

# MAPLE LEAVES

**Journal of**

**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

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

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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

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

Issued Free to Members

Additional copies, 3/6 each

**Vol. 11, No. 7**

**OCTOBER, 1966**

**Whole No. 103**

## EDITORIAL

### Revenue Stamps

A letter from a member (page 198) asks why no articles on revenue stamps are published in *Maple Leaves*. No one will quarrel with the reply that the Society exists to promote the study of the *Postal* history and *Postage* stamps of B.N.A., except perhaps the six members whose interests, as listed in the Year Book, include the collection of revenue stamps. This subject has not been deliberately ignored because it represents only a minority interest; the reason is quite otherwise. A departure from a practice which is as long standing as the existence of *Maple Leaves* itself and which represents the constituted aims and objects of the Society could only be as a result of an official change in the Society's constitution. The procedure for bringing this about is quite clearly laid down in the Constitution and Rules of the Society, a copy of which should be in every member's possession.

It is perhaps worth restating that the Society and *Maple Leaves* are unique in this respect. Unlike our contemporary, *B.N.A. Topics*, with the Editorial Board of which the C.P.S. of G.B. has always worked and co-operated in the closest harmony, we confine ourselves exclusively to *Canadian* philately and postal history. It is this fact alone which sustains the claim of the Society to being the largest specialist society of its kind in the world and which accounts for the unique position which *Maple Leaves* holds in philatelic journalism. We have every reason to believe that the vast majority of members would regret it if things were otherwise.

Another letter (page 197) also touches very closely upon this matter and asks why the Exchange Packet does not include material *other than Canadian*. We have deemed this sufficiently important to publish the Sectetary's reply together with comments on a possible addition to the key to members' interests. The disadvantages of such an addition are quite clearly stated and will surely be immediately recognised.

### **The Exchange Packet**

A note from Mr. Bielby encloses a further appeal to members for material, which is still urgently required. There is a demand for *recent* issues used, including blocks of four in, of course, good condition. He still complains of long delays in circulation. In one instance a member retained a packet for nearly a month. This, it goes without saying, is inexcusable.

Mr. Bielby also reminds us that postal charges are to be increased early in October. To mitigate the effects of this it may be possible to increase the size of the packet a little or reduce the numbers sent out during the course of the year. Whatever the outcome please give him your support and encouragement in the onerous and time-consuming task which he undertakes on our behalf. Please contribute to the packet, however modestly. Please let him know if you are going away for more than three days. Please notify him immediately of any change of address and above all, please abide by the rules which govern the circulation of the packet in every respect.

### **Maple Leaves**

In a recent letter of resignation from the Society a member complained of the lack of articles in *Maple Leaves* on Canadian *Stamps*. He pointed rather scathingly to the amount of space devoted to postmarks and postal history and left us in no doubt as to his dissatisfaction. How much this member was justified in his criticism members will judge for themselves by glancing through the pages of our last four issues. In addition to editorial matter, notices, reports and advertisements *forty-seven* pages have been devoted to articles of the kind which presumably met with his approval and *twenty-six* pages were concerned with postmarks and postal history. We venture to suggest that this is not an unreasonable proportion of space bearing in mind that no other field of popular philately has been more intensely researched than *Canadiana* (apart from G.B.). It does point to our difficulty, however. Multifarious interests have to be taken into account. The Society has within its membership many of the foremost specialists in Canadian philately and postal history, many more who would probably describe themselves as medium collectors and a not inconsiderable number who are 'beginners' in the sense that they have newly acquired an interest in *Canadiana*. All these interests have to be catered for to the best of our ability and if there are any issues for which we have been responsible and which have not contained something for everyone they must be few in number. This, of course, is to the credit of those members who make it possible for this policy to be maintained and without whom *Maple Leaves* would not exist at all. As in so many other things we rely upon the few to devote themselves to the interests of the majority who prefer to 'go it alone'. Would that there were more of the former.

### **A Tribute**

At this point a word of thanks would not be amiss to our contributors who have always responded to appeals for help and to our advertisers who have continued to support us. Nor would we exclude our printers who go to endless trouble to meet our wishes and who are as rightly proud of the presentation of our journal as we are ourselves. 'Say not the struggle naught availeth.'



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

### Part III



by S. F. COHEN

#### **Wolseley, Assiniboia**

Mentioned in the Handbook, but never before illustrated is one of the most remarkable date varieties I have in my collection. There can be no doubt about it, the squared circle date on this 1 cent small queen is April 30th, 1894. But Wolseley was not proofed until May 29th, 1894, a full month later. The earliest recorded copy **after** the proof date is for September 1894.

What is the explanation? There is probably only one. The year date inserted by the clerk should have been 95 or 96. Instead a figure '4' was put in by mistake. This happened in other cases, so presumably occurred in this instance.

This copy emanates from the Lew Ludlow collection, but, so far as I can recall, was not specially noted by him, which in itself is unusual since his eight magnificent volumes are well annotated as regards indiciae.

#### **Is 66 years a record?**

Earliest and latest known dates for the same town have long been an amusing sideline study for squared circles, and these are constantly changing, of course.

A new version of this is to try and collect the longest possible time gap between two strikes for one town and this is sometimes very surprising, if one includes abnormally late use to be found on a few towns.

My best on cover is for Prince Albert, Sask., which I have dated 28th October 1894, and again on cover for 24th May, 1955, a period of no less than 61 years. Strangely enough the strikes in both cases are almost identical, the hammer showing absolutely no sign of wear and tear. (see over)

Off-cover, I can beat this by 5 years, for I have Bobcaygeon, 1st State, for 12th February, 1895 (not particularly early) and again, but this time 2nd State, for 13th February, 1961, a time interval of 66 years. Can anyone beat this?

The late use for Bobcaygeon is purely philatelic, and is actually on a 3 cent Jubilee stamp, used 64 years outside its normal time. Doug. Crawford managed to secure for me one of these amusing gems, adding yet one more town to those elusive Jubilees.



**'Wanted . . . 75,000 Canada 8 cents stamps'**

My final illustration shows a cover, registered from a St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., stamp dealer on 21st December, 1896, to the P.O. Dept. at Port Hope.

More interesting than the two St. Hyacinthe Squared Circles franking the stamps on the front of the cover is the printed advertising matter of the Yamaska Stamp Company. What, one imagines, were the 'packages and rare sheets of stamps' then offered at 50-60 per cent discount? Written sideways along the advertisement can be seen 'Wanted at once, 75,000 Canada 8 cent stamps.' (see opposite)

Never, in his wildest dreams, did this stamp dealer of 70 years ago, envisage that the very cover he was posting (with such ordinary stamps) would one day be prized as a collector's piece.

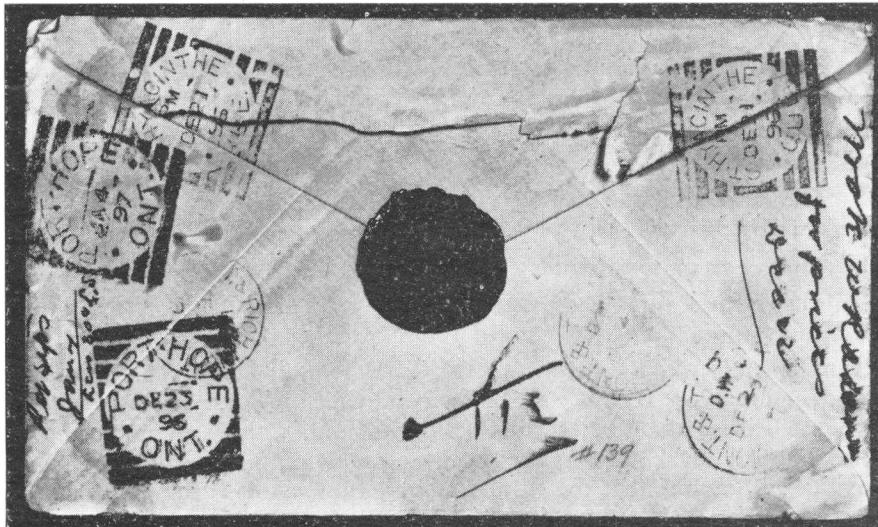
Turning to the reverse of the cover, the heavy seal is surrounded by seven backstamps. Three of these are R.P.O. markings, unfortunately rather faint, and a little outside the scope of this article. More clearly shown are two strikes



of St. Hyacinthe squares which were applied at the time of posting, which was not so unusual with Registered mail.

Two further strikes show Port Hope squares, one dated 23rd December, 1896, used as a receiving mark. The second one is dated 4th January, 1897, and poses the question 'What happened in the intervening 12 days?'

Well it arrived at Port Hope just before Christmas Eve, and the office was so busy with Christmas mail, all registered arrivals had to be put on one side and carefully sorted out again after the festivities were over. This one didn't receive attention until well into the New Year. It's the best tale I can think of, but if you can come up with a better explanation, we'll all be glad to hear it!



## Quebec '12 October 1764' Cover

by J. J. CHARRON

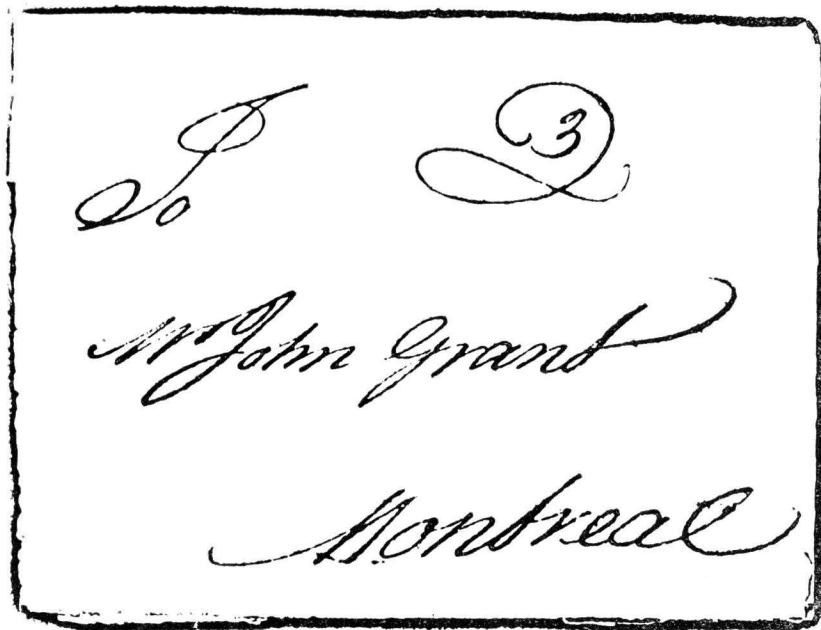


Fig. 1

Recently, this writer became the proud owner of what I believe to be the oldest known B.N.A. cover, if not one of the oldest, in private hands. In *The Canadian Philatelist*, page 256, No. 6, Volume 14 (1963), Frank Campbell, well known postal historian, referring to this Quebec City marking, states:

'The first mark, writing in red ink, known to me is "Q 3" on a letter to Montreal, 12th October, 1764. The "3" is pennyweights of silver.'

In *Notes on the Postal History of Canada* by W. E. Durant Halliday, the author, states that:

'The earliest postally marked cover is one in the Public Archives of Canada, dated 26th August, 1763.'

The article goes on to say that:

'The earliest combined post office and rate mark, also in the Public Archives appears on a letter dated 10th November, 1764 . . .'

Consequently: (1) the cover, (above) is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  months later than the earliest (26th August, 1763) B.N.A. cover known and which is in the Archives and (2) a month earlier than the earliest (10th November, 1764) 'combined post office and rate mark', also in the Archives, and until further finds are made, it is safe to presume that the '12th October, 1764' cover is the oldest known Quebec and/or B.N.A. cover in a private collection.

The following is a transcript of the letter which is of interest, if only to discuss the day and the date on which the letter was written:

Mr. John Grant

Quebec, Monday, 12th October, 1764

I got here at 12 Oclok (sic) Saturday evening. Mr. Jacobs is gone up with a Mill Wright to examine the best place on Bourdon Isle for building a mill. I beg youll inform me fully of his proceedings. Mr. Dobie carried a letter with him for me which he did not deliver when I met him at St. Sulphice. Get it and send it down first oportunity (sic). Do not neglect to send the apples and furrs (sic) by first vessel also all the ordonnances every occasion. I have ordered Jaumande (?) and Rousel to take paper which they are to send you. I have sold the gray horse open cariol (sic) and harness to Mr. (?). Youll not omitt (sic) sending him down as soon as possible and replace him by the brown horse at Sorrel (sic).

The goods ordered are shiping (sic). I have only 4 puncheons rhum in place of 50 barrels the rest was sold ere I got down.

Yours All

(signed) William Grant

If you have opened the letter by Dobie keep the contents to yourself.

W. G.

Upon checking several sources, it has been definitely established that '12th October, 1764' fell on a Friday. The solution to this enigma is to be found in either of the three following hypotheses:

(1) 'William Grant' confused Monday for Friday. This hypothesis I discarded since it is highly improbable that Grant would let a Sunday, a day of rest, go by unnoticed. Furthermore, he says he 'got here at 12 Oclock Saturday evening'. Presumably, he wrote the letter two days after his arrival in Quebec.

(2) The second hypothesis rests on the fact that the persons involved being Scottish and presumably Presbyterian, still adhered to the Old Style calendar, which, in 1764, was at least ten days late on the New Style or Georgian calendar. The latter had been in use generally in Continental Europe since the 16th Century. However, it is only by an Act of 1751, that the British Government converted to the New Style. The English waited two centuries for a change over, possibly because of their opposition to the papal bull, dated March 1st, 1582, annulling ten days. The Scots, again I presume, delayed converting to the New Style since it was an English and Anglican Decree (Act). If the ten days are added to '12th October, 1764', the date October 22nd, 1764 falls equally on a Monday. Therefore, 'Monday 12th October, 1764' (Old Style) was the same as Monday, 22nd October, 1764 (New Style). I have again discarded this second solution since in 1752, the Old Style calendar was 11 days late on the New Style. (Encyc. Britannica—'Calendar').

(3) Finally, the more acceptable solution is that Grant must have confused the date of the month, mistakenly thinking it was the 12th instead of the 15th of October, which, of course, was a Monday.

Should any readers have a more plausible solution to this day-date problem, I would be very grateful to hear from them.

Concerning some of the persons mentioned in this letter, a short biography may be of interest:

**John Grant:** of Montreal was apparently a brother of William Grant of St. Roch, near Quebec. He appears to have come to Canada as early as 1764; and he married before 1774 Anne Freeman, the illegitimate daughter of Richard Dobie. By her, he had at least five daughters, one of whom, Ann, married Samuel Gerrard and another Elizabeth, married James Finlay Jr. in 1798. From 1779 to 1785, John Grant was engaged in company with Gabriel Cotte and Maurice Blondeau, in trading to Lake Superior, but in 1798 he is described as 'at present absent from this province'. He died in 1809, and his will is in the Montreal Court House. (Documents relating to the North West Company—The Champlain Society, 1934.)

**William Grant:** of St. Roch, merchant, was born in Scotland in 1741, and came to Canada in 1763, an agent of the London firm of Robert Grant and Company, which was engaged in the trade with Canada. In 1763, he purchased from the Marquis de Vaudreuil a grant of the fur-trading rights in La Baye, Lake Michigan; but this grant was voided, and William Grant appears to have taken no direct part subsequently in the fur-trade. But most of the Grants who embarked on the fur-trade appear to have been related to him, though the exact relationship is difficult to determine. He himself concentrated his energies about Quebec and the lower St. Lawrence. In 1770, he married the widow of Charles Jacques Le Moigne, third Baron of Longueuil; and his nephew Captain David Alexander Grant, married her daughter who was heiress to the title. In 1777, William Grant was appointed Deputy Receiver-General of Quebec; and in 1778, he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of the Province. In 1784, he was relieved of his duties as Deputy Receiver-General, because of the serious deficiencies in his accounts; and he was not appointed to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada on its creation in 1791. From 1792 to his death, however, he represented the Upper Town of Quebec in the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada. He purchased a large number of Seigneuries along the banks of the St. Lawrence, and he had extensive interests in Quebec, near which, at St. Roch, he had a large house. But he evidently died insolvent, for after his death, his Seigneuries were put up to auction. He died in Quebec on 5th October, 1805.

(William Grant, *Nova Francia*, 1927) (Essays in Canadian History, Toronto, 1939.)

**Richard Dobie:** merchant, was born in Scotland about 1731, and came to Canada about 1772 (?). In 1785, he was described as 'the principal merchant and inhabitant' of Montreal. He died in Montreal on 25th March, 1805. (R. Campbell, *A History of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, St. Gabriel Street, Montreal*, 1887.)

## Notes on the 2 cents Numeral of 1899

by

**Dr. A. Whitehead, F.R.C.O.**

(These notes are reprinted from Popular Stamps, July, 1945 for the benefit of new members and others undertaking a study of the 2 cent numerals for the first time. A further commentary by Mr. J. J. Bonar will appear in our next issue.)

In response to several enquiries regarding the frames of the 2 cents Numeral of 1899, die 2, I submit the following brief notes. They make no attempt to solve the problem finally, but merely point out certain features of these baffling frame lines.

The frame of the normal stamp consisted of four parallel lines very close together. This stamp is listed by Scott as die 1, and appeared in carmine in August, 1899. In June of the following year stamps with the three-line frame began to appear; these latter are listed by Scott as die 2, number 77a. But the three-line frames of die 2 are of several types, and it is this diversity of type that makes a simple, foolproof explanation so difficult to devise.

### Type A June, '00-Jan., '01

Three light, thin lines, sometimes broken and partial, so partial on many specimens as to appear as only two lines at the left. The three-line area is noticeably narrower than the four-line area on die 1. The many variations in the frame lines (generally the outer ones) of this and the other types may be the result of careless work in 'cleaning up' the plates. An added possibility is plate wear.

### Type B June, '00. Booklet stamps

All booklet stamps are die 2 and actually appeared a few days before the die 2 stamps perforated all round. The frames are very similar to type A and may prove to be from the same die.

### Type C February,-May, '01

Somewhat uncommon. Very similar to type A, but with the N.W. corner lightly impressed. Mr. B. K. Denton has recently discovered that these are from plate 12, 3rd state. Most of the specimens show traces of re-entry, some slight, others more marked, and a few are amongst the boldest re-entries to be found in the whole range of philately. Note this fact: the frames have also been re-entered. Furthermore the frames show the weakening apparent in N.W. area, an impossible achievement if the frames had been re-cut on the plate. Working alone on large numbers of this stamp I discovered this type C about three years ago, and at once its importance and interest struck me. It may well be that a proper solution of the problem presented by Type C will give the answer to the whole question. I must let Mr. Denton, or his fellow Torontonian, Dr. C. M. Jephcott, both enlightened students of this stamp, complete the story of Type C as they have material and exceptional interest concerning it.

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### Type D. Late in 1901—October or November, 1902

Three unbroken frame lines all round, the middle one somewhat the strongest. Pairs and other multiples may be found with apparently no variation in the similarity of the frame lines, an exactness almost impossible if they had been re-cut on the plates.

### Type E. About November, 1902 to June, 1903

Similar to Type D, but with still stronger frame lines generally. Much re-cutting of the frames, especially on the right. The re-cutting, often bold and clumsily executed, is with evident intention of strengthening or repairing, rather than producing, the three-line frames. A few fine re-entries, one or two of them superlative (among the latter the most spectacular found on this stamp; it is rare. I found only one copy in my first 50,000). Again the frames have been re-entered.

To sum up! The advocates of a new die must go further and present us with not one new die but two or even three (this is not impossible and may yet prove to be the case) and the advocates of re-cutting are faced with the type C stamps and the stubborn evidence of the re-entries. At this stage it would seem that the problem could be solved only if the Ottawa firm kept engraving records (die, roller and plate records complete) together with proof sheets from each plate and each state of each plate. Are these in existence?

### Postscript

Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs has this to say in the *Essay-Proof Journal* for April, 1945:—

“. . . In the 1897 ‘Maple Leaf’ issue the original vignette of Queen Victoria was engraved with only the words ‘CANADA POSTAGE’. From this vignette a transfer roll was made, and then secondary dies were laid down, one for each denomination, and on these secondary dies the frames and other inscriptions were added. These secondary dies were hardened, other transfer rolls prepared, and the plates laid down.

This procedure was also used for the 1898 ‘Numerals’, and the 1903 King Edward VII issues. We might also note that the die proofs of the ‘Numerals’ issue give us conclusive evidence that the 2 cents carmine was produced from only one die, and that the so-called die 1 and die 2 should be known as ‘Types.’”

The present writer suggests that Mr. Boggs’ ‘Type 2’ will have to be subdivided into types, as Type 2A, Type 2B, Type 2C, etc.

*(Notwithstanding his article in the *Essay-Proof Journal*, Boggs in his handbook lists a die proof of Type II. According to Mr. J. J. Bonar this may have been laid down from the transfer roll of Type I and then worked over—Editor).*

### CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OCTOBER 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 had been discontinued.

## *The 1898 Map Stamp*

## An Introduction . . .

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

The 1898 map stamp has always been an attractive one for study but is difficult now to obtain in large quantities for this purpose and one would have to be fortunate indeed to find many which have not already been well-sorted. However, this need not deter the collector who wishes to build up a representative collection, provided that he is prepared to be patient, for the issue abounds in re-touches and re-entries and a careful examination of all copies seen should yield its reward even though not as easily as in the past.

The stamps were issued on the 7th December, 1898, in sheets of 100 (10 x 10), the black portion of the design being printed from four line-engraved plates numbered 1, 2, 3 and 5. It is believed that Plate 4 was never used, possibly because of some fault in its manufacture. The sea and the British Empire portions of the design were printed from electrotype plates. There are considerable differences of colour in the sea area, the most common being lavender and the remainder consisting of shades of blue-green which vary from very pale to very deep, but the red portion of the design does not seem to have any significant variations.

Frederick Tomlinson's handbook on the issue should be in the hands of every collector who is interested in studying the stamps in detail. It lists no less than 45 re-entries and 43 re-touches to the black portion of the design—many of which are illustrated—and 67 varieties on the red portion, as well as providing a mine of information on many other aspects of the issue. It is impossible to list these in a general outline, but the main features may be summarised as follows:—

(a) The cable surrounding the design.

Nearly all the re-touches are to be found in the cable—mainly at the bottom or at the right-hand side. In addition, several re-entries are located in various parts of the cable, usually in conjunction with other parts of the design.

(b) The lettering and value tablets.

Many of the re-entries affect parts of the lettering in 'Canada Postage' and 'We hold a vaster Empire than has been' and both of these should be carefully examined for traces of doubling.

(c) The red portion of the design.

The varieties in the portion of the design coloured red consist mainly of extra dots of colour (or islands) and misplaced or missing islands. As the printing process used for the red portion lends itself to the production of varieties which are not constant and which consist merely of spots of colour caused by extraneous matter adhering to the plate, it is necessary to check all such items against lists of known constant varieties before final acceptance, unless one has an adequate number of copies in confirmation.

(d) Plate markings.

Apart from the usual plate numbers and printers' imprints in the sheet margins there are a number of features which may be found on the stamps or in the stamp margins. The most useful of these is a black cross which marks the centre of each sheet and traces of this identify stamps adjacent to it i.e. Nos. 45, 46, 55 and 56. There are also several points of weakness as well as guide dots which appear to be constant to all stamps of the issue but a further interesting feature, to be found in the Gulf of Tonking, though not common to all the stamps, is a dot and short arc in black. As these were presumably used for laying down the plates it is likely that each position in the sheet differs in some degree.



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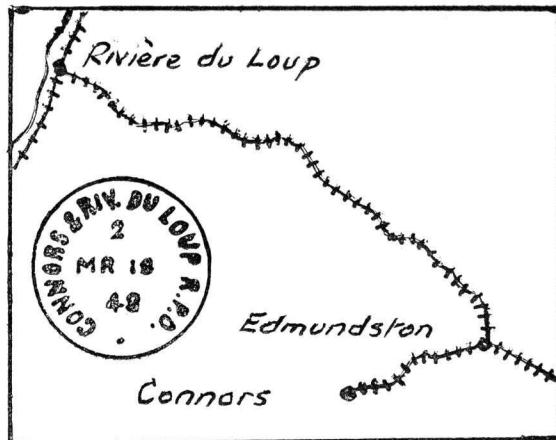
## Reminder

### SUBSCRIPTIONS

Membership of the Society is open to all interested in the study of the 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 TEMISCOUATA RAILWAY

Part XLIV  
by  
L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.



On 20th July, 1885, the Temiscouata Railway was incorporated by Order-in-Council and authorised to build a line between Riviere du Loup or Riviere Ouelle, Quebec, and Edmundston, New Brunswick, (82 miles).

The route followed the winding Madawaska valley and the western shore of Lake Temiscouata before negotiating the St. Lawrence escarpment to the north.

Because of the promising and expanding nature of the timber trade in northern New Brunswick the project was generously financed by business interests. In addition it also enjoyed the usual provincial and federal subsidies and the unconditional guarantee by the Quebec Legislature of a London bond issue which yielded nearly 3 million dollars.

Seldom was a railway project launched in Canada under such happy auspices and with such high hopes. Construction began in 1886 between Riviere du Loup and Edmundston and appears to have been pushed forward vigorously, the whole line being completed in less than three years.

The opening of this railway on 1st January, 1889, enabled direct communication to be established between St. John (via the New Brunswick Railway) and the St. Lawrence River at Riviere du Loup over a distance of 329 miles, but the hopes of its promoters were never realised. Traffic receipts proved disappointing and much of the timber trade was diverted to the New England states. Consequently, when in 1898 the official guarantees on the bond issues expired, the British bondholders assumed control and continued to operate the line until 1929 when the Canadian National Railways agreed to afford assistance in the form of preferential allowances on interline traffic. This arrangement lasted until 1950 when the line was finally purchased by the Canadian Government for 480,000 dollars.

R.P.O.s. operated over this railway from the time of its opening, postmark R.163 being used initially. This appears to have been replaced (circa 1900) by M.29 which in turn was later supplemented by M.28. Postmark M.29A is of doubtful existence. R.P.O. services appear to have been abandoned in the early 1940's.

N.B. The line from Edmundston to Connors (31 miles) was opened for traffic on 10th November, 1891.

# An Experiment

on the new Highway Safety Stamp

Although the Canadian Post Office Department publicised its plan about the new adhesive (on the new 'Highway Safety' stamp) some people still are not quite convinced that glue, which is not distinctly visible and properly glossy, will really stick. The public is becoming more accustomed to dull finish adhesive, however, as it is now being used on charity seals, trading stamps, as well as in such items as Air Mail stickers and Customs labels.

Peppermint and liquorice flavouring were not even considered in planning the components of the new glue—in fact, there is no difficulty in satisfying varying palates as the glue is completely tasteless.

If this experiment meets with success, it is planned to issue another stamp bearing the new glue in 1967. Possibly the special centennial commemorative will be selected for this purpose.

Canada is not the pathfinder in this matter, a similar adhesive has been used on certain postage stamps issued by the United Nations Philatelic Agency.

The test the Department is conducting is to determine the advantages of using the Davac gum in place of the present dextrose variety. The new adhesive is expected to form a more positive bond between the stamp and the envelope, as well as to overcome difficulties experienced in storing stamp supplies and some of the damage which occurs to stamps carried for some time in wallets or purses.

Another quality of the new adhesive is that it can be applied more evenly than some other varieties.

### **Problems to be solved**

At present the direction in which sheets of stamps curl can be a reliable guide to the humidity of the storage area. It has been found that in summer in high humidity, edges of the glue sides of stamp sheets bend towards each other. In dry winter conditions they curve the opposite way, the edges of the printed sides bending together.

In a small Post Office, maintained in a limited space where there is less control over temperature and facilities, damage may easily result to the stamps. The curling of stamp sheets is also a matter of annoyance to clerks at the stamp wickets.

The difficulty is particularly felt in the case of philatelic storage where quantities of sheets and plate blocks are maintained for the convenience of those most particular of patrons—the philatelists.

Another situation encountered is the 'blocking' of piles of stamp sheets. In excessively humid conditions the glued portion of one sheet may adhere to the printed side of the sheet below and so on until a number of sheets are involved, with the result that a 'block' is formed.

As is customary when altering dyes, treatment of paper or glue on postage stamps, the Department of National Health and Welfare was requested to assure the Department that the stamps bearing the new adhesive will not present a health hazard. We have been assured by them that it is the same as other adhesives from their standpoint.

In the early days of postage stamps the would-be user first had to cut his postage stamp from the sheet; get the glue-pot and proceed to brush some on the back of the stamp and then attach it to the cover of his letter.

The 'adhesive labels' as postage stamps were called in England when they were first put into use, are issued by the hundreds of millions annually in Canada. The decision to change the glue is, therefore, one of considerable import and must be based on actual experiments.

### **The Stamp**

As a medium-sized commemorative is thought best for the test, the 5c. 'Highway Safety' stamp was selected to be first with the new gum. It was issued on May 2nd, 1966, to coincide with the opening of the Canadian Highway Safety Council's 12th Annual Conference at Calgary, Alberta.

The stamp is one of the few devoted to the subject of highway safety in the world. It is an important subject as the statistics for one year in Canada indicate that traffic accidents killed, injured or caused property damage throughout that space of time at the rate of one mishap every one-and-a-half minutes. Fatal injuries were sustained every two hours and bodily injury was sustained every four minutes for the twelve-month period.

Among the statistics compiled by the Safety Council there is evidence that three out of every four traffic deaths occur within twenty-five miles of the victim's home and half of the serious accidents happen at forty miles per hour or less. The Council stresses the importance of using seat belts even for short drives and indicate that passengers and pedestrians have equal responsibility with drivers to exercise caution and to take every possible precaution to avoid accidents.

The design of the stamp incorporates several of the well-known traffic signs encountered on Canadian highways. It is black with yellow and blue.

(Reprinted from '*The Postmark*', April, 1966)

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## **Philatelic Literature Review**

**Features S. Allan Taylor**

The 100th Anniversary of the first stamp collecting periodical published in North America, or indeed in the Western Hemisphere, went unnoticed in the philatelic press. S. Allan Taylor had the honour of being the publisher, with *The Stamp Collectors Record*, first issued in Montreal, Canada, and with a Second Series starting in Albany, New York, in December, 1864.

Taylor is perhaps more widely known as a 'gifted swindler', who created stamps of his own, including a self-portrait emission for 'Kers City Post,' a non-existent local postal service.

The story of S. Allan Taylor has been studied over the years. None, however, has given the wide coverage undertaken by Jan Kindler, a free-lance professional writer, in providing a comprehensive article for the current issue of the *Philatelic Literature Review*.

Tracing the life of Taylor from his early youth as an immigrant from Scotland, his publishing activities, the making of numerous impostorous, counterfeit and bogus stamps, the eventual involvement with the U.S. authorities in the last decade of the 19th century, and his subsequent decline as a philatelic personality, provide a fascinating and contradictory chronicle—superbly told by Mr. Kindler.

Numerous illustrations are included: the front page from his first stamp papers of Montreal and Albany, list of the papers as shown in the Crawford Catalogue, copies of a number of the 'stamps' he created (including bogus Canadian issues) a Taylor 'Boston' price-list, and an envelope with 'S. Allan Taylor' corner-card—much of which were provided by the Rev. John S. Bain, of Santa Rosa, California, an avid collector of Taylor material.

Among the items supplied by Mr. Kindler is a previously unrecorded Taylor self-portrait advertising label (with neither 'Albany' or 'Boston' shown below his picture.) The extent to which Taylor has been studied is evidenced by the accompanying bibliography of the articles that have appeared over the years.

The 12,000 word feature takes most of the 52-page, June 30th, 1966, issue of the *Philatelic Literature Review*. A copy is available from the Editor, Daniel W. Vooys, P.O. Box 187, Canajoharie, New York, 13317, at 50 cents, or will be included, together with several other interesting back numbers, with Philatelic Literature Association membership subscription at 2.0 dollars to May, 1967.

### **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.

## B.C. CENTENNIAL

As a part of the British Columbia centennial Celebrations a stage coach, Cariboo No. 13, a replica of B.C. Express No. 14, left Barkerville, B.C., on 4th July.

Unlike its predecessor, however, Cariboo No. 13 took a little longer on its journey to Vancouver where it arrived on 18th August. Its speed was greater (16½ miles a day as opposed to B.C. Express's 15) but the trail was longer.

The old trail used to run through Lillooet and down to Harrison but the present road runs from Lillooet through Lytton to Hope, adding several miles to the trip.

Art Perry and Bill Garrow, both of 100 Mile House, took the reins in the stage's 45-day journey, which was followed by a further 20 days round Vancouver Island.

In addition to the driver's two families the coach also carried mail which was postmarked at each of the major towns through which it passed. We are grateful to R. T. Fraser, of Rossland, B.C., for this report, and, incidentally, for an attractive cover signed by the two drivers and endorsed: 'Cariboo Stage No. 13. Drivers Art Perry and Gill Barrow of 100 Mile House leaving Barkerville ,B.C., 4th July, 1966, over much of the old B.C. Express Route driving via Lillooet, Lytton, Hope, Vancouver, Nanaimo and Vancouver Island. The stage is a replica of B.C. Express No. 14 and is drawn by a team of six horses'.

The cover is postmarked Barkerville B.C. 4th July, 1966 and was delivered in Rotherham on the 10th—39 days BEFORE the coach arrived in Vancouver! The cachet, illustrating the coach, bears the inscription 'This mail was carried by Centennial Stage Coach 1866—1966. We might add that some fast work was obviously put in by train and plane also.

## AUCTION REALISATIONS

### **Harmer Rooke**

The specialised auction sale of British Columbia held on 7th July last, realised £8,623. Among individual lots the following are of particular interest:—

- |         |   |      |
|---------|---|------|
| Lot 4:  | B.C. & Vancouver I. 1860, 2½d., pale reddish-rose (perf. 14)<br>in block of 18, full o.g. ....  | £450 |
| Lot 26: | Ditto. Gold rush cover (ex Murphy find) with Barnard's<br>Cariboo Express label, and Wells Fargo 3 cents affixed on<br>reverse with additional U.S.A. 12 cents black (S.G. 134) and<br>blue oval 'Post Office Victoria', V.I. cachet .... | £670 |
| Lot 81: | British Columbia, unique Wells Fargo 10 cents cover to London<br>with combination franking of B.C. 5 cents, U.S.A. 2 cents<br>'Black Jack' and G.B. 6d. ....  | £900 |

# NEW STAMP ISSUES

## COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE COMMEMORATIVE STAMP



A five cent commemorative postage stamp was issued on the 8th September, 1966, by the Canada Post Office to mark the convening in Ottawa of the 12th General Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

The new stamp is purple in colour, of small size and horizontal in format. It was designed by Brigidens of Winnipeg

Limited. It features in the overall design an unusual view of the historic parliamentary library in Ottawa to symbolise the working of Parliamentary Government.

Representative Members of Parliament from throughout the Commonwealth met in Canada from the 8th September to the 5th October for discussions of mutual interest. The aim of the organisation is the promotion of understanding among Members of Parliament united in a community interest and respect for the rule of law, rights of the individual, and the ideals of parliamentary democracy.

The Association was founded in London in 1911 during the Coronation of George V.

Engraving for the new stamp has been performed by the Canadian Bank Note Company in Ottawa which printed the full issue of 26,000,000.

## *Canada's Philatelic Programme For 1967*

New designs will appear on all regular issue postage stamps in Canada commencing on the 8th February, 1967, as part of the Canada Post Office programme to mark Centennial Year, Postmaster General Jean-Pierre Côté has announced. He has also outlined a 1967 commemorative stamp programme consisting of eight issues and revealed that the Canada Post Office will make available a unique Centennial souvenir box, in the lid of which will be embedded the 12 new regular issues.

Mr. Côté said the lower denomination regular issues will break with tradition by incorporating representative regional views of Canada in an overall design featuring a reproduction of a new and pleasing portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth.

Continuing his description, the Minister indicated that special arrangements have been made to use central portions of outstanding works of art by eminent Canadian painters for the higher denominations. These portrayals of the Canada scene, from works hanging in the National Gallery, Ottawa,

include an 8 cent stamp based on A. Y. Jackson's 'Alaska Highway between Watson Lake and Nelson'; Tom Thompson, the acknowledged father of the Group of Seven, is represented by 'The Jack Pine' on the 10 cent issue. Lawren Harris, James Wilson Morrice, J. E. H. MacDonald, John Ensor and H. G. Glyde and other Canadian artists respectively represented on the 15, 20, 25, 50 cent and 1 dollar issues: the designs are the central portions of 'Bylot Island', 'The Ferry, Quebec', 'The Solemn Land', 'Summer's Stores', and 'Imp. Wildecat No. 3 Excelsior Field Nr. Edmonton' in that order.

Further details provided by Mr. Côté indicate the lower values, all bearing, to the right, the Queen's portrait, engraved from a recent photograph by Anthony Buckley of London, England, include a 1 cent exemplifying the vast northern regions, a 2 cent readily identifiable as the Pacific Coast area by virtue of the inclusion of a Totem Pole, and a 3 cent showing a prairie scene in which is included harvesting operations and an oil rig. Mid-Canada's industrialisation with its inland deep-sea ports is represented by a Seaway lock on the 4 cent issue. and the Atlantic area with its ever-growing fishing industry is illustrated by a fishing community harbour appearing on the 5 cent stamp.

Selected designs for the 8 cent to 1 dollar series were submitted by Rapid Grip and Batten Limited, Ottawa, and the 1 cent to 5 cent stamps are by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa.

The Centennial souvenir box containing compartments for stamps, labels and incidental items is to be printed with information relative to the Centennial celebrations and the new stamp issues which are embedded in the plastic lid. Face value of the 12 stamps will be the only cost to the purchaser.

Mr. Cote listed the Centennial year commemorative stamp schedule as follows:—

Centennial stamp	11th January
Expo 67	26th April
50th Anniversary of Women's Franchise	24th May
Pan-American Games	19th July
50th Anniversary of Canadian Press	31st August
Centennial of Toronto as Capital of the Province of Ontario	20th September
Christmas 5 cent and 3 cent	11th October

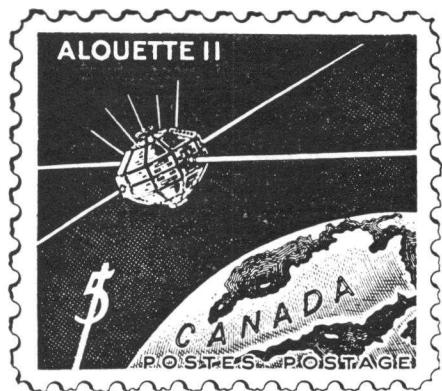
He remarks that all commemoratives will be of the 5 cent denomination with the exception of the 3 cent Christmas issue. The Pan-American Games issue will appear a few days prior to the opening of that event scheduled to be held in Winnipeg, Manitoba, from the 22nd July to the 7th August.

The Centennial stamp issued on the 11th January, will be available throughout the year and the Expo 67 stamp, to be released two days prior to commencement of the World Fair in Montreal, is planned for availability throughout the duration of the exhibition. These two stamps will be exceptions to the normal practice of producing commemoratives in numbers sufficient for an estimated 10 day period of sale.

# Coat of



# Arms Stamp



A Coat of Arms stamp, 14th and final release in a pre-centennial floral emblem series inaugurated in 1964 to honour the provinces and territories, was released on 30th June, 1966, the eve of Canada's 99th birthday.

The stamp, a logical conclusion to the floral emblem series, is issued by the Canada Post Office as a symbolic tribute to the Canadian geographic entity. It has as its design a blue reproduction of the Coat of Arms, to the right of which, in bright red, is the eleven-pointed Maple Leaf of the National Flag.

Canada's official Coat of Arms dates from a proclamation by His Majesty, King George V on the 21st November, 1921. It shows the Royal Arms of England, Scotland and Ireland and those of France above three Maple Leaves which are similar to those incorporated in 'Armorial Ensigns' granted Quebec and

Ontario in 1868 by Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The Coat of Arms includes the British Lion holding the Union Jack and the Unicorn holding the French Fleur de Lis. At the base appears the Canadian motto: 'A Mari usque ad mare' or 'From Sea to Sea'.

The total issue of 24 million stamps were printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa, whose staff created and engraved the design by the steel line intaglio process.

*(We also illustrate the Alouette II Satellite stamp, details of which were published in the April issue. Illustrations of the new definitive stamp will appear in our next issue.)*

## BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

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(with a fine used block of four of the 1890 15c. slate-violet  
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**NEW BRUNSWICK:** Two fine used copies of the 1851 bright red.

**NEWFOUNDLAND:** Complete sheets of the 1861-62 thin paper  
4d., 5½d., 6d., 8d. and 1/-. Also copies of the 1932 Dornier  
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## REPORTS

### Kent and Sussex Group

We have met regularly during the past twelve months, changing our venue each time in order that as many members as possible could have the opportunity of meeting with us. Tunbridge Wells, Eastbourne and Lewes have all given us hospitality. The season commenced with a visit from Mr. W. Williams who started us off on a new study of the 'Small Heads'. After several meetings on this subject it was decided to try a varied programme for each meeting and this has been found to be very satisfactory and rewarding.

It has been a great pleasure to have Sir George Williamson with us on several occasions. Our sympathy goes out to the Aberdeen Group whose loss has proved to be our gain.

Several of our members have been out boosting our Society and we trust that their visits will result in an increase in C.P.S. membership.

In spite of his great handicap 'J. C.' has not missed a single meeting. This should give some of us who are blessed with good health something to think about. The last time we visited Tunbridge Wells we managed to get a snap of some of the group in the Cartwright garden. They were discussing 'SALMON PINK' and we understand that they decided that neither the fish in the pool nor the roses round it bore any comparison to 'S.G. 110a'.

We send our best wishes to all groups for a very successful Winter season.

L. D. Carn, (Contact Member)

### The London Section

At the Annual General Meeting, the Chairman, Roland Greenhill, stated he anticipated leaving the London area during the next few months and Graham George was elected unanimously as Chairman for the next two years.

The Secretary reported that seven meetings were held during the year and the highlights have been the talks and displays given by Major W. F. Ellis and Sir George Williamson. The Section had visited the Hounslow and District P.S., giving a general display of Postal History and stamps issued up to the present day. The 'Beaver' Cup was won by D. G. Robertson for an entry of the 1 cent 'Admiral'. The Judge was Mr. Alan K. Bosworth. The financial position remained healthy and two new members had been enrolled.

The Section also sponsored the London Re-union which took place on 26th March at the Y.M.C.A. Headquarters.

#### New Season's Programme

6th Oct.	Members' Auction.
3rd Nov.	My Other Interests.
8th Dec. 1967	Invited Displays. Capt. N. D. Cambell. Mr. J. D. M. Harvey
12th Jan.	Any Questions (Discussion on any issue).
9th Feb.	Mr. A. P. Fawthrop. Early Canada and its problems.
9th Mar.	Bring and Buy Auction and Exchange Night.
6th April	Beaver Cup Competition.
4th May	Annual General Meeting and Displays.

Meetings are held from 6.45–8.30 p.m. at 50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1 (by courtesy of Mr. Robson Lowe) and any members living near London or visiting who would like to join us, should write or phone the London Secretary, Bill Williams, 53, Central Road, Wembley, Middlesex. WEM 6442.

### OBITUARY

#### Louis M. Lamouroux, F.R.P.S.C.

Louis M. Lamouroux, F.R.P.S.C., Editor of *The Canadian Philatelist*, the official journal of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, and immediate past-president of the Society died in Toronto on 15th July. He was born at Bordeaux, France, in 1893 and served in the French Army with the Chasseurs Alpins throughout the First World War. He worked in London, England, for several years and came out to Toronto in 1929.

Mr. Lamouroux was elected President in 1953 of the Canadian Philatelic Society (now The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada) and served for five years as President, during which time he travelled extensively in Canada visiting clubs and making contact with collectors throughout the country. On his retirement as President he assumed the Editorship of the journal and continued to devote himself wholeheartedly to the interests of the Society.

He will be greatly missed by the thousands of stamp collectors who knew him and by his fellow directors of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. He is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter and five grandchildren.

A.H.C.

# Letters to the Editor . . .

Mr. L. S. Warmski writes:

### **Registered Letter Stamps**

While searching through various auction catalogues I came upon three lots listing the 8 cents registration stamp on cover. Each cover is described below:

- 1 Reford Auction, Wednesday, 1st, March 1950, lot No. 968—8 cents blue tied to a 3 cents entire to Montreal by dated Halifax cancellation. Four postmarks on reverse (sold for 13 dollars).
- 2 Bertram Sale. Lot No. 1263. Canada 1891 cover bearing 1875–88 registration 8 cents blue tied by target cancellation and 1888–97 small head 5 cents (two) and 10 cents tied by 'J' in circle cancellation. (Although the lot was supposed to have been photographed it is not illustrated.)
- 3 Robson Lowe Sale. No. 2339–43 lot No. 1229 8 cents used on a 12.1.1891 cover from Belleville to Paris, France with small head 5 cents (two) and 10 cents—all fine used and 2 cents orange red (five stamps in all). (Realisation £31.)

If other collectors would look through their auction catalogues other covers might turn up making the list even more complete.

While on the subject of registration stamps I was offered a 5 cents registration stamp imperforate with about as much of the next stamp (top) showing as was illustrated in Mr. Smythies' article in the February, 1965 issue of *Maple Leaves*. The dealer assured me that the single copy was genuine. However, I refused to buy it. This experience proves, I think, that collectors must always be on their guard against such items. Articles which illustrate forgeries and fakes, would, I think, be invaluable assistance to collectors who may not be familiar with all the numerous fakes and questionable items floating around on today's market.

Mr. W. B. C. Gray writes:

### **Camp McKinney, B.C.**

I was most interested in the correspondence about Phoenix B.C., which led my thoughts to another early settlement in the boundary country of B.C.—Camp McKinney.

In the 1920's I was living as a boy near Rock Creek, and I well remember a little way up this stream a small cluster of derelict log cabins known as Camp McKinney. I was told that these cabins had been built during the local 'gold rush' shortly before the end of the last century, and that they had become deserted shortly after a prospector had murdered one of his companions for his gold.

By an odd coincidence I have in my collection a 3 cents Jubilee stamp apparently used in this place. It is cancelled by two very clear (but only partial)

circular date stamps; one reads 'CAM.....B.C.', and the other 'KINNEY'; the date is 28th August, 1897. It would appear therefore that there was an early post office at this place, although there is no mention of it in Mr. Willcock's list on page 9 of *Maple Leaves* Vol. 8; perhaps Mr. Pike can confirm this.

Mr. J. E. Chambers writes:

### **Lone Collectors**

I think that you have put your finger on a very important difficulty which affects lone collectors.

At one time for example there was a very flourishing Society in Banbury. By sheer coincidence the Treasurer and several members left the area all about the same time and gradually more members left the area. There was a hobbies exhibition in Banbury a few years ago and I put in a fairly complete collection of World Refugee Stamps.

There was much interest, but even though I used this opportunity to suggest re-forming the Club, I did not have one letter or personal contact.

As far as the Canadian Philatelic Society is concerned I would suggest that not only should members' interests in Canada be listed BUT ANY OTHER INTERESTS AS WELL. **I would also suggest that members wishing to correspond/and/or wishing to exchange should also be able to indicate this by appropriate symbols.**

I would also suggest that material in the Club packet might also include material other than Canadian. I think that quite a few members sometimes accumulate all kinds of items in order to exchange with Canadian material.

After all there are many collectors in Canada and U.S.A. who collect G.B. for instance but do not collect Canada (they might well have interesting Canadian material for exchange). I have been collecting since I was a schoolboy and apart from my true love, Canada, have quite an array of G.B. Indian Native States, and several years of British Commonwealth complete on new issue service, plus postmarks of U.S.A. and meter mail, not to mention Free Parliamentary postmarks etc., etc.

It might be thought a good idea to give potted biographies of members. We know so little about the officers of the society and many of us have never even met a solitary fellow member.

Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth writes:

I have given careful consideration to Mr. Chambers' letter, 'Lone Collectors' (see above) and must disagree with the suggestion he makes regarding the listing of interests OTHER THAN CANADIAN and for circulating NON-CANADIAN material in the exchange packet.

I have always assumed that if a member indicates any special interests in the year book HE IS OPEN TO CORRESPONDENCE AND POTENTIAL EXCHANGE, and that it should be unnecessary to add any further symbol. Since it is difficult enough to persuade members to check their own year book entries for errors I think it is unlikely that we should get much response from members if a general enquiry were made as to the need for further clarification of this point.

Some years ago B.N.A.P.S. published a series listing of members wishing to exchange and correspond. As a result of this I wrote to several members so listed and in quite a number of cases received no replies at all, which defeated the object of the exercise

However, should sufficient members indicate to me that they wish the suggestion to be taken up I would certainly make the appropriate additions to the year book. ONE UNFORTUNATE CONSEQUENCE OF THIS, HOWEVER, WOULD HAVE TO BE BORNE IN MIND: IT WOULD OFTEN BE WRONGLY ASSUMED THAT BECAUSE A MEMBER DID NOT INDICATE THAT HE WISHED TO RECEIVE CORRESPONDENCE AND EXCHANGE THAT THE CONTRARY WAS THE CASE. THIS WOULD NOT BE TRUE IN MANY CASES AND COULD OFTEN DEFEAT THE PURPOSE MR. CHAMBERS HAS IN MIND.

Mr. W. B. Mitchell writes:

### **Revenue Stamps**

I have been looking over the 1965-66 Year Book and I am amazed at the apparent lack of interest in 'Canadian Revenues'. No more than six people have indicated a definite interest, although it is quite possible that many who collect 'Canada Generally' do include Revenues, but who knows? I have been a member for about one year and during that time I have not seen an article dealing with Revenues or anything that would indicate a membership curiosity about the interesting, intriguing and very collectable stamps issued by the Federal Government and Provinces for tax purposes.

As a newcomer to your Society, I do not know what has been written previously, but it occurs to me that this area of 'Canadian Philately' might be given a little boost.

The craftsmanship and engraving on most of these stamps is outstanding, all sorts of varieties exist and some of the most elusive items in all stampdom provide a real challenge. The third issue of Bill Stamps, 1868, includes a few copies of the 2 dollars with inverted centre. War Savings Stamps of 1918, 25 cents orange and 5 dollar green are known with French inscription. Newfoundland issued three values of a Transportation Stamp in 1927 that are more difficult to find than a 12 penny black. In November of 1963, Newfoundland ran out of 5 cent Inland Revenue Stamps, 1944 Caribou design. The clerks were instructed to pencil in 5 cent on the 25 cent value (approximately 300) and then about 3000 were run through the press and surcharged 5 cents with type and a bar cancelling out the 25 cents value. This makes for a rather scarce modern item.

There are many opportunities here, but a comprehensive and satisfying collection can be made with moderate outlay. As with all avenues of collecting however, there comes a time when that 'scarce' item will sorely squeeze the budget, but Revenues are contagious and it could be, that the 'Quebec Law-overprinted Honorary Fee' will be added to the collection somehow.

Sissons Publications of Toronto have issued a priced catalogue of Canadian Revenues, it is only 2 dollars and is a most valuable guide to a most enjoyable philatelic journey.

#### Amendments to Membership to 3rd September, 1966

##### **New Members**

- 1528. WALLBUTTON-CRAWLEY, K. J., The Gables, 7 The Rose Walk, Radlett, Herts. CL
- 1529. GOODBODY, E., 27 Hillside Road, Storrington, Pulborough, Sussex.
- 1530. CRIGTON, P. B., Brienz, 13 Newlands, Langton Green, Kent.
- 1531. EDWARDS, D. N., 8 Calf Hey Road, Shaw, Oldham, Lancs.
- 1532. WIRTH, E., 73 Touzin Avenue, Dorval, P.Q., Canada.
- 1533. HUMPHREY, J. T., 266 Pickhurst Rise, West Wickham, Kent. C, CL, P

##### **Rejoined**

- 1426. SIMMONDS, W. E., P.O. Box 4006, University Station, Minneapolis, Minn. 55414.
- 1479. MORRIS. Capt. H. W. O., P.O. Box 171 Victoria, B.C., Canada.

##### **Resignations**

- 403. ABERDEEN, D. A.
- 328. COMBE, A.
- 671. CHAPMAN, Maj. G. A. E.
- 474. GELINAS, Lt. Col. J. A.
- 1228. JONES, N. L.
- 1059. MOORE, F. M.

##### **Deaths**

- 520. GREENWOOD, Capt. C. H.
- 915. LAMOUREUX, L. M.
- 441. THEEUWISSEN, R. E.
- 880. LEE, G. L.

##### **Removed under Rule 6** (Non-payment of subscription).

- |                             |                        |                       |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1247. ARMSTRONG, R. J. P.   | 1407. BRIGGS, P.       | 1319. CHURGIN, L.     |
| 459. COOKE, Dr. L.          | 272. DAY, L. R.        | 1313. DYKES, R. O.    |
| 1418. FLOYD SMITH, J. Jr.   | 231. GINN, A. E. F.    | 1495. GLEAVE, A.      |
| 1361. HAYES, R. A.          | 1175. HIGGINBOTHAM, S. | 950. HIPWOOD, J. F.   |
| 1392. HOLLINGSBEE, R. E.    | 803. KING, G. A.       | 1434. KIRKWOOD,       |
| 1494. LE MESURIER, G. H. W. | 732. LUKOW, S.         | A. H. L.              |
| 1212. MANNERS, G. S.        | 925. MELHUISH, Maj.    | 994. McKANNA, A. G.   |
| 1439. STEINHART, A.         | L. J.                  | 709. RENNIE, E.       |
| 849. TIERNEY, J.            | 1493. STEWARD, J. C.   | 1172. TARDIFF, Dr. G. |
|                             | 1468. TURNER, E.       | 1304. UNWIN, G. W.    |
|                             | 895. WOODMAN, M. M.    |                       |

##### **Amendment to Year Book Listing**

- Add. 1527. University of British Columbia (Library Serials Division), Vancouver 8.
- 599. WILLCOCK, W. M. C. APT. 411, 5020 MacDonald Avenue, Montreal 29.

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

- 1011. RORKE, W. Apt. 708, 9910-104 St., Edmonton, Alta, Canada.

##### **Change of Address**

- 1338. CHAPMAN, S. E., Thatch Cottage, Upton Hill, Upton St. Leonards, Glos.
- 1337. DEVLIN, M., 705 Ambassador Towers, 630-17 Avenue, S.W., Calgary, Alta.
- 211. HEDLEY, R. P., 7861 Gull Lane, Bridgeport, N. Y. 13030, USA.
- 956. HILL, G. M., 6701 Laird Court S.W., Calgary, Alta, Canada.
- 973. McCUSKER, J. J., 81 West High Terrace, Rochester, N. Y. 14619, USA.
- 1190. THOMAS, A. R., 9 Washington Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. 02140, USA.

**Net Change -30.**

**New Total 637.**

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### **WANTED**

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Buy or exchange—any towns. Particular  
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Carmine Numerals.—Hollingsworth, 17,  
Mellish Road, Walsall.

WANTED—2, 3, 4, and 5 dollars Jubilee  
Issue—Mint or Fine Used. State price  
required.—E. J. Fordred, 'The Anchor  
Inn', Ropley, Hants.

ANYTHING not 'philatelic' from or  
about Yukon Territory.—Woodall, Holt-  
wood, 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.

PRE-1900 British Columbia town  
cancels on or off cover, any kind and  
particularly 1876 or 1877 Victoria, B.C.,  
broken circle on cover. Have duplicates  
for trading.—J. A. Pike, 1927, West 19th  
Avenue, Vancouver 9, B.C.

### **PERIODICALS**

CANADA calling is one of the interesting  
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