

Collection Large Queen Plate Varieties. Well written-up. ½c (10); 2cts (4); 3cts (11); 6cts (25); 15c (1). Condition varied. £100.—H. W. Harrison, c/o, S. Cohen, 51, Westfield Road, Birmingham, 15, England.

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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 Sheiling, 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.