

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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

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Whole No. 101

EDITORIAL

Membership

Our comments on membership and some of the possible reasons for the loss of members which we referred to in our February issue have elicited to date but ONE reply. This is from a member of long standing who allowed his membership to lapse at one time. The main reason for this writes our correspondent was that no other member was within easy reach 'to visit in order to discuss and show my stamps.' This member also complained that there were no stamp dealers in his area. 'Collecting stamps on your own,' he goes on to say, 'is all very well, but I think it needs discussion and the sight of other people's stamps to sustain interest.' Membership of a local stamp society is not the complete answer in this case we hasten to add, since our member does belong to such a society. As the only serious collector of Canada in the society, however, he does not gain much advantage (in this respect) from his membership.

How many members find themselves in a similar position we do not know but there must surely be many. It was to bring collectors of Canada together in an organisation catering solely for their needs that the society was formed. For the same reason local groups were also formed on a geographical basis as well as study groups based on different specialist interests which cut right across geographical lines.

Incidentally, we notice from the current year book that our member did not originally reveal what his particular interests were and we have suggested that publication of details of these interests in the 1966-67 year book may go some way towards helping him. Despite all that is done to bring members into personal contact through the meeting of local groups and the annual convention it is nevertheless obvious that by far the most frequent medium of communication is by correspondence. It is no exaggeration to say that hundreds of our members find complete satisfaction and a wealth of interest in corresponding with kindred spirits who are only known to them by name. In the establishment of such contacts the year book plays a most important part and obviously serves its most useful purpose. The latter can be defeated,

however, if members fail to reveal their interests.

It was for this reason that we urged members to let the Secretary know what their interests were before the publication of the last year book and we repeat that request now so that the 1966-67 year book can be as complete and informative as possible.

Convention Auction 1966

On page 137 we publish details of the Convention Auction for 1966. Please do your best to make this event a success by submitting lots to Mr. Whitworth NOW and PLEASE help him by observing all the instructions closely. Hurried, last minute entries will throw an extra burden upon him. The closing date for the receipt of lots (to guarantee inclusion in the catalogue) is 25th July BUT the earlier they are received the better for everyone.

Convention 1966

Enclosed with this issue is a hotel booking/competition entry form. News of bookings so far indicate that our advice regarding the need for early application for accommodation has not been ignored. Accommodation is still available, of course, but what the position is likely to be when we next write in August we would not like to say. In this connection and also with regard to the Convention Auction we commend our readers to the President's Report on page 138 of this issue. We also publish on page 127 an advertisement of the Belsfield Hotel and further details of the accommodation available.

Book of Scottish Philatelists

Congratulations, albeit belatedly, to Mr. J. Tierney upon his election to the Book of Scottish Philately.

Royal Philatelic Society of London

To Mr. J. Millar Allen our felicitations also upon the award of a Fellowship of 'The Royal'.

Donation

The President has received a most generous donation from Major Guy Grenier of Montreal who has asked that it be devoted to a worthy society cause. Our thanks are due to Major Grenier for his generosity. The use to which this donation will be put will be discussed at the next committee meeting and in this connection any suggestions which members might wish to make will be welcomed by the secretary.

Popular Stamps

A loan of a copy of a 1945 number of *Popular Stamps* is required for a short time only. One of these issues contains an article on the 2 cents 'Numeral' issue by Dr. Whitehead and any member who is good enough to send the copy (it is either the April or June number) to the Editor can rest assured that it will be gratefully received and promptly returned.

THE PRINTING OF THE 1859 TEN CENTS CONSORT Pt. V

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

Order No. 22. 3,000 sheets placed 24th February, 1866.

Delivered but only 98 sheets issued by the 30th June, 1866.

A Printing	Bluish dull purple
B Printing	Dull purple
C Printing	Pale dull purple

The next dated covers prior to the 23rd Order were in 1866 August 2, 3, 8, 14, 17, and 20 which immediately revealed an increase in density of the printing. For Order 22A I allocated the dates of August 2, 14, 17, 18, September 17, 23, and October 10, 18, 19. Here the colour was similar to 21C but a very much deeper printing, and with clear lines of ink. It could now be described as a bluish dull purple. It is much redder than 19A and redder than slate purple although similar in depth of colour. 22nd Order stamps have brownish cast when compared to the 19th printings. For 22B printings the dates were August 3, 20, September 3 and later. The colour has become redder, but still with a brownish cast when compared to Order 18C or 19, but is still of a bluer nature than earlier purples. The title 'dull purple' appears to be the best description of this printing. For 22C printing the dates were September 14, 17, 25, November 14, 24 and later.

The colour had not changed very much but is much paler in depth and as 3,000 sheets were ordered one would expect three printings to have taken place. These colours are again of a pigment which appears to change with washing and single stamps must be assessed with care.

Order No. 23. 4,000 sheets placed 27th July, 1866.

Delivered and issued by the 30th June, 1867.

A Printing	Darkish brown red
B Printing	Dark claret
C Printing	Claret
D Printing	Reddish lake

After all previous orders had been eliminated from the remaining covers it was seen that all the stamps left were of a red colour. Previous descriptions do not appear to give a clear picture of this colour. Gibbon's colour chart give the names of 'claret' and 'lake' as a much more true representation of the colour. It was found that in the covers dated prior to the 24th Order there were six different shades, but I followed Calder's own descriptions, and have grouped them into four printings.

For 23A printing I have two shades. Those dated in 1866, November 17 and December 20, are a brown red in colour. Those dated October 13, 17, and December 27 are of a very bright, clear brownish red colour, but not so red as the first shade. The whole of this group is by far the reddest printing of these later orders.

For 23B printing I had a string of dates starting December 13 and going up to August in 1867. It is a similar brown red colour to 23A, but slightly bluer and the colour 'claret' appears to fit this group. In quite a number of instances the ink appears to have run on to the face of the stamp. It does not stand up on the paper as does a normal printing. The bright redness has changed to a tinge of brownness, but as Calder's covers are marked 23B, I have them in this category.

For 23C printing there were dates in 1866 November 22 going up to June 1867, the cover dated February 20 being one of Calder's and marked by him. I would have preferred to change this round to 23B as the colour is still bright claret, but a little more of the Carmine side, and I think it follows one logically from 23A. It is a deeper colour than 23A, and is easily recognisable when put next to this printing.

For 23D the first date was December 26th, 1866 running through up to August, 1867. Now there is a definite brownish cast in the colour if the stamps, the depth of colour has increased, and is a very near match to the Gibbon's lake, which name I have given to this category.

Order No. 24. 5,000 sheets placed on the 11th December, 1866.

All delivered and 2,500 sheets issued by the 30th June, 1867.

A Printing	Darkish brown lake
B Printing	Brown lake

This was the largest order ever issued for the Consort stamps, and was followed by a very small 25th Order. Calder records April 3rd as the first date when the 24th Order was seen, and states the colour to be dark a deep reddish lilac. My first dates for 24A printing are June 3rd followed by June 18th and July 17. The colour is very deep and very much browner than anything seen in the 23rd Order, and I have called it darkish brown lake. 24B printing is a similar colour, but slightly redder. It is still a deep and a clear printing. My dates are June 4, July 22, August 7, 21 and later. Although this was such a large order there only appears to be these two variations in shade.

Order No. 25. 1,000 sheets placed 22nd February, 1867.

Delivered but not issued by the 30th June, 1867.

A Printing	Brownish claret
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This small order was delivered quite quickly and Calder records his first sighting of this printing as the 28th August, 1867, and describes the colour as a medium reddish lilac. I find the colour of medium depth but bright and redder than any of the 24th printings, but not so red as the 23rd Order. I would describe the colour as a brownish claret. The dates I have allocated to this order are September 3, 12, 18, October 4, November 1, 7, 14, and 28. The stamp dated September 18 is rather duller in colour than the others. This is one of the most difficult orders to allocate, it is somewhat similar to the 23rd and, being only 1,000 sheets, cannot be very common.

Order No. 26. 4,000 sheets placed 21st August, 1867.

Delivered after 30th June, 1867, and 608. sheets remained unissued at the 30th June, 1868.

A Printing	Lake
B Printing	Light brown purple
C Printing	Pale brown purple

The remaining covers could be divided into three classes. When these were analysed and compared with similar coloured stamps in my flaws collection and with the brown lake coloured proofs it was found that one class was weakly printed and the other two were strongly printed and could be associated with the proofs in their general character.

The weakly printed stamps were allocated to printing 26A and were all of a dullish darkish lake colour. The dates ranged from November 28, 1867 to March 1868 and they had not the characteristics found in the brown lake plate proofs.

The remaining stamps can be divided into two printings; 26B being the light brown purple shade, very similar to the 24th but perhaps a little duller, the 26C printing being lighter and brighter. The main distinction with these two printings is that the plate must have been repaired by the application of the transfer roll before printing Order 26B. The proof sheets in the brown lake colour must have been pulled at this time and numerous extra flaws developed mostly to the plate, but two flaws are on the transfer roll. The 'C' flaw (Calder's No. 15) appears stronger and on the stamps No. 80 and 100, I have found a new un-recorded flaw in the oval above 'T' of Ten. I think the latter printings of No. 90 will show it also, and I wonder if 70 or 60 show it also? These two flaws were on the transfer roll.

Other plate flaws which are now seen on these last two printings are those found on positions 2—3—78 (Flaw 14) and 100, none of which are on printing 26A.

This concludes these brief notes on the colour sequence as I see it. I should be pleased if members can give any useful additional information with regard to first dates observed for the various printings and in particular those from the Montreal Post Office. As a check I have tabulated the dates observed from Montreal and the printings allocated to that date. It can be readily seen how this large town issued the Consort stamp and how the whole picture has fitted in to the findings of Calder's original work after his most excellent study of these stamps. *(Concluded.)*

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ISSUES OF 1928-1932

Part IV

AN OUTLINE

The Imperial Conference

Issue (12th July, 1932)

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

In 1932 the Canadian Government sent invitations to all parts of the British Empire for the purpose of discussion in Ottawa of the manifold aspects of trade between the various governments forming the Empire.

The outcome of this very important Conference can be seen today in the various preferences and privileges granted to the different members of the Commonwealth.

To commemorate such an important event the Post Office printed a special issue of stamps to be first used on the opening day of the Conference, 12th July, 1932.

The new series consisted of three stamps for general postal use and an Air Mail stamp.

The postal issue of a 3 cents value in carmine depicts the head of King George V. This stamp was a complete departure from the old idea of a portrait of the monarch's head as shown on all previous issues and took the form of a medallion with the King's head in bas relief, which, incidentally, in sculpture parlance means in which the figure stands out only slightly.

The words 'Ottawa Conference' and the date were prominent in the designs of all values.

The 3 cents stamp was intended to cover the Inland and Imperial letter rate.

The 5 cents value was in blue to comply with the Postal Union rate. This stamp for design was a side face portrait of the then Prince of Wales, later King Edward VIII.

The third stamp of the series was a 13 cents value in green intended to cover the Imperial postage rate plus the registration fee.

The sign was a symbolic one depicting Britannia seated between two spheres representing the Eastern and Western Hemispheres respectively.

The Air Mail stamp was the 1930 5 cents brown issue in which the numerals '5' were cancelled by four bars while the right and left of the top portion of the stamp was overprinted with the numerals '6'. Across the centre of the stamp appeared the words 'Ottawa Conference 1932'.

The stamps were line engraved by the British American Bank Note Company.

The 3 cents value was printed by Stickney Rotary press while the 5 cents, 13 cents and Air Mail stamps were printed on flat bed presses.

The 3 cents and 5 cents values were printed in sheets of 400 (20 x 20) subjects, each sheet being divided into 4 panes each of 100 stamps. The 13 cents value was printed in sheets of 200 (10 x 20). The overprinted Air Mail stamp

was printed in sheets of 50 (5 x 10).

It is interesting to note that in 1931 the Government had increased the letter rate by 1 cent. This involved the existing 5 cent Air Mail stamps. The first overprinted Air Mail stamp appeared on 22nd February, 1932, and then in July, 1932 the 1930 Air Mail stamp was overprinted for the Ottawa Conference issue. Boggs gives an interesting side story to this second overprint in which he says 'The surcharge of the 5 cent for Ottawa Conference was for the purpose of expediting the official and personal correspondence of the conference. A special air mail service was inaugurated between Ottawa and Belle Isle, the last land-fall of vessels to Europe. This made it possible to get the mail to steamers that left Quebec the previous day'.

The margin Imprints and Plate numbers will be found on the vertical margins of the sheets.

One error appears on the 3 cents stamp. On Plate 2, Lower Right Pane, Stamp No. 87 shows the bottom of the E in 'Postage' with a break in it. To the writer this appears to verge on 'Fly Speck' philately, but it is constant so I take it to be collectable. See illustration below. (Top left hand corner stamp.)



This also shows the wavy edge to selvage typical of the Stickney machines and the ink line indicating the join up of the two halves of the rotary machine drums.

Check List

All stamps were issued on the 12th July, 1932

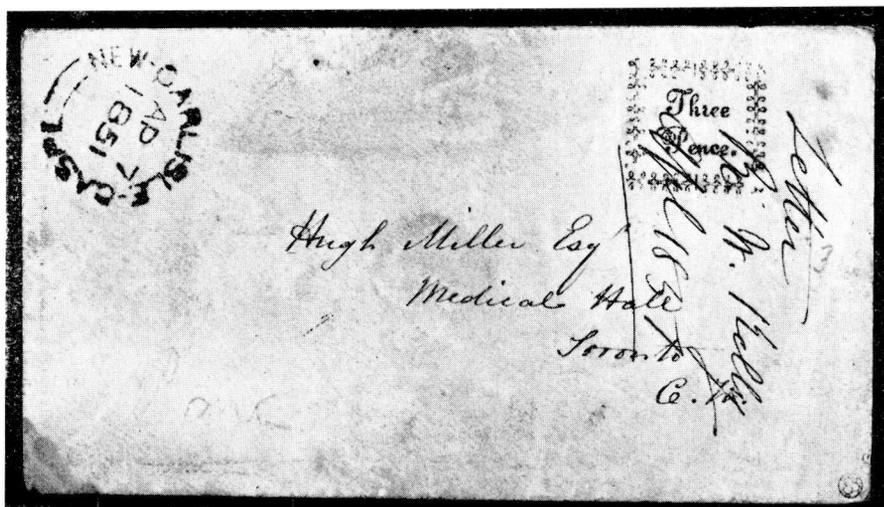
Value	Colour	Plates	Number issued	Varieties
3 cents	Carminé	1 & 2	109,000,000	
3 cents	Carminé	2 L.R.	27,175	
		Stamp No. 87		Broken 'E'
5 cents	Blue	1	83,000,000	
13 cents	Green	1 & 2	2,000,000	
6 on 5 cents	Brown	1	500,000	

UNIQUE CANADIAN POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL

As a highlight for Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue Centenary Exhibition last year at the Festival Hall, London, the Managing Director of Gibbons, Mr. A. L. Michael, was able to persuade the American owner of the world's rarest and most valuable stamp—the BRITISH GUIANA 1856 one cent black on magenta—to show it for the first time in Britain since 1923.

Now he has managed to persuade the British owner of the rarest philatelic item originating in the Continent of North America to allow this to be shown *FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA* at Washington for the International Stamp Exhibition (SIPEX) which was held at the Shoreham Hotel from 21st to 30th May, 1966.

The item in question is the only known example of a Canadian Postmaster's Provisional. (See illustration below.)



On 14th, March 1851 an official notification was circulated to all Provincial Postmasters informing them that control would pass to them, under the new Postmaster General James Morris on April 6th, 1851. The first Canadian stamp was not issued until 23rd of April, and during the interim period no doubt most Postmasters carried on as before. Not so, however, Mr. W. Kelly, the Postmaster of New Carlisle, Gaspe. He followed the example set by certain Postmasters in the United States and on his own initiative prepared a small stock of pre-stamped envelopes ready for use on taking over responsibility.

So far as is known, only one survived. Now, insured at Lloyds for £35,000 (100,000 dollars), this fabulous philatelic gem was on display on Stanley Gibbons' stand at SIPEX.

R. L. S. CORNER No. 6

Two "Heckler" covers classed as "philatelic"

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1. (Cohen) | July '87 | Halifax
N.S. | Berlin
(Germany) | L.Q. 12½c. (ex Burrus) |
| 2. (Stuart
(Johnstone)) | Feb. '89 | Halifax
N.S. | London &
on to
Hamburg | 1c. blue cover L.Q. "Service" sur-
½c. S.Q. ½c. charges. 63rd
& 3c. r. Rifles
carmine |

Two late covers regarded as probably "Philatelic"

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| 3. (Fair-
banks) | Nov. '96 | Halifax
N.S. | Montreal | 3c. red en- R in oval
velope |
| 4. (Bayley
Sale Mar. '61) | Aug. '99 | Vancouver
B.C. | ? | L.Q. 15c. R in oval part
cover |

One doubtful cover (8c. stamp possibly added later)

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|--------------------|-------------------|---|
| 1. (Shanahan
Auction) | Ja. '91 | Belleville
ONT. | Paris
(France) | S.Q. 5c. (2) S.Q. cancelled
& 10c. with J in circle,
but not the 8c.
Reg. which is not
properly tied.
(See illus. below) |
|--------------------------|---------|--------------------|-------------------|---|



Additional notes. No. 5. An early U.S.A. cover, the 8c. stamp paying 5c. registration plus balance of 3c. postage.

No. 13. A Canada cover, the 8c. stamp paying 2c. registration plus 6c. double postage.

No. 16. Latest recorded date for the 8c. registration rate to Great Britain (Oct. '78). This suggests the 5c. U.P.U. rate mentioned by Boggs came into force in **late 1878**.

No. 17. A Canada cover. The 8c. stamp paying 2c. registration plus 6c. balance of triple postage.

No. 18. Unique cover with **pair** of 8c. stamps paying 5c. registration plus 10c. double postage plus 1c. overstamped.

No. 20. The 8c. stamp paying 5c. registration plus balance of 2c. postage plus 1c. overstamped.

No. 22. The 8c. stamp, probably paying 5c. registration plus balance of 4c. double postage, minus 1c. understamped.

No. 24. A Canada cover. Assuming double postage (6c.), the 8c. stamp pays 5c. registration (after April '89) plus 2c. balance of postage plus 1c. overstamped.

No. 28. A U.S.A. cover, The 8c. stamp pays 5c. registration plus 2c. balance of postage plus 1c. overstamped.

Nos. 29, 30. Two unusual covers, both from Montreal to France, both under-stamped by 2c. (No. 29 guaranteed by Boggs; No. 30 guaranteed by Jarrett).

Two covers from Halifax, N.S. to Germany, dated 1887 and 1889, evidently Heckler "philatelic" covers. Two late covers dated 1896 and 1899 also regarded as "philatelic" covers.

One more cover is regarded as doubtful, as there is a possibility that the 8c. stamp has been added later. The reasons for thinking this are as follows (*see illustration*):—

(1) The 8c. stamp is not properly tied to the cover. The 7 concentric rings on the stamp do not fit on to the small piece on the cover which could have been sketched in later.

(2) The three S.Q. stamps are cancelled with J in circle, **not** with 7 concentric rings. We should expect all stamps on the cover to have the same cancel.

(3) The S.Q. stamps pay triple postage plus 5c. registration. The 8c. stamp is superfluous for this.

Judging by prices realised at recent sales, the values of these 8c. covers have evidently appreciated considerably in recent years. Specialists show a preference for Class I covers dated 1876-78, which now fetch £100 and up. Class II covers are also of considerable interest with the 8c. stamp paying part of the postage rate, sometimes entirely, sometimes in combination with L.Q. and S.Q. stamps.

E. A. S. and A. F. S.

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF G.B.

20TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

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NOT SO MUCH A POSTAGE STAMP ... MORE A WAY OF FRANKING

By S. F. COHEN

As one glances through the album pages of a collection, now and then a very special item hits the eye and immediately brings back memories of how, when and where it was acquired. In my case, I have been fortunate in having travelled extensively, and wherever I have been in the past thirty years I have always had a sharp eye open for anything unusual in Canadian stamps. I have invariably found that the hospitality extended by fellow-collectors throughout the world and particularly in Canada itself has, more often than not, led to the acquisition of something new, either by way of exchange or outright purchase or even by simple gift.

Throughout this series, it will be seen that postmarks are usually much to the forefront and this is because I have always been a keen postmark enthusiast as well as a stamp collector.

PART I—THE NUMERALS '57'

Let's start off by going to Paris! No, not the 'gay Paree', but Paris, Ont., for a look at what was going on in that gay little Post Office around the late 1860's.

Early in 1868, the new series of Large Queen stamps were distributed to post offices throughout the new Dominion. Along with 59 other important post offices, Paris received her supply of the new stamps, together with some special new official obliterating devices, each bearing the neat numerals '57' surrounded by two thick concentric rings . . . these to be used only in the Paris P.O.

The postmaster seemed to like the new stamps, but he was not too keen on the new official obliterators. No, sir, he already had been designated a special number which he now knew off by heart and with which he was very, very happy. He and his staff had been using it for years and no-one had complained. He had official No. 28 (surrounded by four thin rings) and if that had been good enough for his predecessors, it was certainly good enough for him.

So it seems that Paris continued to use her old 4 Ring no. 28 right through into the seventies. I show it (*Fig. 1*) on the 3cts. small queen and although it is not the clearest of strikes I think you will agree that there is no doubt about the number. The shade of the 3 ct. stamp is not a particularly early printing either.

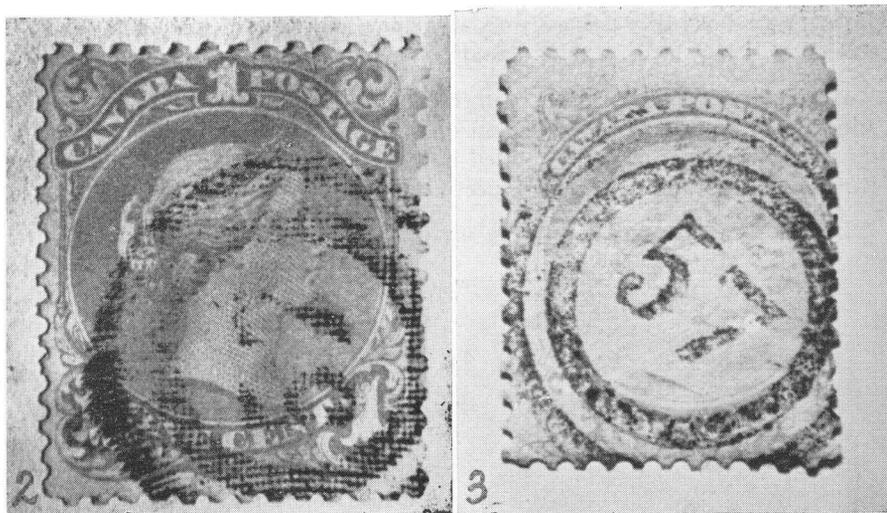
(*Fig. 1*—4 Ring No. 28 small queen.
Circa 1871)



All keen collectors of 2 Ring numerals will now begin to realise just why they find it so tough to find that elusive 2 ring No. 57 strike, both for the Large Head and the small queen collections.

But concurrently with 4 Ring No. 28, Paris **did** use the new 2 Ring types, albeit sparingly indeed. It was a long, long time before I found my example on a Large Queen, but then luck was with me and it turned up on entire, rather late dated, Dec. 22nd, 1870. No romantic memories in the acquisition of this little gem, I regret to say, for I confess I bought it, coldly, calculatingly and quite deliberately in a tiny auction room (for a remarkably inexpensive 65/-) This is a cover I would have very much liked to illustrate but the postmark is a little too faint for photographic reproduction.

Instead I illustrate below (*Fig 2 & 3*) a clear strike on a copy of the 1869 1ct. Orange Large Queen. Alongside is a fine full strike on a 1ct. Small Queen, also an exclusive item, which was obtained as a direct result of my long and friendly association with Horace Harrison of Pikesville, U.S.A., whose enthusiasm for the hobby knows no bounds.



(2 Ring '57' on 1ct. orange of 1869. (On 1ct. lemon small queen. Numeral Note short horizontal stroke of numeral '7') '7' has long horizontal stroke)

Now, please take another much closer look at these two strikes, which at first glance you probably thought were from the same obliterator. Some distortions must occur, of course, with each strike, but no amount of smudging or over-inking can account for the fact that the horizontal stroke of the numeral '7' on the Small Queen is far longer than that on the Large Queen. The 'tail' of the '7's are different shapes too. Under magnification these quite small differences appear to show that the entire shapes of both numerals are differently constructed, with the '7's being most distinctively in types.

So we know that there were at least two different official 2 Ring No. 57 types issued. Maybe there were others? Which type do you have in your collection?

Incidentally this strike on card or cover is of extreme rarity, for, as recently as 1946, it was still assigned incorrectly to St. Thomas for some reason, instead of Paris (*see Boggs*).

Paris goes really gay

The fun and games with number '57', however, is only just beginning. Like the popular brand of vegetables, maybe there really are fifty-seven varieties of '57' after all.

Early in my quest for postmarks, especially numerals, I turned, again and again, to my 'bible'—that wonderful 1929 edition of Jarrett. (Here I must mention that he is a most charming gentleman whom I was later to have the great privilege of meeting and talking to, in Canada.) Those of you who have a copy of his 1929 work will find on page 402 an illustration (type 104) of a very sick-looking 2 Ring '57' variety.

I had long since completed my 2 Ring Nos. 1—60 range and wondered if Jarrett type 104 really existed, and, if it did, would I ever see it in anybody's collection. I had little hope of actually acquiring it.

However, I was in Montreal in 1963, and spent one wonderful evening admiring the outstanding collection of fellow-member Graham Fairbanks at his home, when to my joy I spotted it—a superb strike of J.104, the queer 2 Ring No. 57 on a 3cts Large Queen.

I think Graham must have seen me jump, or my eyes nearly pop out, for he gave me the stamp there and then. Such is the good fellowship which exists amongst our happy band. It is with some pride that I illustrate it (*Fig. 4*) for I know of no other copy that exists and maybe this was the very copy that Jarrett himself had seen when writing his book. I can tell you little more than that it does in fact exist but whether from Paris or not, whether it is a delapidated state of some of those official 2 Ring obliterations cannot be known until a copy turns up on entire. (Who said 'some hopes?')

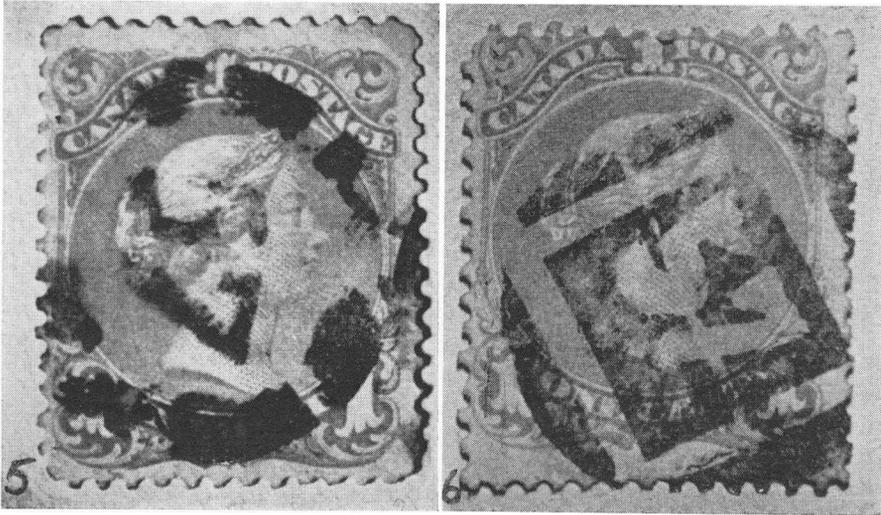


(*Fig. 4—Jarrett type 104 on 3 ct. Large Queen*)

Like Toronto (2's), Ottawa (8's) and Kingston (9's), fancy types exist of No. 57's too, and so it seems that Paris either became a little tired of those official ringed types or they wore out, or, who knows, maybe the postmaster was

so annoyed when they told him to stop using that No. 28, he decided to have a few fancy 57's made locally.

Some of these are exceedingly rare and at the same time quite beautiful. I show two types (*Figs. 5 & 6*) both on the Large 1ct. yellow, a stamp which always shows a good strike postmark to advantage.



(*Figs. 5 & 6 Unusual fancy designs incorporating numerals '57'*)

I have no proof that they emanate from Paris at all, but, if not, then why '57'? I like the intaglio one best. Do you?

Incidentally, if **anyone** does have either of these postmarks **on entire** of any kind, please let me know, and if it emanates from Berlin, U.C., or Boom, N.S., will my face be red !!

(To be continued.)

BOOK REVIEW—"Price List of Philatelic Literature"

by Fritz Billig. Price 50c.

There is only one thing better than using one's Society Lending Library and that is to have a Library of one's own. How, one might ask, is this achieved? The 1966 Edition of Fritz Billig's Price List is now available from the author at 168-39, Highland Avenue, Jamaica, New York, 11432 and will gladden the heart of any philatelic bibliophile. It contains the titles of some 4,000 books and pamphlets conveniently divided into sections—stationery, locals, pre-cancels etc., and again into most countries of the world—giving those who specialise in any way a good idea of the range of subjects available to them. This book can also be obtained on loan from our Library.

R. S. B. Greenhill

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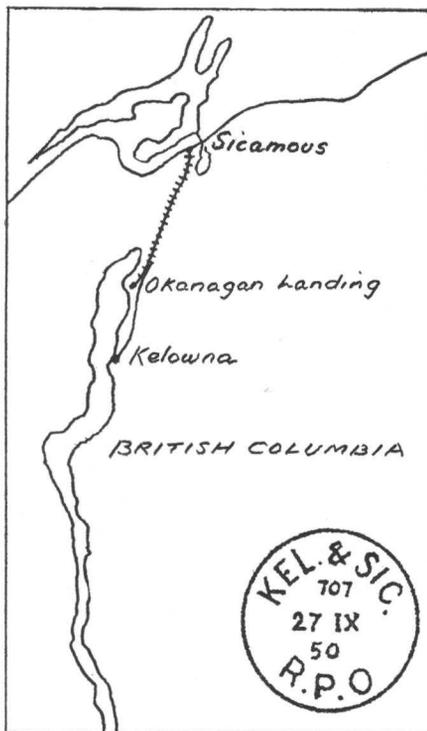
1, The Adelphi, John Adam Street

Strand, London, W.C.2

Telephone: WHItchall 1688/9

THE SHUSHWAP AND OKANAGAN RAILWAY

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



This railway was incorporated in 1886 to build from Sicamous Narrows, British Columbia, up the left bank of the Shushwap River to a point on Lake Okanagan (Okanagan Landing). The line appears to have been completed and opened for traffic over a distance of 51 miles in 1892 (circa).

Railway post offices appear to have operated over this railway from the time of its opening, postmark R.157 being used initially. In 1900 (circa) this postmark appears to have been replaced by R.102 and 102A and these in turn (circa 1913) by R.101. The latter is also known to exist with 'ornaments' (i.e. clerks' identifying marks) similar to those on R.102A. Postmark W.147 is of doubtful existence.

R.102 appears to have been replaced by W.64 (circa 1933) when the line was extended southward from Vernon (leaving a short spur to Okanagan Landing, which was subsequently abandoned) to Kelowna, a further 34 miles. Postmark W.64 (Kelowna & Sicamous) was replaced (circa 1950) by W.64D and this remained in use until September 25th, 1954 when R.P.O. services were suspended. A registered postmark (W.64B) is also known to have been used. Postmarks W.64A, 64C, 64E—64G are clerks' unofficial handstamps which were normally used on facing slips and other official forms. Their use for cancelling stamps was exceptional and quite unofficial.

N.B. This railway was leased to the C.P.R. in 1891 at the time of its construction.

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.)

NEW STAMP ISSUES

NEW SAFETY STAMP



of blue and yellow on a black background. Of a five cent denomination, it has dual outstanding characteristics in being one of the few Highway Safety Stamps issued in the world, and in that it breaks with tradition by having the familiar visible gum replaced by a tasteless, virtually invisible gum with superior adhesive qualities. The Postmaster General has stated that the new adhesive had been used because of its non-curling characteristics and resistance to humidity in storage areas.

In producing twenty-six million Highway Safety Stamps for use on Canada's mail, the Post Office Department co-operates with the C.H.S.C. to impress upon users and recipients the need for an equal awareness of dangers to drivers, passengers, and pedestrians. Statistics compiled by the Safety Council show that three out of four traffic deaths occur on roads within twenty-five miles of the victim's home; moreover, half of the injury or death-dealing accidents happen at speeds of 40 miles per hour, or less, thereby pointing out the need to install and use seat belts even for short drives. Further figures supplied by the C.H.S.C. show that two years ago traffic accidents killed, injured or caused property damage throughout the year at a pace of one mishap every one and a half minutes. These accidents resulted in fatal injuries every two hours and caused bodily injury every four minutes for the full twelve-month period.

Engraving for the Highway Safety Stamp has been performed by the Canadian Bank Note Company whose facilities will be used to print the full issue.

(We illustrate opposite the René Robert Cavelier and floral stamps, details of which were published in our last issue.)

Support for a campaign to reduce traffic accidents came from the Canadian Post Office on 2nd May, 1966, with the issue of the country's first Highway Safety Stamp.

On the same day the Postmaster General participated in sessions of the Canadian Highway Safety Council at Calgary, Alta., where opening ceremonies of the Group's 12th Conference coincided with the date of issue for the new stamp.

Toronto artist, Helen Fitzgerald, executed the design for the new issue which portrays traffic signs and symbols in tones



LONDON CONFERENCE STAMP

The London Conference convened in the British Capital on the 4th December, 1866, third and final major assembly leading to Confederation, was commemorated by the Canadian Post Office with a postage stamp issued on the 26th May, 1966.

Of the five-cent denomination, the stamp is horizontal in format and produced in tones of brown. It was designed by Paul Pederson of Brigdens Winnipeg Limited, the Postmaster General stated.

Prominent in the design are delegates who, at the historic event one hundred years ago, included John A. Macdonald, Georges Etienne Cartier, Charles Tupper and Samuel Leonard Tilley, all eventually knighted for services to their country. To the left the stamp pictures the House of Commons area skyline on the far side of the River Thames in London. (See illus. below.)

Weeks of negotiations at the London Conference resulted in final agreement on the British North America Act, later to be approved by the British Government and given Royal Assent by Queen Victoria on the 29th March, 1867.

The London Conference stamp has been steel intaglio engraved by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa, whose facilities were used to produce twenty-four million of the issue.



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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 no later than 22nd July, 1966.

The retiring Committee members are:—

North	—	J. A. Lea
South	—	G. R. C. Searles
Scotland	—	J. J. Bonar

Nominations for Fellowship which must be made on the appropriate forms obtainable from the Secretary, must be received by 22nd August.

CONVENTION AUCTION 1966

The Auction arrangements this year will be in the hands of Mr. G. Whitworth, **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 25th July, 1966.
- (c) If possible please send a note of estimated value, and 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. Whitworth at Westfield, Greetland, Halifax, Yorkshire. 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 from Mr. G. Whitworth.

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

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.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

The Society has been favoured by the invitation to contribute a combined display of Canadian stamps in the Court of Honour, at the Convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada to be held at Hamilton on the 26th May. This co-operative gesture is to be welcomed as it is only by displaying our research material outside our own circle that we shall encourage other collectors to follow our activities. Unfortunately this request came at rather short notice to contact many members, and after a discussion between the Office Bearers it was decided that on this occasion a display of stamps and Postal History of the 1859 issue should be sent by the President. We wish the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada a most successful Convention.

The Leeds Philatelic Society have been host to the Royal Philatelic Society of London on the occasion of their 9th Provincial Meeting. This was another most successful venture on which our Society was well represented. Many unique items from the Royal's collection were on display including a number of frames of Perkins Bacon's die proofs showing the build up of the design for the Newfoundland stamps of 1931, and the Humphrey Gilbert 1933 set. It was most interesting to see parts of the design had been rejected and the notes on the die proof indicated that the parts had been ground off the roller before the production of the next proof.

The arrangements for our 1966 Convention are progressing and the hotel bookings have come in quite well. It is certain that those who book for the whole week at Bowness will find themselves in a most favourable hotel in pleasant surroundings. **Although there was no definite reminder about the Auction in the April Maple Leaves the Committee hope that all members will realise that our Auctions are the simplest way of disposing of surplus material at price levels which compares most favourably with those of the world market.**

One of our fellows, Mr. W. E. Lee is to be congratulated on the most magnificent Paper and Display of the early postal history and pence issue stamps of Canada, which he gave to the Royal Philatelic Society of London in January. Whilst Mr. Lee's collection covered all the early issues of Canada it is his profound knowledge of the subject which enables him to bring out new features on every occasion he gives a display.

G. Whitworth

LENDING LIBRARY

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

GROUP NEWS

West Riding Study Group

The West Riding Group has held several meetings during the past winter and has almost completed its plans for a Group entry for the Convention Exhibition next October. The subject is still 'Top Secret', of course, but it can be revealed that it involves a new look at an interesting aspect of modern Canadian issues.

At its April meeting, the Group was sorry to learn that Mr. G. Mellor, one of its leading members, was planning to retire to Scotland at the end of May. Mr. Mellor's long experience and magnificent collection of Canada has provided the members with many hours of pleasure and Scotland must be congratulated on acquiring such a valuable resident.

J. P. M.

POST OFFICES OF SASKATCHEWAN

bp Dr. J. G. Byth

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>"P"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fairdale * 2. Fairholm 3. Fairlawn* 4. Fairlight 5. Fairlight Station 6. Fairmede* 7. Fairmount Station 8. Fairy Glen 9. Fairy Hill 10. Fanford* 11. Farmingdale* 12. Farrerdale 13. Fartown* 14. Fells* 15. Fenton 16. Fenwood 17. Ferland 18. Fernview* 19. Fertile 20. Festubert* 21. Feudal 22. Fielding 23. Fife Lake 24. Filiatrault* 25. Fillimore 26. Findlater 27. Finnie* 28. Fir Mountain 29. Fir Ridge 30. Fish Creek | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 31. Fishing Lake* 32. Fiske 33. Fitzmaurice 34. Flat Valley 35. Flaxcomb* 36. Flaxcombe 37. Fleming 38. Fletts Springs* 39. Fletwode* 40. Flintoft 41. Floral* 42. Flowing Well 43. Foam Lake 44. Folget* 45. Fond du Lac 46. Fonehill* 47. Ford* 48. Fore's Bank* 49. Forest Bank* 50. Forest Farm* 51. Forest Gate 52. Forest Hall* 53. Forester* 54. Forgan 55. Forget 56. Forres* 57. Fort-a-la-Corne* 58. Fort Comfort* 59. Fort Pelly* 60. Fort Pitt 61. Fort Qu'Appelle | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 62. Fort San 63. Fortune* 64. Forward * 65. Fossemour* 66. Fosston 67. Fosterton 68. Four Corners 69. Fournierville* 70. Foxdale 71. Foxbury* 72. Foxford 73. Fox Hills* 74. Foxleigh* 75. Fox Valley 76. Francis 77. Frankslake 78. Freemont 79. Fremington* 80. Frenchman Butte 81. Frenchman's Butte* 82. Frenchville 83. Frobisher 84. Frontier 85. Froude 86. Fry's 87. Fulda 88. Fundale* 89. Furness 90. Fusilier <p>* Office closed.</p> |
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THE EXCHANGE PACKET

(1) **R.P.O. Material:** Only four booklets have been received and a further 10-14 booklets are required by the middle of June if a special packet is so go out again.

(2) **Insurance:** I have completed negotiations with a new company and am pleased to say that it is now possible to reduce the charge to contributors from 1½d. to 1d. in the £. This takes effect from Packet 8/66. (Apl.)

IMPORTANT

In connection with the new insurance policy, **it will be necessary for members passing packets by hand, to obtain receipt i.e. signature on Advice Slip, etc. If no signature of receipt is obtained and the packet is lost, the member responsible for passing the packet will be held responsible for the full value of the packet.**

(3) **Holidays:** Don't forget—please notify the undersigned if you are going to be away for more than 3 days.

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

J. E. Bielby

Letters to the Editor . . .

Mr. J. A. Pike writes:

Phoenix Duplex

As a mining engineer I think I should set the record straight as regards Phoenix, B.C. This was truly an important mining camp from 1895 to 1919, during which over 100,000,000 dollars worth of copper ore were produced. Two branch railways transported the ore from Phoenix to three smelters at Grand Forks, Greenwood and Boundary Falls. A strike at the Crows Nest Pass coalfield forced the closure of the smelters in 1918 and when the strike was settled in 1919 the price of copper had fallen so that it was uneconomic to resume smelting.

At present the Granby Company which operated during Phoenix days is again mining and milling ore in quantity on the site of the old Phoenix.

I have a tattered Phoenix cover with a duplex postmark dated January 6th, 1902. Since I only collect pre 1900 B.C. town cancels this is available to anyone interested.

Mr. J. G. Barbour writes:

Postmark, Jarrett Type 260

I wonder if you would mind publishing an enquiry as to whether anyone has the postmark illustrated, and if so, whether they can say what purpose it serves?



I have an example on 3 cents S.Q., the same as Jarrett's example except that in mine the letters ONT. cannot clearly be seen. The stamp itself does not appear to be the one in use in 1877 and therefore 1895 is more likely to be the date of use.

Mr. H. Reiche writes:

Admiral Issues

In "Letters to the Editor" Mr. A. E. Stephenson comments on a point which for many years has been a controversial question among philatelists: Can a hardened plate be re-touched or re-entered? In a sense I may have to take some blame for this controversy because many years ago I started not only to write about this subject in various articles but repeatedly informed others including Mr. Drew-Smith about my finding.

I have a number of letters from the Bank Note Company and I would like to quote one sentence from one before mentioning other points. "While it is necessary from time to time during the process of printing postage stamps to repair plates, no record is kept of these corrections or repairs."

In the Admirals I have examples of stamps coming from the same subject on a plate showing in one case a repair, in the other none. I have examples of the 1954 Q.E. issue where one subject on the plate shows a repair, another stamp from the same position none. This type of minor repair has been done for many years and is still being practised, because of the price of laying down a new plate is very high and often not justified when a small repair can be carried out.

The softening of steel after hardening is a simple process, especially if electronic means are used. Retouching does not present a problem once a localised area has been softened. Re-entering, although more complicated on a bent plate, should be possible in view of the fact that a number of manufacturers prepare plates which are bent by the use of transfer rolls.

Coming back to the cost of printing, an official of the P.O. once told us that to print the St. Lawrence Seaway stamps (2 plates) cost the department 25,000 dollars. The cost of the plates was about 10,000 dollars indicating clearly that almost half of the cost is in the plates. I am certain the Canadian Government would not be willing to pay for an additional 5,000 dollars for a new plate because a minor flaw exists on one already in use and neither would the Bank Note Company be willing to prepare another plate in such case without payment.

A repair of the 50 cents Textile was recently shown to me which does not exist on the original sheets (a retouch, Plate 1, LL No. 36.)

Mr. K. Willington writes:

Unrecorded Cancellations

I wonder if any member could help me with the identification of a cancellation which I cannot find recorded anywhere? This is on a 2 cent large queen and is the usual double arc circular cancellation. At the base are the words 'St. John, N.B.' and across the middle where the date usually appears is the word 'quarterly'. Unfortunately the top half of the cancellation is missing. The mark is in a dull orange red colour and it is my guess that it is some kind of a bank or revenue cancel, but I should be glad to learn if anyone else has seen this or can convey any definite information about it.

I have also a couple of early machine cancellations which may be of interest. The first is the mystery Jubilee Cancellation, type 6. This is for Ottawa and is dated 5th November, 1897. It has both dates 1837 and 1897 and is not recorded in the Flag Cancellation book.

The other is of unknown type with the straight lines of the cancellation following the arc of the datestamp. This is dated 12th March, 1896, which is some eleven months earlier than recorded. There is no error here as the cover is clearly backstamped 21st March, 1896.

Amendments to Membership to 2nd May, 1966**New Members**

1521. HOOPER, F. R., 11, Model Cottages, Diamonds Lane, Teignmouth, Devon. C,N,B.
 1522. GUNBY, E., 'Widcombe', 9, Chestnut Grove, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Notts. CGA-CGE,
 SP.
 1523. REED, A., 74, South Hill Park, Hampstead, London, N.W.3. C
 1524. BIRKENHEAD, M., 8, Hollow Lane, Hayling Island, Hants. C
 1525. PYTELA, Dr. M., Holice VI/45, okres Pardubice, Czechoslovakia. CS, P.

Resignations

979. BATES, A.
 259. FIELD, F. J.
 1441. THOMPSON, Major A. K.

Deaths

1330. HALL, A. R.
 419. MELVILLE, D. G.
 1368. WEBER, Mrs. M. M.

Change of Address

104. BETTS, F. E. M., 35, Ridgeway Road, Salisbury, Wilts.
 1096. CRAWFORD, D. A., 9, Gladiator Road, Markham, Ont., Canada.
 1478. GUILLE, C. R., 61, Desaulniers, Apt. No. 1., St. Lambert, Que., Canada.
 637. HARRIS, M. A., 'The Brows', Liss, Hants.
 906. HATFIELD, Lt. Col. F. E., c/o H.Q. Malaya Area, c/o G.P.O. Seremban, Negri Sembilan, Malaya.
 933. HARRY, R. H. C., Penwood, Park Hill Drive, Firbeck, Worksop, Notts.
 211. HEDLEY, R. P., 200, Farmington Drive, Camillus, N.Y., 13031
 1026. HILL, N., 62, Mile End Avenue, Hatfield, Doncaster, Yorks.
 1447. KLEIN, A. H., 29, Crowborough Drive, Warlingham, Surrey.
 1417. KELL, R., 'Pierremont', Wallace Street, Houghton Le Spring, C. Durham.
 212. LEVINE, J., 7061, Old King's Road, S., Jacksonville, Fla. 32267, U.S.A.
 1315. ROSENBLAT, D. G., Apt. 404, 2235 Laguna Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94115, U.S.A.
 1513. SNELL, J. V., 99 Binscarth Road, Toronto 5, Canada.
 726. HOLLANDS, J. H., 135, Fenelon Drive, Apt. 1608, Don Mills, Ont., Canada.
 1502. WARMSKI, L. S., 66, Charleswood Drive, Beaconsfield, Que., Canada

Latest Address required (last known address given)

985. BARTLETT, B. H., 3000 Archdale Road, Richmond, Va. U.S.A.
 1322. MALOTT, F/L. R. K., 16, Harwick Crescent, Ottawa, Canada.

Amendments to Year Book Supplement

989. BOYD, N., insert town name—Windsor, Ont., Canada.
 869. GOLDSMITH, 4331, Beaconsfield Avenue, Montreal 28, Canada. Insert whole entry.
 1330. HALL, A. R., delete entry.
 638. LAW, J., Add F.R.P.S.L after name
 1423. VAN SICKLE, delete entry.
 1433. WILSON, R. S., delete entry.
 496. WOODALL, R. G., county should be Dorset not Hants.
 1349. ZINKANN, R. W. M. D., 737, King Street, West, Kitchener, Ont. Insert whole entry.
 1518. SYMONDS, K. J., add interests D, F, PH.
 1513. SNELL, J. V., add interests C, P, PC, Per, R, SC, RLS.

Note addition to key of interests—RLS — Registered Letter Stamps.

Net Change -1. New Total 672.

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CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

WANTED

'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.

CANADA—Require fine, centred Mint copies of Canada S.G. 159, 181, 183, 185, 187, 207, 234. Also S.G. 215 Plate 1. Will reply by airmail. J. Frank, 101, Conrad Street, Florida North, Transvaal, South Africa.

WANTED—Newfoundland Revenues and any material with reference to 'The Grenfell Mission' in Labrador.—Wallace B. Mitchell, 126, Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138, U.S.A.

CANCELLATIONS on large and small queens. Stamps or covers; especially Squared Circles.—K. Willington, 234, Brasenose Avenue, Gorleston, Great Yarmouth.

WANTED—8 cts. RLS. Superb mint or used copies, SG, R8/9. Very high prices paid.—S. Cohen, 51, Westfield Road, Birmingham 15.

CANADIAN Bank Covers. I am interested in acquiring covers of the above dated before 1905. Will trade or purchase. I also would like covers from saving and loan and investment companies.—Barry K. Haywood, 66, Hillholme Road, Toronto, 7.

ANYTHING not 'philatelic' from or about Yukon Territory.—Woodall, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

NEWFOUNDLAND train and ship cancellations, duplex before 1910, on piece or cover. Exchange for Canadian train cancellations, duplex, or buy.—Allott, 61, Twatling Road, Lickey, Near Birmingham.

PERIODICALS

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

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PHILATELIC CANADA; Try Jack's Stamp Farm, Route 6c, Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.

POSTAL historians need 'The Magpie's Nest'. Specimen free.—Woodall, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

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1965-66

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